Three Parts And Supplement

The New-York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,127. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: RAIN or SNOW, followed by CLEARING, decidedly COLDER.

Stock Market—Quotations were fractionally lower.

Wheat, 91⅝; corn, 29½; cotton, 7 11-16.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Amusements.—Page 12.

Railroads.—Page 3.

Real Estate.—Page 14.

Court Calendars.—Page 16.

Business Troubles.—Page 16.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 20.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Arthur Sewall, in New-York on business, says he is not in politics at present.—Page 3.

The Prince and Princess of Wales returned to London from Blenheim Castle yesterday.—Page 17.

...rge audience gathered at Carnegie Ly... for the first of the series of musical ...s.

...nator John Raines says the excise law can be enforced where the community desires it.—Page 3.

Samuel Woods and John Mallison, British labor representatives, arrived to attend the Cincinnati Convention.—Page 9.

The cornerstone of the new clubhouse of the New-York Athletic Club was laid with appropriate ceremonies.—Page 9.

The early discovery of a fire in a storehouse in Fulton Street averted a heavy loss in the wholesale drug district.—Page 15.

The recent appearance of a lady teacher in the schoolroom wearing her bicycle costume will probably lead to a reprimand.—Page 16.

The Live Stock Show at Madison Square Garden is over, and some of the animals shown will be slaughtered for the city markets.—Page 2.

It was stated at Canton yesterday that Gen. Horace Porter would be marshal of the inaugural parade at Washington, March 4.—Page 2.

The Rev. John H. Watson, the Rev. Richard Cobden and the Rev. J. Thompson Cole have accepted calls to new pastoral charges.—Page 20.

In Clarence Cook's lecture on "The Commercial Value of Ideas," he sharply criticised the location and architecture of New-York City.—Page 8.

Patrick Maguire, for twenty-five years a leader in Boston Democratic city politics, died yesterday from the effects of a paralytic stroke.—Page 5.

The report of William H. Robertson, appointed by Gov. Morton to investigate the charges against Sheriff Tamsen, vindicates that official.—Page 11.

The skeleton of a man who had been dead about two years was found in the Arlington Meadows, near Jersey City, by boys who were hunting for cat tails.—Page 9.

North side citizens express their pleasure at the prospect of street railway service, but expect the contest over the franchise to be continued in the courts.—Page 9.

Edward Tallman, twenty years old, of Jersey City, disappeared Sept. 16, and has not been heard from. He was the sole support of his mother and sister.—Page 7.

The authorities of Brooklyn have decided they will not allow the Greater New-York Athletic Club to have Corbett and Fitzsimmons fight at its clubhouse.—Page 4.

Senator Sherman yesterday denied the report that he would enter President McKinley's Cabinet and thus pave the way for Mark Hanna's election to the Senate.

December wheat opened at 91½ cents yesterday and sold up ⅛ cent higher. A number of long traders unloaded, and the price at the close was the same as at the opening.—Page 15.

Lieut. Rios, a special messenger from the Cuban Government to the Junta in this city, confirms the news of the recent slaughter of 700 Spanish soldiers by Maceo's force.

Timothy L. Woodruff, Lieutenant Governor-elect, at a dinner at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, said Cuba and Hawaii are as necessary to the United States as any State in the Union.

Chinese Inspector Scharf accuses customs officers in this city and Malone, N. Y., of aiding Chinamen to enter this country illegally. The Treasury Department will investigate the charges.

A man representing himself as a book agent appeared at Port Washington, L. I., and, finding Lillie Costello, seventeen years old, alone in a house, choked her and robbed the house.—Page 16.

The Police Commissioners are investigating the alleged movement among the patrolmen to raise a corruption fund for use in Albany. They express doubt about the truth of the report.—Page 16.

Two farmers have been arrested near Poughkeepsie and held in $1,000 bonds for violating the Raines law by having given a neighbor a drink of cider last Sunday from a jug they were carrying.—Page 3.

Attorney General Hancock's opinion that the appointment of schoolteachers properly comes under the civil service law meets with favor in New-York City, and an effort will be made to divorce the schools from politics.—Page 8.

Chief of Police Conlin is gathering evidence to show the failure of the Raines law and the injustice of blaming the police. Senator Raines declares the officials are not doing their duty, but admits that the law needs amending.—Page 3.

The Window Glass Manufacturers' Association at a meeting in Muncie, Ind., Friday decided that on account of bad faith on the part of some manufacturers it could not exist. A meeting to reform the combination is called to meet in Indianapolis Monday.

A report made to the Brooklyn Board of Education shows that additional accommodations for over 9,000 pupils are needed in the public schools of that city. Children have been turned away from the schools, and many classes are running on half time.—Page 9.

The City and Suburban Homes Company will soon erect one of the model tenement houses, plans for which were secured by competition, at Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The capital stock of the company will be sold by public subscription Dec. 1.—Page 13.

Warrants were issued in Philadelphia yesterday against the officers of the Wissahickon Mutual Fire Insurance Company. It is alleged that it has done business on the joint-stock company plan, and defrauded policy holders. Policies, it is said, for $396,000 have been written.

The tenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland that met in Philadelphia yesterday adopted a resolution that the present standard of requirements for admission to college should not be lowered. J. G. Schurman of Cornell was elected President.—Page 16.

The Yale Athletic Association issued an official statement yesterday that Harvard and Yale had agreed to resume intercollegiate games. A convention of alumni and undergraduates of Union, Rochester, Hamilton, Colgate, Syracuse, and Hobart was held in Utica yesterday, at which it was practically agreed to form an athletic association.—Page 15.

Mrs. Hobart Not Dangerously Sick.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 28.—A rumor that Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the Vice President-elect, was seriously ill, was denied at the Hobart mansion to-day. Mrs. Hobart is suffering from a severe cold.

ACCUSED OF MALFEASANCE

NATIONAL OFFICERS CHARGED WITH SMUGGLING CHINESE.

Serious Accusations Made by Chinese Inspector Scharf Against Customs Men and Canadian Railroad People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Chinese Inspector Scharf, stationed at New-York, has submitted an elaborate report to the Secretary of the Treasury on the smuggling of Chinese into the United States. He makes a number of specific charges against United States officials at the ports of New-York and Malone, N. Y. Those at the latter port, he charges, are in collusion with officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and through such collusion great numbers of Chinese not entitled to enter the United States are yearly admitted into its territory.

The great extent of the northern border of the United States has, during the past few years, afforded Chinese many opportunities to surreptitiously enter the United States. It is almost impossible to maintain an effective guard along its great length, and the vigilance exercised at most of the ports on the Atlantic and Pacific has compelled those Chinese who desired to smuggle themselves into this country to resort to the northern border. Most of these Chinese come by way of Halifax. Mr. Scharf now charges that at Malone, which is in the customs district of Plattsburg, the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who encourage Chinese travel on their road, assist by advice and in many cases by actual collusion with United States officials at that port, in getting the Chinese into the United States.

His charges against the New-York officials are more general than specific, and directed more against the practice of examination, which, he holds, affords loopholes for the illegal entry of Chinamen, than against the officials themselves.

Copies of Inspector Scharf's report, which has not been made public, have been sent to the Collectors of Customs at New-York and Plattsburg, N. Y., with instructions from Acting Secretary Hamlin to investigate the charges and criticisms made by him, and report back to the Treasury Department the facts found. In case it is found that Mr. Scharf's charges that officials of the Canadian Pacific Railroad are conniving with United States customs officials in smuggling Chinese into this country, the matter will be brought to the attention of the British Government. The Treasury Department will attend to the cases of their own officials at Malone should Inspector Scharf's allegation prove well founded.

It is announced this afternoon that Special Employer of the Treasury W. B. Howell, Chief of the Special Agents J. J. Crowley, and Chief of the Customs Division John M. Comstock, will be in New-York Monday to meet the customs officers on duty at the lake ports and along the Vermont and New-York boundary line. The purpose of the conference is to arrange for a better uniformity in carrying out the Treasury regulations and customs laws.

INSPECTOR SCHARF'S EVIDENCE.

Facts Which He Has Learned About the Smuggling of Chinamen.

Col. J. Thomas Scharf, Chinese Inspector of this port, when seen last evening at his home, 2,040 Seventh Avenue, said, in reference to the charges which he had made against the United States officers at the Port of New-York and Malone, N. Y.:

"After a careful investigation I found that irregularities were being committed by Chinese and Government sub-officers at these two ports. I personally made the investigation, for I knew that a large number of Chinamen were admitted to this country without regard to the law. I sent the first report to the United States District Attorney and he advised me to consult Special Agent Croff, at the Custom House, who thought the matter so important that he telegraphed to Washington. As a result I was called there to consult with Assistant Secretary Curtis.

"Then I proceeded, under instructions, to the Champlain district, which includes Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, and Malone, where the irregularities had been going on. It had been charged that there was collusion between the Deputy Collectors at Malone and two of the employes of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who were conducting the Chinese traffic from Montreal to New-York. I examined under oath the officers at Plattsburg and found that the Chinese interpreter of the Canadian Pacific Railroad was bringing in a large number of Chinese, claiming that they were to be his partners in a mercantile business in this city. Among others he brought in his alleged wife, two alleged daughters, and an alleged son. It is a rule of the department, where a Chinaman makes application to enter the United States at any port of entry, that his papers shall be sent to the Collector of the Port, who is the sole judge under the Chinese exclusion law as to the Chinaman's right of entry. If the Chinaman is destined to another port his papers are transmitted by the Collector of the Port of entry to the Collector at the point of destination.

"The Collector of the port of destination is supposed to investigate the Chinaman's right to enter the United States, to examine his papers, and decide whether the evidence he produces complies with the laws. All Chinese merchants making application for entrance into the United States are required to produce two credible witnesses, other than Chinese, who will testify as to their right of entry. The Chinaman must satisfy the Collector that he is a bona fide merchant, and that he was doing business in his own name at home, and that he was not performing any manual labor, except what was necessary in the conduct of his business. After this evidence is produced to the Collector of the port of destination the latter returns the papers and reports to the Collector of the port of entry. If favorable he admits the Chinaman, otherwise he rejects him.

"It was disclosed at Malone, and also at the trials of Chinese cases at New-York, that there was very close intimacy between two railroad employes and the Deputy Collector in charge at that port. It was also shown that the Deputy Collector at New-York had admitted ten alleged partners of the interpreter of the railroad without having before him the testimony of two credible witnesses as required by law. In fact, the Chinese partners were admitted without any witnesses whatever.

"Furthermore, the Deputy Collector at New-York admitted this alleged family of the Chinese interpreter solely upon the latter's testimony, and did not submit the papers to the Collector at Malone. Hundreds of alleged merchants have been admitted in the same way. I investigated a Chinese store in Mott Street, where this alleged family was said to be partners, but found it was all untrue, and they were not known there.

"I will say further as regards the railroad company that one of its American employes recently brought to New-York twenty-two Chinese. I met them at the Grand Central Station, and the railroad employe would not show the papers until I threatened him with arrest. I found that fifteen of them were entitled to enter this country, but the other seven were not. These seven I took before the United States Commissioner, and in the trial of these cases it was learned that the Chinese Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific had been requested by a leading Chinese smuggler in this city to look after two of the Chinese, who were boys. About one month previously these two boys had been refused entry by the Collector at Plattsburg, and their cases had been referred to Washington. A month later they produced other papers made by the railroad company and sworn to by two of its officials, and upon their say so the boys were admitted, though they had been rejected a month previously. The papers were not submitted to the Collector at Plattsburg, but were passed at New-York on the Deputy's own motion, and at Malone, at the request of the railroad employes referred to.

"At the trial it was found that, notwithstanding the Deputy at Malone had reported to the Collector at Plattsburg after the boys were admitted and that he had canceled their papers, one of the papers was not canceled until the 16th of September, the day the case was set for trial in this city. The Deputy who admitted the boys was summoned here as a witness, went to the railroad company and got that paper, and though it was to be used the same day in the trial and the Deputy himself was a witness, he took it to the New-York Custom House and had it certified on the 16th of September, although the boy had been admitted on the 8th. At the trial, the agent of the railroad company swore that his instructions were to aid Chinamen in every way possible, and to secure their admission into the United States, to enable the company to retain the business."

THREE FUGITIVES ON A PLANK.

Deer Island Prisoners Narrowly Escape Drowning.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Three Deer Island prisoners had a narrow escape from drowning off Winthrop last night. Shortly before 6 o'clock "Block" Adams, "Boxer" Lyons, two-year men, and a colored prisoner under sentence of three months, made a hasty retreat from the island. The trio got other prisoners to engage the attention of the guards while the men were about to line up for their march to their quarters.

Adams, Lyons, and the negro, procuring a huge plank, started to float themselves across Shirley Gut, with the intention of making the Point Shirley shore. The tide was so strong, however, as to sweep the three fugitives out to sea. They realized their danger, and made a desperate fight for their lives.

They ran up against the big spar buoy off "The Graves." To this they held fast with their plank. The cries for help by their fellow-prisoners, who had seen the men drift away, were heard by men on the Winthrop shore, who shouted back that a boat would be sent to relieve the castaways.

A boat crew was organized and reached the men just as Lyons was about to sink from exhaustion.

The fugitives were taken into the boat with difficulty, and rowed ashore.

Lyons's condition was such that for a while it was thought he would die. He was cared for by a doctor and recovered later, so as to be taken back to his old quarters at the island. Adams and the colored man were taken in charge by Chief of Police McNiell of Winthrop, upon their rescue, and were later taken back to the island.

GLASS MEN FALL OUT.

Indiana Factories Start in Violation of an Agreement.

ANDERSON, Ind., Nov. 28.—The Window Glass Manufacturers' Association, a combination of Eastern and Western manufacturers, has gone to pieces.

At a meeting yesterday in Muncie every factory in the Western Association was represented save a few that have broken with the trust.

The starting of plants in Gas City, Pendleton, Alexandria, and Elmwood in violation of the resolution to hold off till Dec. 14, is the immediate cause of the break. One of the members stated to-night that the failure of the association to hold together meant a loss of $2,000,000 to the manufacturers. There is now but 75,000 boxes of visible glass in the association, and under the present tariff and wages scale a fair profit could be realized by the manufacturers.

Word has been received here that a meeting of all manufacturers, including the Eastern Association, will be held in Indianapolis next Monday, when heroic measures will be taken to reorganize the association. It is predicted that there will be a lively fight from now on, and that the price of glass will be considerably reduced.

Voting Machine Abandoned.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 28.—At the recent election this city made use of the McTammany voting machine.

It was an experiment in Massachusetts. It did not work satisfactorily. The ticket was so long that two machines were needed in each polling place. Many voters did not see the second machine at all. The count was made from holes punched in a strip of paper. The election clerks could not count them properly.

Worcester has decided to abandon the machine and go back to the Australian ballot. The opinion of City Solicitor Hopkins is that in the coming municipal election, and in future elections, the Australian system of voting shall be used. His opinion filed in the office of the City Clerk, leaves the McTammany machine without a legal status in this city.

Monetary Conference Sure to Succeed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 28.—Answers to the Board of Trade invitation for the monetary conference next week continue to come in rapidly, and it is assured that the delegates will include some of the best practical financiers in the country.

Shanley's New Restaurant Now Open. Shellfish, Game, Terrapin. A la Carte Dinner and Theatre Supper a specialty. 42d St. and B'way.—Adv.

BLIZZARD IN THE NORTHWEST.

Four Men Lost Their Lives in a Thanksgiving Day Storm.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 28.—The expectation that men met death in the North Dakota blizzard of Thanksgiving Day has been realized. So far reports of four deaths have been received.

At Moorehead, Minn., Thomas Anderson, a young man, after helping a woman to her home, attempted to reach his own, but perished and now lies buried in the drifts.

At Devil's Lake, N. D., Henry Burroughs of St. Paul, a mail clerk, started to walk to town from a stalled train. He never reached there.

At Fargo, N. D., Frank Vach of Chicago was frozen on the prairie, a mile from town.

At Churches Ferry, N. D., a trainman, attempting to get help for a train load of cattle, was frozen stiff.

Ten carloads of sheep destined for Chicago were frozen at Grand Harbor, Devil's Lake. There is great suffering on the stock ranges and thousands of cattle may be killed if the weather continues cold.

Records Broken at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 28.—This was the coldest day in any November since the establishment of the Weather Bureau in this city, nine years ago. At 8 o'clock this morning the mercury stood only 4° above zero. The next lowest record for the month is 22°. While the temperature went down to 4° above zero by the Weather Bureau thermometer, instruments in exposed places on the streets registered zero. There was just enough bright sunshine today to deceive the "oldest settler." Throughout Kansas and most of Missouri frigid weather is reported. There has been no general storm, but snow has fallen in some parts of Kansas.

Sudden Change in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 28.—The weather here to-night is about forty degrees colder than twenty-four hours ago.

A Heavy Gale off England.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A great deal of damage has been done to shipping by the heavy gale which has prevailed along the British coasts to-day. The Island of Jersey has also been visited by a heavy fall of snow.

FIRST ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

A Monument Erected to Mark the Site in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 28.—A memorial was erected on the site of the Old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, in Dare County, to-day, to commemorate the first English settlement in America. It was erected under the auspices of the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association. The base is of North Carolina granite. The memorial tablet is of Virginia granite. The tablet bears the following inscription: "On this site, in August, 1585, the Colonists sent from England by Sir Walter Raleigh built the fort called the New Fort in Virginia."

The colonists were the first settlers of the English race in America. They returned to England in July, 1586, with Sir Francis Drake. Here was born, on the 18th of August, 1587, Virginia Dare, the first child of English parents born in America, the daughter of Ananias Dare and Eleanor White, his wife, members of another band of colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. Two days after her birth she was baptized. Manteo, a friendly chief of the Hatteras Indians, had been baptized on the Sunday preceding. These baptisms were the first celebrations of the Christian sacrament in the territory of the thirteen original United States.

The monument was dedicated with appropriate religious exercises, and an address was delivered by Graham Davis, President of the association. Outlines of Fort Raleigh are distinctly visible, and the angles are now permanently marked by granite pillars.

SIX CENTS DAMAGES AWARDED.

And the Cost of the Suit Will Be a Hundred Dollars.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The Rev. Charles H. Malcolm of Annandale, Dutchess County, was the defendant in a curious suit tried before Judge Barnard yesterday.

Last March Robert S. Livingston, a large land owner in the town of Red Hook, gave the Rev. Mr. Malcolm permission to cross his property with his family or friends to view the Annandale falls. One day while enjoying the privilege with his wife and daughter, Herman G. Weibezahl, who had come into the possession of the property, passed along, and catching sight of the Rev. Mr. Malcolm, walked up to that gentleman, and, placing his hand on his shoulder, bluntly informed him that he was a trespasser. The Rev. Mr. Malcolm was not in haste to believe Mr. Weibezahl, and out of his delay in leaving the premises grew a suit to recover $200 damages for trespass.

The court awarded damages to the amount of 6 cents. As the case was brought in the Supreme Court, the result is that while the plaintiff gets 6 cents' damages he will have about $100 costs to pay.

FORTY AT A PARTY POISONED.

What Made Them Sick Is Not Known to the Doctors Yet.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 28.—Forty persons at a wedding anniversary party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Angus B. Stewart, in Frankstown township, this county, to-day were poisoned by eating ham sandwiches, but the nature of the deathly ingredient has not yet been defined.

All the physicians of the town have been impressed into a hospital corps for the emergency. Among the sufferers are the Rev. Dr. D. H. Barron, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church; editor Frank J. Over, F. H. Goodfellow, and E. Mentzer. Many farmers in the township have sent here for medical aid for their families.

While the sickness of the guests is of a serious character, no fatalities have yet been reported. The doctors believe that the antidotes they are administering will be effectual, but they cannot definitely state the causes of the poisoning.

Bank President's Property Attached.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 28.—To protect depositors and other creditors of the Mecosta County Savings Bank, attachments were this afternoon placed on all of the property of D. F. Comstock, President of the bank, by the receiver. The value of the property attached is $75,000.

DIVIDED ON THE TARIFF

REPUBLICANS NOT AGREED AS TO A LINE OF POLICY.

Senator Quay and Representative Dingley Have Radically Different Ideas—Senator Sherman's Views.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Signs of strife within the ranks of the Republican Party are apparent. The tariff is to be the bone of contention.

The differences in opinion are on the question whether there should be an extra session of Congress, to enact an entirely new tariff law, and they are as radical as the differences of opinion between Cleveland and Bryan on the silver problem. Men like Dingley are for giving up hope of passing a revenue bill at the coming session. Instead, they prefer to have an extra session to repeal the present law and put another in its place.

Senator Quay and those of his way of thinking favor passing a revenue bill at the coming session, and seeing how it works before trying to enact a general tariff law, thus avoiding an extra session.

Interviews with leading men of business in different parts of the country show that all they want is sufficient revenue for the Government needs. That obtained, they crave nothing from Congress so much as a rest. Tariff debates, whether for revenue only on protection bills, have always disturbed business, and it is the wish of business men to avoid any further disturbance, if possible.

A DENIAL FROM SHERMAN.

Will Not Enter the Cabinet to Make Way for Mark Hanna.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—To a reporter Senator Sherman this afternoon said:

"I have not talked with Mr. McKinley nor Mr. Hanna since the election, and no letters have passed between us except on ordinary matters. Some applications for office that have come to me I have forwarded to Mr. McKinley. The letters that have passed have been of the ordinary character.

"The gossip you refer to, which assigns me to a Cabinet position, with Mr. Hanna as my successor in the Senate, is nothing but fabrication. There has not been a word on the subject between either Mr. McKinley or Mr. Hanna and myself. I know Mr. Hanna well. We are friends. He is a man of lofty purposes and a disinterested gentleman. I do not believe he is seeking any office, or wants it. He is doubtless as much chagrined at all this talk as I am. There is no such condition of affairs. As to my being a candidate for re-election, it is a matter I have not thought upon, and I would not answer any question concerning it."

On the subject of legislation, Senator Sherman said there were differences of opinion as to what should be done, but that there was no friction, and no likelihood of any differences which would give trouble.

"The tariff question is one," he said, "concerning which men may honestly differ, but all that will be settled in conference."

The Senator's attention was called to the suggestion that the passage of the Dingley bill might be desired to supplant other tariff legislation.

"I do not think that," he said.

"I think every one realizes that we must have more revenue, and that this disgraceful situation should be corrected as speedily as possible. I think that will all be settled in conference. There will undoubtedly be a caucus called at the Capitol when Congress meets. Yes; there may be conferences before that, but none have been definitely arranged for as yet. I think the needs of the country will be considered before everything."

KEANE AND IRELAND MEET.

Neither Will Talk of the Affairs of the Church.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Bishop Keane, late rector of the Catholic University, at Washington, and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul met in this city yesterday. The Bishop was en route to Rome. The Archbishop came all the way from St. Paul to greet his friend and brother in the purple, and to wish him godspeed on his long journey.

Father Daniel J. Riordan of St. Elizabeth's Church, the bosom friend of both, welcomed the prelates to Chicago. "I am going to Rome," said the Bishop, and the good Archbishop of St. Paul has come to wish me bon voyage. That is all," and the Archbishop smiled, but declined to be interviewed on ecclesiastical matters. Both had read the Washington dispatch which foreshadowed the friendly visit of the Bishop to Rome, but comment would be out of place, they said.

Bishop Keane left on his journey eastward at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and Archbishop Ireland left this morning for St. Paul.

It is understood that Bishop Keane has decided to accept the Archbishopric tendered to him by the Pope at the time he was deposed from the rectorship of the Catholic University. His trip to Rome at this time is said to be for the purpose of having the high ecclesiastical honor conferred on him, and it is stated that he will hereafter reside at the Vatican.

CARDINAL SATOLLI'S DENIAL.

Indignant that His Name Has Been Used to Make Discord.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The following special cablegram was received to-night by The Catholic Standard and Times:

"ROME, Nov. 28.—Cardinal Satolli's attention being called to malicious statements of the American press of Nov. 11 and thereabouts, associating his name with certain proposed disciplinary changes in the American hierarchy, he authorizes the representative of The Catholic Standard and Times to deny them categorically and emphatically. His Eminence is indignant that his position has been so grossly misrepresented, and his name thus used to foment discord among those for whom he has only the warmest regard and best wishes.

"He also states that he will receive in consistory, as Cardinal, the Titular Church of Santa Maria di Aracoeli."

Boat Capsized, Two Were Drowned.

BATH, Me., Nov. 28.—News was received this afternoon of the drowning of Henry M. Todd and his grandson, Palmer Todd, at the mouth of the Kennebec. They were fishing with D. Henry Todd, when the latter fell on the gunwale of the boat, capsizing it.

WOODRUFF TALKS OF CUBA.

Says It and Hawaii Are Necessary to the United States.

A subscription dinner was given last night at the Montauk Club, in Brooklyn, in honor of Lieut. Governor-elect Timothy L. Woodruff. Covers were laid for 150 diners. Mr. Woodruff sat beside the President, Mr. C. A. Moore. With him at the President's table were the other speakers of the evening, Supreme Court Justices E. W. Hatch, W. W. Goodrich, and W. D. Dickey; ex-Congressman W. C. Wallace, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Among those at the dinner were Col. J. N. Partridge, Gen. Molyneux, W. C. Bush, J. F. Oltrogge, H. B. Platt, David A. Boody, Dr. W. E. Stratton, Senator P. H. McNulty, the Rev. J. M. Farrar, Sheriff W. J. Buttling, Louis Worth, G. E. Waldo, Superintendent of Police McKelvey, Col. A. E. Lamb, and the Rev. W. Morrison.

Mr. Woodruff made a set speech, in which he referred generally to the recent campaign. In the course of it, however, he said:

"Cuba and Hawaii are as essential, from every natural, commercial, and military standpoint, to the United States to-day as is any State of the Union to the present prosperous life of the Nation. A canal across the neck which connects North and South America is a certainty in the near future. Havana and Honolulu will then become two of the most important cities of the world, and the islands of which they are the capitals will have increased in value a hundred times.

"It is only ninety-three years since the purchase of what was then known as 'The Louisiana Tract,' which included practically all of the territory north of Mexico and west of the Mississippi River. Even this wisest of all purchases had to be made secretly on account of the opposition of that class of people who always oppose everything. There is even now too much of the spirit that is decidedly un-American."

SAVED HIS SISTER'S LIFE.

A Brave Little Boy of Chicago Acts Successfully as a Fireman.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Verne Forssander of 277 Armitage Avenue is only eight years old, but he has already shown that he was born to be a life-saver and a fireman.

Verne has a little sister named Hilda. She was playing with matches in bed this morning, and brought about the usual result—set fire to the house. Her screams brought Verne in from the front yard on the run. The first thing any properly trained fireman does in a case of this kind is to rescue the girl. Verne knew this by intuition. Hilda being placed out of harm's reach, the boy returned to fight the fire.

Some hanging draperies and clothes were pulled off the wall high up near the ceiling and the flames were smothered. This cut the fire off from the woodwork, saving the house from destruction.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE DYING.

Not Probable that He Will Live More than a Few Weeks.

MONTREAL, Nov. 28.—Archbishop Fabre of Montreal is not likely to live more than a few weeks.

Several months ago the Archbishop left for Rome, but while in Paris he was taken seriously ill and on the advice of his physicians he returned home.

The doctors here have held several consultations and the result is they have found that the Archbishop is suffering from jaundice and other complications which render his case incurable.

VOORHEES ABLE TO TRAVEL.

The Indiana Senator Purposes to Go to Washington Monday.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 28.—Senator D. W. Voorhees and Miss Hattie Voorhees will return to Washington on Monday. He is steadily improving and his physician says there is no reason why he may not be fully restored to health. Speaking of his lectures, Senator Voorhees says that if he accepts offers to go upon the rostrum he will probably use the two he has—"The Holy Sepulchre" and "Thomas Jefferson."

In a Boxcar for a Week.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 28.—A tramp was taken from a boxcar assigned to Rushmore & Co. of this city this morning, who said that he had been imprisoned in the car for a week, without either food or drink. When released from the car he refused to give his name, and staggered to Park Avenue, where he disappeared in search of nourishment. His appearance was that of a skeleton.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications for to-day are rain or snow, followed by clearing, decidedly colder.

A large area of high pressure is central on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau, and extends to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. There is no storm centre within the region of observation. The cold wave has advanced into the lower lake region, the Middle States, the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys. It will reach the Atlantic coast Sunday.

The barometer has risen in the central valleys and generally throughout the Rocky Mountain districts.

The temperature is decidedly colder east of the Mississippi River, and the cold weather has continued throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. Rain or snow has fallen in New-England and the lake region, the Ohio and lower Mississippi Valleys, and the central portion of the Gulf States. Rain, followed by clearing and decidedly colder weather, is indicated for the Atlantic and East Gulf States Sunday, and the weather will be fair and cold in the central valleys, the West Gulf States, and the Rocky Mountain districts. The weather will probably be cold two or three days in the Atlantic and Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1895.	1896.	1896.
3 A. M.	38	63	64
6 A. M.	36	65	65
9 A. M.	38	64	66
12 M.	41	66	68
4 P. M.	47	52	60
6 P. M.	42	46	50
9 P. M.	43	42	46
12 P. M.	40	41	43

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	57¾
Weather Bureau	53
Corresponding date 1895	40
Corresponding date for last twenty years	42

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 5.

MACEO SET A DEATH TRAP

HIS BATTLE IN THE RUBI HILLS AN AWFUL STRUGGLE.

Lieut. Rios Tells How the Spanish Were Shot Down or Mutilated with Dynamite—Authentic News at Junta Headquarters.

Lieut. Felix de los Rios, a special messenger from the Cuban Government to the Junta in this city, arrived here Friday night on the Clyde Line steamship Algonquin from Jacksonville. He told a story yesterday in the headquarters of the Cubans in this city, giving the details of a fight that he said occurred in the Rubi Hills, just where Gen. Maceo's engagement with Weyler's troops is said to have taken place. He declared that he knew it to be an absolute fact that the Spanish General Melguizar, with 7,000 men, the exact number that Maceo is said to have engaged, came suddenly upon Gen. Maceo with 5,000 Cuban patriots. As usual, the Cubans got to work first, and before Melguizar could get his line in shape he was greeted with a shower of leaden hail that mowed great gaps in his line.

The battle continued for some time before Maceo, who had evidently been waiting for Spain's soldiery, began to slowly retreat. At this point, as in the story of the Weyler engagement, the dynamite incident comes in. Hundreds of Spanish soldiers were killed instantly by the discharge of the dynamite.

Maceo, retreating, was followed slowly by the broken lines of the Spanish forces. Then, from an eminence, Maceo brought a dynamite gun to bear on the Spanish, and killed off several hundred of Spain's soldiers before darkness ended the fighting. Maceo, Lieut. Rios declared, lost only thirty. The Spanish, he said, lost nearly 700.

Lieut. Rios was asked if the story dated Nov. 26, from Jacksonville, Fla., and purporting to be an interview with him, was true. He replied that he had not seen the report, and could not verify nor contradict it.

It was said by others of the Junta that the story of the defeat of Weyler was a garbled report of the story told by Lieut. Rios, and made applicable to Weyler's personal campaign. If there has been a repetition of the October battle, with Weyler's immediate command for victims, news of it has not yet reached the Junta.

Lieut. Rios said, regarding the occupancy of the Camaquay district by the Cubans:

"The Cuban Government is in healthy operation in that district. The Spanish have given it up. In the mountains, under the roofs of old farmhouses, the new Government of 'Cuba Libre' conducts schools for the children of the patriots. The pupils range in age from seven to thirteen years, all the boys of a greater age than that being engaged in the fight for the island's independence. The teachers are the same who taught under the old régime."

Lieut. Rios was accompanied to this city on the Algonquin by Capt. Dupier and another Cuban. The documents sent by Gomez and Cisneros are in the hands of the Cuban Junta, in New Street.

WILL INTERCEPT GEN. WEYLER.

Insurgents Waiting for Him on the Road to Mariel.

KEY WEST, Fla., Nov. 28.—Passengers by the steamer Olivette to-night report that Weyler left Havana last night for Mariel, going by steamer. It is reported that 13,000 insurgents are waiting on the road to Mariel to intercept and give him battle.

One hundred and forty-three prisoners were deported to-day. Seventy-nine were Manigoes and the balance suspects. Fourteen were arrested yesterday, tried by drumhead court-martial, convicted, and sentenced to-day.

Coloma, while being led to execution on the 26th inst., was slapped in the face by a Spanish official for a trivial remark. He died game. His last words were, "Cuba Libre."

Passengers also report that Owen Melton is very sick and very ill treated.

Eight hundred wounded Spanish soldiers were brought into Havana yesterday.

C. B. Pendleton arrived in this city to-night. He claims there was nothing irregular in his passports. The Spanish officials simply wanted to detain him on account of his bringing important dispatches to this city.

Dr. Castillo Waives Examination.

Dr. Joaquin D. Castillo, sub-delegate to the Cuban Junta, who is accused of having aided and abetted the steamship Laurada's filibustering expedition to Cuba in May last, waived examination before Commissioner Shields Saturday, and was held for the Grand Jury under $2,500 bail.

Farmer Tied to a Tree as a Joke.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Nov. 28.—Henry Urish, a farmer residing two miles from here, was stopped by three men last night and tied to a pine tree, where he remained until this morning, when neighbors discovered him and cut him loose. Urish says that the men had no intention to rob or assault him, and that he was tied to the tree as a joke. He cannot recognize the men, he says, and from his own statement the people believe he does not want to recognize them. He was bound by the hands and feet, and it is said that he is a joker himself, and the three men decided to get square with him by giving him some of his own medicine.

A Blind Girl Rides a Bicycle.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Helen Kellar, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl student at Radcliffe College, has added to her other accomplishments that of riding a bicycle. This remarkable girl was seen yesterday seated on the hind seat of a tandem, riding with a friend on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, near the college. The friend guides the machine, while Miss Kellar does her share of the propelling. She rides gracefully and well, and evidently highly enjoys it.

Marvin to be Woodruff's Secretary.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—At the Executive Chamber to-day the report was confirmed that Col. Selden E. Marvin, Jr., who has been military secretary to Gov. Morton, has accepted an offer of Lieutenant Governor-elect Woodruff to become Secretary to the latter, at a salary personally increased by Mr. Woodruff to $4,000 a year.

A Great Line to Florida. Southern Railway and F. C. & P.—Florida Short Line. Perfect service and highest standard railway travel. New-York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

SHOW CATTLE ARE WEARY

WILL BE GLAD TO GET BACK TO COUNTRY AIR.

Last Day at Madison Square Garden Devoted to Championships—Some of the Live Stock Shown Will Be Killed for City Markets.

The Live Stock Show at Madison Square Garden came to an end last night, and to-day the animals which are valuable will be shipped back to their homes, glad, doubtless, to get away from the Garden and back to fresh country air. A week in the Madison Square Garden is as much as any of them can stand, and yesterday many of them began to hang out signs of fatigue. While parading in the ring some of the cows wanted to lie down, and the bulls looked nervous and worried.

Those animals that are not of use on the farms will this week be sent to the slaughterhouses in the city, and in a few days the butchers will be exhibiting prize beef and mutton, just as they do in London after the Agricultural Hall Show. A little of this prize meat was on exhibition in the Garden. Several joints of mutton, such as saddles, shoulders, forequarters, rack chops, and breasts were shown in a glass case. They were more than three-quarters fat. On the shoulders the fat was nearly four inches thick, and the lean could just be seen. The rack chops looked like fat and bone, with just the thinnest layer of lean to hold them together.

The show has hardly been a success financially, but it was not expected that it would be. It was given by the Madison Square Garden Company. Next year the National Association of Exhibitors of Live Stock promises to boom things, and to have a fine show, with many novelties. It has been proposed that only animals which have taken prizes at other shows shall be allowed to enter the New-York show, and so make that a really high-class affair.

In spite of the inclement weather yesterday, the attendance was very good. It was what might be called championship day. For cattle, two championship prizes were offered for grades and crosses. S. R. Pierce won the prize for the best steer or heifer, two years old, with the Aberdeen-Angus, Rusty. Jack, a Hereford, owned by W. S. Van Natta, won the prize for yearlings, and the Hereford, Perfect, owned by Thomas Clark, won the prize for calves. Jack was also awarded the Grand Championship prize as being the best steer or heifer in the show.

Emily Hodgkins of Barton-on-Sound won the prize for butter, E. M. and W. Ferguson of Fisher's Island took second prize, and Austin Leonard of Troy, Penn., third prize. There were twenty entries.

For Cotswold sheep, George Harding & Sons of Waukesha, Wis., won all the prizes, amounting to $220. F. W. Barrett of Wadsworth, N. Y., took all the prizes except three for Southdown sheep. These three, which were for lambs, were won by the Poghom Harbor Company. The sheep championship was won by S. Howard Davison of Millbrook, N. Y., with a flock of Shropshires.

The awards made yesterday were as follows:

CATTLE — GRADES AND CROSSES — CHAMPIONSHIP.

Class 178, best steer or heifer, two years old, any breed or grade.—First prize, $50, S. R. Pierce's Rusty.

Class 179, best steer or heifer, one year old, any grade or breed.—First prize, $50, W. S. Van Natta's Jack.

Class 180, best steer or heifer calf, any breed or grade.—First prize, $50, Thomas Clark's Perfect.

GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Class 181, best steer or heifer in the show.—First prize, $50, W. S. Van Natta's Jack.

EXHIBITORS OF BUTTER.

Class 195, best sample of butter, not less than five nor more than ten pounds.—First prize, Emily Hodgis; second prize, E. M. & W. Ferguson; third prize, Austin Leonard.

SHEEP—COTSWOLDS.

Class 143, ram two years old or over.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Supreme; second prize, George Harding & Son's Prosperity.

Class 144, ram, one year old.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Realty; second prize, George Harding & Son's Game Ram.

Class 145, ram lamb.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Rialto; second prize, George Harding & Son's Royal Duke.

Class 146, ewe, two years old or over.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Lady Good; second prize, George Harding & Son's Hulbert.

Class 147, ewe, one year old.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Royal Lass; second prize, George Harding & Son's Royal Queen.

Class 148, ewe lamb.—First prize George Harding & Son's Rosetta; second prize, George Harding & Son's Ransome.

Class 149, flock.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Supreme; second prize, George Harding & Son's Game Ram.

Class 150, get of ram.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Rialto.

Class 151, best ram.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Supreme.

Class 152, best ewe.—First prize, George Harding & Son's Royal Lass.

SHEEP—SOUTHDOWNS.

Class 113, ram two years old or over.—First prize, F. W. Barrett; second prize, F. W. Barrett; third prize, William Rockefeller, Stansted.

Class 114, ram one year old.—First prize, F. W. Barrett.

Class 115, ram lamb.—First prize, Poghom Harbor Company; second prize, Poghom Harbor Company.

Class 116, ewe two years old or over.—First prize, F. W. Barrett; second prize, F. W. Barrett.

Class 117, ewe one year old.—First prize, F. W. Barrett; second prize, F. W. Barrett.

Class 118, ewe lamb.—First prize, F. W. Barrett; second prize, Poghom Harbor Company.

Class 119, flock.—First prize, F. W. Barrett; second prize, F. W. Barrett.

Class 120, get of ram.—First prize, Poghom Harbor Company.

Class 121, best ram.—First prize, F. W. Barrett.

Class 122, best ewe.—First prize, F. W. Barrett.

SHEEP CHAMPIONSHIP.

For the championship for the best flock of sheep, all breeds competing, flock to consist of one ram any age, one ewe two years old, one ewe one year old, and one ewe lamb, the prize was won by the Altamont flock of Shropshires, owned by G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y. The judges were David McKay, George Allen, and George Aitken.

REV. MR. MILLER'S SUICIDE.

The Clergyman Was in Debt and $500 Was Coming Due.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 28.—The Rev. James Miller, whose body was found in an alley last Tuesday and who was supposed to have been killed and robbed, was buried today. It appears now that he committed suicide.

Mr. Miller, who was one of the best-known ministers in the State and for ten terms was Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery, K. T., of Illinois, was in debt several hundred dollars, precisely how much is not quite clear. An obligation for $500 that he had secured for a friend was to have come due the day following his death. It is supposed that he brooded over his circumstances, and became unbalanced in mind.

The reason for his arrangement of circumstances so that it might appear that he had been killed and robbed is that he had taken out an accident insurance policy, which was payable in case of death, or by external violence, or by assassination, but void in case of suicide.

Arrested a Bride and Bridegroom.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 28.—Deputy Marshal R. B. Sappington arrived on the morning train from Lawrence County, having in custody Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Saffell, bride and bridegroom, who were arrested at Strawberry River in that county on the charge of selling a pint of whisky to a thirsty mountaineer without a license. Commissioner O'Hair heard the testimony and held both to await the action of the Grand Jury, fixing their bonds at $200 each. Mrs. Saffell was released on her recognizance, and her husband will be sent to the penitentiary until his friends can return to Lawrence County to get a bond for him.

COURTS ARE TO DECIDE.

Contest over the Corporal Punishment Question.

A conflict of considerable magnitude and much bitterness, with several of the rich and influential charitable institutions of New-York on one side and the State Board of Charities on the other, is impending.

It has developed from an order of the State Board, issued in January, which demanded, under the penalties of the law, the discontinuance of corporal punishment in all institutions coming within the jurisdiction of the board. When the order was issued, many institutions with juvenile inmates used corporal punishment in various forms for the restraint and correction of the most troublesome of the children.

Every institution in the State complied with the order, although some of them did so under protest, in the belief that corporal punishment was necessary to the maintenance of proper discipline. The Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, an incorporated charitable enterprise of White Plains, which has many people of wealth and influence in its directorate, appealed from the order to the Supreme Court, with the sympathy if not the active co-operation of several rich and powerful institutions of the same class.

Denies the Board's Power.

In the proceedings before the referee of the Supreme Court, Daniel W. Guernsey of Poughkeepsie, the opponents of the order denied the power of the board to enforce it, and took strong exception to the language of the preamble accompanying it. The preamble reads:

"That the board reiterates the opinion expressed in 1890 in its twenty-third annual report to the effect 'that whatever may be said in favor of or against corporal punishment by the whipping of children in families or in common schools, its tolerance in corporate and private institutions, without the natural restraints of parental instincts in the family and of public criticism in the public schools, is a tolerance that cannot be divorced from an inevitable tendency to abuse'; and, further, that once admitted as an exceptional or extraordinary remedy, its use inevitably extends until it becomes the chief reliance for enforcing discipline, and that familiarity with this form of correction leads to cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity, and is pernicious in its influence on both officers and inmates, and in the end detrimental to the discipline."

During the progress of the trial, which has now extended over eleven months, the opposition to the order throughout the State has been crystallizing and taking on the form of a definite movement which is designed to react beyond the present jurisdiction, first to the Judge who will pass on Referee Guernsey's report, next to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and finally to the State Legislature.

Lawmakers Interested.

Several members of the incoming Legislature have been interested in the project to enact a law approved by those institutions which favor the moderate use of methods of corporal punishment. On the other hand the State Board of Charities is equally determined to enforce its order, and will meet the issue squarely if it arises at Albany.

Richard S. Emmett of 52 Wall Street, who will be one of the Westchester County delegation in the Assembly this Winter, is counsel for the Westchester Temporary Home. Members of his family have been for many years identified with organized charity work in New-York, and he has the knowledge of an expert concerning the methods and legal rights of institutions organized for charitable purposes. Concerning the question of corporal punishment, he said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I am inclined to believe, since this question has been raised, that it ought to be passed upon by the final authority. There are certainly many good people among the contributors to philanthropy in the State who believe that better men and women can be made out of the unfortunates who are trained in these children's homes by corporal discipline of the proper kind—mild punishment, applied for corrective purposes, in cases where other means fail. It must be remembered that children of the class reared by charity are frequently committed for offenses common to mature persons, and are beyond the reach of influences which easily control and develop other children. Many of them can be saved by firm discipline of the kind these institutions desire to exercise, who would otherwise get into the reformatories and jails, where their surroundings would be pretty certain to corrupt them permanently.

All Seek the Same End.

"Those who differ with the State Board of Charities on this matter are impelled by the wish to do the best possible thing for the children. Their experience shows that since the board's order was issued the relaxation of discipline has had a bad effect in many institutions. It is not uncommon for older children in restraint to defy their teachers and taunt them with their inability to enforce good behavior. The question is, shall such children be restrained and corrected where they now are, or be sent to the reformatories, where all the accessories of penal restraint will be constantly before them to destroy their self-respect and familiarize them with the darkest side of life?"

The State Board of Charities has opened an office in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, to facilitate the transaction of its business in Greater New-York. The Inspectors employed on the several important investigations to be made by the board this Winter will make their headquarters there, and Secretary Hibbard will alternate between New-York and the main office of the board at Albany.

KILLED ON THE BALL FIELD.

Indians Become Enraged and Engage in a Battle.

PARIS, Texas, Nov. 28.—For some time the Indians of Red River and Eagle Counties, Choctaw Nation, have been playing match games of ball, and the rivalry between them became so intense that bad blood was engendered.

Last Thursday at Goodwater the antagonism between the two counties culminated in a general fight, in which bats were freely used, and men were knocked down all over the ball ground, some twenty or thirty being more or less injured. Will Goings had his skull crushed and died in a short time. Eastman Bitteste received injuries from which he afterward died. John Billy was seriously wounded. Sheriff Huston of Eagle County was so badly injured that it is said that he cannot possibly recover.

No arrests will follow, as the Indians have no law to punish a man for killing another in a ball game. No firearms or knives were used.

Found His Missing Wife.

Charles Bohle and Mrs. L. Drum, who was living with him at 709 First Street, Hoboken, were arrested yesterday and taken before Justice of the Peace Rusch, who sent them to the county jail. Complaint was made by Nicholas Drum, the woman's husband. He says a year ago he lived at 209 East Twentieth Street, this city, and Bohle, who was a fellow-workman in a carpet factory, boarded with him. One day the couple disappeared, and Drum found them only last Thursday. He offered to forgive his wife, but she said she was happy with Bohle. Mrs. Drum, in court, said she was simply Bohle's housekeeper.

Shot His Wife and Was Shot Himself.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 28.—J. P. Kelley, a jeweler, who lived in the rear of his store, in the heart of the city, with his wife and her two little children by a former husband, locked the door of the store at 9:30 o'clock this morning and began shooting at his wife. The firing attracted a great crowd, who could see through the glass doors. Officers broke the glass and fired repeatedly at Kelley, finally bringing him down with a bullet in the head. The woman was fatally shot through the head, and both her babies were drenched with blood, but were uninjured. The shooting lasted fifteen minutes.

The 12 o'clock noon train for Boston has been discontinued. The time of the 11 A. M. has been quickened, due Boston 4:40 P. M., 5 hours and 40 minutes.—Adv.

One

True way to cure catarrh: Eradicate from the blood the scrofulous taint which is its cause. To purify your blood take Hood's and only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, cure headache. 25c.

A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

In Honor of Henry Barnard of Hartford, the Educator.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28.—The public schools of this State will take an active part in the celebration here in January in honor of the eighty-sixth birthday of Henry Barnard, founder of the Connecticut system of public school instruction. The Secretary of the State Board of Education, Charles D. Hine, has appointed the committee that will have charge of the event. Those selected by Mr. Hine are among the foremost friends of public schools in Connecticut. They include A. E. Burr of The Hartford Times, Willis I. Twitchell, Miss Abbie E. Henry, and the Rev. John A. Mulcahy of this city, Prof. George P. Phenix of Willimantic, David N. Camp of New-Britain, Principal Holbrook of the Morgan School in Clinton, C. N. Kendall and Prof. Bernadotte Perrin of Yale University, and E. C. Willard of Stamford.

The noted educator, whose work is to be celebrated in a public demonstration, was born in this city Jan. 24, 1811. He was graduated from Yale College in 1830. His classmates in that institution included the Rev. Ray Palmer, the widely known hymnologist, and Prof. Elias Loomis, the astronomer. With him in college were Bishop Thomas M. Clark of Rhode Island, the Rev. W. W. Andrews of the Catholic Apostolic Church, Bishop William Ingraham Kip of California, and President Porter of Yale. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky belonged to the same college group.

Mr. Barnard fitted for the bar, but in the end became the leading educator in the public schools of this State. He was elected to the Legislature in this State when he was twenty-six years old, and represented the town of Hartford in that body three years, beginning with 1837. In 1838 he carried a school bill into the House, radically changing the system of public school instruction in Connecticut. The initial step was taken in the Legislature of 1837. A bill purposing important changes in the school laws was pressed upon the attention of the Legislature by Representative George Sharp of Pomfret, but the act was rejected by both branches of the General Assembly. The bill of Mr. Barnard was destined for a better fate. Its passage through the House was under suspension of the rules. This honor is but rarely attained in the Connecticut Legislature. It was in recognition of Mr. Barnard's masterly speech in support of the measure, and was conferred on the motion of Roger Minot Sherman of Fairfield, the senior member of the House, and the most eminent lawyer in the State at that time.

Mr. Barnard's associates in the House included Francis Gillett, who was afterward United States Senator; Charles J. McCurdy, who became Chief Justice of the State, and Chauncey F. Cleveland, who was elected Governor four years afterward.

Against his wishes and ambitions, Mr. Barnard was made the Secretary of the State Board of Education which was authorized by the bill which had been carried through the Legislature by his influence. His instincts and studies led him to the law, but in deference to the demands of the State he entered upon the educational work that had been laid out. In 1842, owing to political changes in the State, the Connecticut Board of Education was abolished. The leading members in the reactionary Legislature of 1842 included R. D. Hubbard and William T. Miner, both of whom became Governors of the State; Origen S. Seymour, afterward Chief Justice; Charles J. McCurdy, and Stillman K. Wightman, who was Speaker of the House.

The educational set-back was only for a short period. By 1852 Mr. Barnard's ideas were universally adopted in the State, and the school system which he represented was established permanently.

In 1850 he became the first Principal of the State Normal School in New-Britain, and laid the foundations of that great educational force in this State. He was the first Commissioner of Education appointed by the Government of the United States, and held the post four years. In his first report he advocated nearly every educational reform that has since been introduced into the United States. Dr. Barnard exerted an active influence in developing the public school systems in Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

In 1866 he was elected President of St. John's College, in Maryland.

During the last twenty years he has resided in the house in this city where he was born, his study being in the same apartment where he first saw the light. Every effort will be made by the public school teachers of the State to make the celebration of Mr. Barnard's eighty-sixth birthday an event of memorable interest.

CHINA'S SILK INDUSTRY.

Enterprise Shown by the Natives in Starting New Factories.

Conservative China is waking up. There have just been established two more silk filatures in Ching-Kiang, in the Province of Kiang-Su, the great silk-producing district.

According to United States Consul A. C. Jones two separate companies have been organized, modern buildings erected, and up-to-date machinery installed, the latter having been manufactured throughout by a Chinese firm of engineers in Shanghai, on the most improved foreign patterns. An iron chimney, built in sections, and 90 feet high, is erected near the engine house. This chimney is a terrific blow to the superstition of China, and in defiance of the Feng Shui, held heretofore in such reverence by the people, but as this building is in the hands of an influential Chinese official, it will be accepted, no doubt, without even a word of protest. Consul Jones says:

"One serious item the enterprising managers of these establishments may have left out of account, and that is the exactions of their Government, which has recently proposed to levy an additional tax of 10 per cent. on all cotton and silk goods manufactured for export, and if this is carried out despite the strenuous opposition of the foreign commercial communities, natives as well as foreigners engaged in these industries may find themselves in a very tight place indeed."

NICARAGUA'S ENTERPRISE.

Offer of a Premium for Growing Vanilla and Other Products.

A decree has been issued by the National Assembly of Nicaragua, in which a premium is offered by the Government for the cultivation of the vanilla bean and the plants from which the balsams of tolu, copabia, and others are extracted. It provides that any person who shall cultivate 1,000 or more plants of vanilla or balsam on lands belonging to the republic shall be entitled to a premium of 10 cents for each plant, payable once only, this premium to be paid five years after the plantations shall be established on the usual footing.

The vanilla, the balsams of Peru, tolu, and copabia find ready sale at remunerative prices in the markets of Europe and the United States, and the demand for these tropical products for which, as yet, there is no artificial substitute, is constantly increasing. The decree bears President Zelaya's sanction, and as a voucher for its effective and practical execution, not only makes a remunerative investment, but offers lands at little or no cost to extend their cultivations in more ways than one.

THE RIGHTS OF THE POOR

BENEFICENT WORK OF THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

Grievances of the Ignorant and Destitute Investigated and Redress Given—A Society That Needs Support.

There are in this community swindlers of high degree as well as swindlers of low degree. There are persons who take advantage of their apparent respectability to browbeat and cheat the poor and the ignorant. Humble wage earners, after a few weeks or months of faithful service, are turned away penniless by unscrupulous employers on various pretexts. Mechanics are coolly informed that business is so bad there is no money with which to pay them, and female servants are set adrift with the angry accusation that they have broken more than their wages amounted to. Tradesmen of moderate means are not infrequently swindled by this same class of "respectable" patrons.

In almost all cases where poor people are swindled there is a legal redress. The rights of the destitute and the ignorant are as important in the eyes of the law as are the rights of the prosperous and the educated. The great difficulty is that the poor and the ignorant seldom know how to invoke the intervention of the law. For about twenty years the philanthropic men who constitute the Legal Aid Society of this city have been striving to overcome that difficulty.

There are thousands of persons in a great city like New-York who, when wronged, are too poor to obtain relief by employing counsel. The Legal Aid Society was organized for the express purpose of giving aid and assistance to the worthy poor. It does not undertake to help any man who can afford to pay his own lawyer. Within the twenty years of its existence this society has taken care of more than 80,000 cases, and has helped to recover for poor creditors more than $500,000.

The Sort of Complaints Made.

Nearly 7,600 cases have been taken in hand by the Legal Aid Society during the current year, and a very large proportion of these have been satisfactorily disposed of. Poor persons of a score of different nationalities have been helped, including Germans, Austrians, Russians, Hungarians, Swedes, Irish, Bulgarians, Egyptians, Italians, French, and Turks. In the month of last October there were 527 applications for assistance entered on the books of this society. There were 305 men and 222 women, and the principal causes for which relief was sought were stated as follows: Wages withheld, 282; money loaned, 29; board and lodging, 26; goods sold and delivered, 20; injuries to person, 11; injuries to property, 14; divorce, 19; separation and support, 27; lost baggage, 18, and "other social and family troubles," 23. There is comparatively little difference in these entries between one month and another.

The headquarters of the Legal Aid Society are at 233 Broadway, where prompt attention is given to all complaints. Robert Goeller, the attorney of the society, has his office near by, and he is assisted by two alert young practitioners. The representatives of this society are known and treated with respect in all the courts of the city.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime has for many years sent to this organization all those cases which come under its jurisdiction, and the Charity Organization Society, after taking pains to investigate the work of the Legal Aid Society, has frequently borne testimony to the excellence of its work.

But while the society has been the harbor of refuge for those who have been wronged, it has not been the recipient of that generous public support to which the importance of its work justly entitles it. The society is maintained almost entirely by the voluntary contributions of its members. The membership fee is $20 per annum. All moneys collected by the society for its clients is paid to them without deduction if the amount involved is less than $10. On collections of over $10 a charge of 10 per cent. is made, of which charge three-fourths go to the treasury of the society and one-fourth is retained by the attorney. Heretofore the average amount collected has been less than $8 per person. Deductions from collections exceeding $10 have not exceeded $1,400 a year.

The Need of Help.

The expenses of the society have been about $7,000 per annum, to meet which the 160 active members of the organization pay $20 per annum, and 70 associate members pay $10 each yearly. The amount of money thus raised is insufficient to cover the legitimate expenses of the society and more paying members are therefore wanted. All persons who are able to join in this beneficent work are invited to join. Such men as Joseph H. Choate, Seth Low, Charles C. Beaman, Charles S. Fairchild, Theodore Roosevelt, Prof. Felix Adler, Robert W. De Forest, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Judge R. C. Cornell, Carl Schurz, Franklin A. Wilcox, A. J. Dittenhoefer, Frederick W. Holls, and Louis Windmüller are now members of the organization.

Arthur v. Briesen is President of this society, and Robert Behr of 75 Beekman Street is the Treasurer. Any liberal-minded person who feels inclined to bestow a Christmas gift where it would do a large amount of good will do well to communicate with Treasurer Behr. A few thousands of dollars, or even a few hundreds of dollars given to the Legal Aid Society at this time would be appreciatively received.

In speaking of the needs of this society, in which he takes a very earnest interest, President Briesen said: "We ought to have greatly enlarged opportunities for doing the character of work we are engaged in. For example, we ought to have a counsel constantly at Ellis Island to see that injustice is not done there. On several occasions our lawyer has been called to Ellis Island, and through his intercession people who had a right to land were not sent back to their homes across the ocean, whereas they would have been sent back without our intercession. We also ought to have a lawyer constantly in contact with criminal courts to take the cases of the poor and to prevent 'shyster' lawyers from interfering. We ought to have the opportunity of interfering in behalf of children who are not infrequently cruelly taken from their parents by the Gerry society. One such case came to public notice within the last few days. We ought to have larger quarters than we are now able to pay for. In every direction we should be able to expand."

How Redress Is Obtained.

A great many persons take to the rooms of the Legal Aid Society grievances other than those that involve money matters. To all such, a patient hearing is accorded. No suit is commenced by the society against a supposed wrongdoer unless notice is first given and an opportunity accorded him to call and explain his side of the case. Through such explanations it is frequently shown that the complainant was mistaken and not entitled to relief. But the larger proportion of the complaints relate to withheld wages. As a rule, all such cases are disposed of within two or three weeks. Where the money is found to be honestly due and the debtor is responsible, one or two notes from the society's lawyer usually bring about a settlement. In one year the society's attorney sent out 3,867 demand notes and without the institution of legal proceedings, $21,420.50 was collected and turned over to the poor creditors. In 94 instances, after legal proceedings had been instituted, by means of the Marshal, Sheriff, or by voluntary settlement, $3,500 was obtained. The activities of the society have, to a large extent, been confined to people living on Manhattan Island. On account of lack of men and means, assistance could not be given to persons living in the annexed district, or Westchester County, or New-Jersey.

Recently a great many complaints have been entered at the society's headquarters by ignorant foreigners, who have been induced to buy Austrian, Prussian, and other foreign bonds on the installment plan. One man explained that he had purchased an Austrian premium bond for what he supposed was one-third of its value. The seller represented that he was obliged to dispose of the bond at a great sacrifice. When the buyer had paid, in installments, about $100, he took the document to a reputable German banker for examination. He was then informed that the bond was worth about one-quarter the amount he had paid for it. There are several such cases in the hands of the Legal Aid Society. The chief difficulty encountered in settling them is the fact that the swindlers who sell such bonds moved from place to place so rapidly that it is almost impossible to track them.

One poor man visited the society's rooms recently and complained that he had been swindled out of $850—all that he possessed—by a Wall Street broker. He said that the Wall Street man assured him that he was a member of "a Stock Exchange," and that he could make large profits off the $850. Two or three days ago the Wall Street "broker" told the poor man that his money had been put into the market and lost. The case will be investigated.

West 14th St.

ESTB'D 1807

COWPERTHWAIT'S "RELIABLE" CARPETS

"What's gone and what's past help, should be past grief."
—Shakespeare.

But this great chance is not gone yet—it is open to all on our "Long Credit" system.

Axminster Carpet—90 cts. per yard.

Mills will no longer contract for the old low figures; they only resume work at a big advance, so when these rare values have been bought up your money will not go so far. Present buying means future saving.

Substantial Christmas presents in our Furniture Department.

LOWEST PRICES.

CASH OR CREDIT

COWPERTHWAIT & Co.

104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.

NEAR 6TH AV.

Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.08
Belcher	.41	.40
Best & Belcher	.83	.84
Bodie Consolidated	.52	.53
Challar	2.10	2.15
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.70¾	1.70
Crown Point	.32	.32
Gould & Curry	.61	.62
Hale & Norcross	1.20¾	1.20
Mexican	.67	.69
Mono		.15
Ophir	1.25	1.23
Potosi	.99	1.00
Savage	.60	.61
Sierra Nevada	.56	.60
Union Consolidated	.49½	.54
Utah	.07	.10
Yellow Jacket	.39	.40

*Asked.

How to Clothe the Children.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Just a Few

Of many instances we could name, to show the real, practical economy of our way of clothing children.

Handsome Cloaks, of all wool fancy mixed cloth; large collar inlaid with plain cloth in contrasting colors; sizes, 4 to 8 yrs.,	$6.75
Baby Coats, all wool flannel, large pointed collar and cuffs trimmed with braid,	$3.35
Cloth Finished Flannel Dresses, yoke, sailor collar and belt, with fancy silk stitching in contrasting colors, 4 to 14 years,	$4.00
School Aprons, good quality, of white lawn, neatly made; sizes, 4 to 12 years,	48c.
Fine White Aprons, fancy crossbar; trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbons—good Holiday presents—sizes, 2 to 10 years,	98c.
Fauntleroy Cloth Leggins, extra long, plain colors,	$1.25
Boys' Chinchilla Reefers, material tested chemically—and exposed to the weather to prove it is all wool and fast color; sizes, 2½ to 6 years,	$5.00
One Piece Kilt Suits, strictly all wool flannel, fast color, trimmed with silk embroidery. Ages, 2 3 and 4 years,	$2.00
Fur Sets, White Thibet, round muff and Russian stole,	$4.50
Electric Seal, round muff and collar, trimmed with heads and tails,	$3.75
Scotch Wool Gloves, double wrist, mottled effects, all sizes,	50c.
Kid Gloves—wool lined—under lap at wrist, trimmed with beaver fur, all sizes,	$1.25

60-62 West 23d St.

Gifts That Always Please

Are pictures of real merit. They constitute an enduring reminder of the donor's thoughtfulness and good taste. They need not be expensive, as any one can see who will examine some of the reproductions of the masterpieces of fine art published by **THE FRANZ HANFSTAENGL FINE ART PUBLISHING HOUSE** of Munich and London, and shown at the New-York Branch, **114 FIFTH AV., NEAR 17TH ST.**

An extensive collection of art photographs, photogravures, aquarellegravures, carbon reproductions, in delicate shades of blue, sepia, and green, absolutely permanent, &c., of the old and modern masters, artistically framed. Portraits of the great composers and authors, and Fine Art Books.

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

MAZAMA: A delicious breakfast Cereal. Fifteen cents' worth, when cooked, provides 23 lbs. of perfect Food.

HEALTH FOOD CO., 16 5th Ave.

FOR THE INAUGURATION

GEN. HORACE PORTER WILL BE GRAND MARSHAL.

Major Dawes Said to be Slated for Private Secretary to the President-Elect—Few Callers at Canton.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 28.—Although the appointment has not been officially given out, it is a settled fact that Gen. Horace Porter of New-York will be the Grand Marshal of the McKinley inaugural ceremonies.

Gen. Porter returned to Cleveland this morning from St. Louis, where he had gone to confer with leading men, who for years have been identified with the management of the parade of the "Veiled Prophet." He will be Chairman Hanna's guest over Sunday, returning to New-York Monday.

Col. George A. Garretson of Cleveland, Chairman of the Committee on Escort to the President-elect, has officially notified Col. George B. Gyger of Alliance, Ohio, commanding the Eighth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, that the personal military escort of President-elect McKinley from Canton to Washington will be composed of the Eighth Infantry and Troop A of Cleveland, Ohio, commanded by Capt. R. E. Burdick.

Upon arrival in Washington, the Eighth Infantry will form as personal escort from the station to the Ebbitt House, after which the regiment will take its place in line with the Ohio troops, and such other personal military escort duty as may be required during the inaugural ceremonies will be performed by Troop A.

The Eighth Regiment Infantry, Ohio National Guard, is composed of companies situated in the various counties which Major McKinley has represented in Congress. Of the twelve companies composing the regiment, three companies and also the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps are situated at Canton, the regimental band being stationed at Akron.

It may be regarded as settled now that President McKinley's private secretary will be Charles Gates Dawes of Evanston, Ill. Major Dawes was Chairman of a bureau in the National Republican Committee, with headquarters at Chicago, during the campaign. His home was formerly at Leighton, Neb., but he recently moved to Chicago to manage the business of a large gas-plant promoting company, with which he is connected. Major Dawes, with a number of Ohio Republicans prominently connected with the campaign, was the guest on Thanksgiving Day of Joseph F. Smith, ex-State Librarian, McKinley's campaign secretary, at his home, at Urbana, Ohio. The statement that Dawes has been selected comes from a member of the McKinley household.

Ex-Gov. Foraker of Cincinnati arrived in Canton at 1:30 this afternoon. He was met at the station by Major McKinley.

Among the callers this morning was Senator-elect Wellington of Cumberland, Md. Mr. Wellington is of opinion that there will be an extra session of Congress to deal with the tariff question. He says the people of Maryland would be pleased to have Major McKinley give James A. Gary of Baltimore a place in his Cabinet.

CIVIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

What Platt and the Politicians Talked About Friday.

The report in Republican circles that Gov. Morton desires, before his retirement from office, to make such an extension of the civil service as may seem to him in the public interest is credited by many as the real reason for the conference which Mr. Platt had with several of his lieutenants at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Friday night.

State Civil Service Commissioners Cobb and Lord, who were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Friday night, left early yesterday for Albany.

The Republican machine men seem to be working toward a relaxation of the civil service laws. For instance, Friday night, most of the Republican Assembly District leaders met at the County Committee's headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, and, under the lead of Abraham Gruber, formed the "Progressive Civil Service League." They appointed a committee of five to arrange for a mass meeting in Cooper Union within the next few weeks.

Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee said yesterday that he was in favor of "more practical civil service examinations." Edward Lauterbach said that the Constitution provided that laws should be made providing for the enforcement of the civil service section of the Constitution. "Those laws," he said, "have not been made, and the Court of Appeals has held that the constitutional provision is self-executing, without legislative enactment. That decision, however, suggests, as does the constitutional provision itself, that legislation upon the subject should be passed. The conference last night was with a view of securing this procedure at the next Legislature, and of course involved a general discussion of civil service reform.

"Among other branches of this subject was that of leaving to the departments the matter of examinations, subject to general regulation by the Civil Service Commission. This suggestion found some favor. One criticism of the existing method has been that the character of the examinations is often too academic, and it is not improbable that some effort will be made to have the examination of a character pertinent to the office sought for."

The politicians say that what the Republican leaders want is a law that will give the heads of departments control of the questions to be asked of applicants.

SNEAK THIEF FRIGHTENED.

He Left Valuables at Mr. Willis's House in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 28.—The residence of W. P. Willis, at 133 Bowne Avenue, this place, was entered by burglars this evening. Mr. Willis is a wholesale dry goods merchant of New-York, and is now on his way to Europe.

Mrs. Willis neglected to fasten the burglar alarm to the windows, and while the family were at supper a sneak thief entered a window on the second floor and took three gold watches and $7 in money.

A servant went to Mrs. Willis's room and found the dresser in disorder. The servant probably scared the thief, as the safe door was open and a quantity of valuables were lying loose on the dresser.

Roxbury Carpet Works Shut Down.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The Roxbury Carpet Company has shut down its works in Roxbury for an indefinite period. The agents of the factory give no reason for the shutdown. The company's plant is the largest carpet factory in New-England, and when running on full time employs from 1,000 to 1,200 persons.

Shorter Hours in Car Shops.

SALEM, Mass., Nov. 28.—The employes of the Boston and Maine car shops have been notified that, beginning Monday, they will be put on eight-hour time. On the 1st of October the time was increased to nine hours, but is now again reduced to eight, with pay accordingly.

Things That Can't Be Done.

No live business can be conducted without capital to take advantage of every buying opportunity. No tailor with a small trade can make good clothes at low prices. No ordinary tailor can by any possibility compete with us in the making of

Overcoats and Suits at $15. To Order.

We have no scattered 6x9 salesrooms, but an entire five story building. We have no tenement house employes, but healthy people working in our own light workrooms. We have no single suit lengths of cloth for you to choose from, but whole pieces in endless variety. You can't fail to find what you want at the price you wish to pay.

Samples and Rules for self-measurement sent on request.

Cohen & Co. Tailors

N. W. corner Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

(ENTIRE BUILDING.)

105 and 107 Nassau St.

25, 27 and 29 Ann St.

Holiday Exhibition

AT

E. F. BONAVENTURE'S Art Rooms, 45 and 47 WEST 31ST STREET, (corner B'way.)

FINE ENGLISH BOOKS, in artistic bindings, many extra illustrated:

Rodgers's Italy and Poems, first editions, bound by Chambolle.

Dibdin's Bibliomania, extended from 1 into 3 vols.

Walton and Cotton, Complete Angler, 110 portraits inserted, bound by Canape in apple-green morocco.

Perkins's Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings, extended from 4 into 8 vols., bound in full red levant morocco by Lefort; The Vicar of Wakefield, 2 vols., 1766; The Lyre of Love, 2 vols.; Flory, Book about Fans; POE'S 1ST EDITIONS.

Saint-Amand Court Memoirs, complete set.

Gulliver's Travels, first edition; Bourrienne's Memoirs, 4 vols.; Montholon's Memoirs, Las Cases, 4 vols.; Hamerton's, first, second, and third editions, uncut copies and extra illustrated: Pardoe's complete set, extra illustrated.

Fine selection of French Missal Prayer Books, in beautiful bindings.

Over six hundred subjects, artistically framed, from $5.00 upwards. Over 150 mezzotint portraits after Joshua Reynolds: Mrs. Siddons, Lady Price, Lady Fortescue, Lady Spencer, Earl of Pembroke, Lord Cavendish, Thos. Ashton, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Edmund Burke, &c., &c.

Fine prints by Bartolozzi, Angelica Kauffmann, eighteenth century line engravings, and printed in colors. Water Colors, Paintings, Miniatures on

WEAK SPOTS IN THE LAW

CHIEF CONLIN GATHERS INFORMATION ON THE RAINES ACT.

The Author of the Measure Blames the Police and Other Officials, but Admits that the Bill Needs Revision.

Chief of Police Conlin is collecting material and information relative to the work of the Police Department in connection with the enforcement of the Raines law and the efforts to suppress disorderly houses and dives. Chief Conlin has announced that his intention is not to make a report, but that he will use the facts and statistics in case the police are called upon to defend themselves on the sweeping charge made by Senator Raines of violations existing in the city.

Under the old excise law the police were notified when an application for a license was filed. Under the new liquor tax law this plan is not pursued. Chief Conlin believes this is a bad feature, because it does not permit the police to protest in cases where notoriously bad characters have applied for certificates.

Scope of the Work.

Among the material collected by the Chief of Police is the record of five protests made to the Deputy Excise Commissioner against the issuance of as many liquor-tax certificates. The first four cases are in the Eighteenth Precinct, commanded by Capt. E. O. Smith. The report on these, as made by Chief Conlin, is as follows:

"Capt. Smith visited Mr. Page, counsel to the Liquor Tax License Bureau, and entered a verbal protest against licenses being granted to the Hotel Van Twiller, corner of Twenty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue; the Compton House, northeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; the Bull's Head Hotel, northwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, and the Lexington Hotel, northeast corner of Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue. Mr. Page was thoroughly familiar with the whole subject, having been counsel to the old Excise Board, and acted as the prosecuting attorney in the cases of the hotels referred to when their proprietors were on trial before the old Excise Board, charged with keeping disorderly houses. He stated that the matter had been referred to the authorities at Albany, and that nothing further could be done in the matter. He sent Detectives Charles Rink and Michael J. Conroy, both of the Eighteenth Precinct, to interview Mr. Page on the same subject, and the same answer was given them, and the licenses were granted." Deputy Excise Commissioner George W. Hilliard by Capt. John R. Groo, under date of Oct. 19 last. He earnestly protested against the granting of a liquor-tax certificate to one Jennie Carroll, or Mackintosch, or any other person or persons, for the premises 243 Wooster Street, claiming that it had been shown to be a house of bad repute.

Raines Defends the Law.

Senator John Raines, the father of the liquor-tax law, is a guest at the Grand Union Hotel. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the hotel last evening and showed Senator Raines the five protests quoted above. After reading them through carefully, he reached for a copy of the so-called Raines law, saying:

"Now let us see how the Raines law reads. Not one of these fellows who are talking about the law have even read ten lines of it."

Then turning to Section 23 of Chapter 112 of the law, he called attention to the provisions of the law providing who shall not traffic in liquors and persons to whom a liquor tax certificate shall not be granted.

"Sub-section 6 provides," continued the Senator, "that among the persons who shall not receive a certificate is one who has had a license revoked under the laws in force prior to the passage of this act by reason of a violation of such laws. Sub-section 8 provides that 'no person who carries on or who permits to be carried on, or is interested in any traffic, business, or occupation the carrying on of which is a violation of law shall traffic in liquors or be granted a liquor-tax certificate or be interested therein.'

"Now, if the persons referred to by Capt. Smith filled out all of the papers certifying that they were exempt from the operation of this section, it was the duty of the Commissioner to issue a certificate to them. Then, if it is found that they have taken their oath falsely, it is the duty of the police to haul them up and make them suffer, in addition to losing the price of their tax certificate. If their licenses were revoked, or if they had been convicted under the old law, they were not entitled to receive a tax certificate, but this report made by Chief Conlin does not say that either of these happened. They have first got to make out a case. In relation to the protest made by Capt Groo, the Raines law has nothing to do with such business. If the police find that the law is being violated in a hotel it is their duty to make a complaint.

Sunday Selling and Hotel Keeping.

"The Raines law is just the same as it was before as to Sunday selling, and as to what constitutes a hotel, with one slight difference. It increases the age of a person to whom liquor may be legally sold from sixteen to eighteen years of age and defines what a hotel is. A hotel of ten rooms may be run just as well as one of 100 rooms. It all depends on the persons who conduct them. If they are violating the law, it is the duty of the police to close them up. There are over 100 decisions as to what guests are at a hotel, especially under the innkeeper's liability act. Our idea in this matter was to give a guest at a hotel the same privilege that he might enjoy at his home or at his own club. It was not the idea that Tom, Dick, and Harry should come in and get drinks under the guise of being guests. The remedy for this is a strict enforcement of the law. The police are not altogether to blame for this condition. Where the Grand Jury and District Attorney refuse to indict and prosecute these cases, it is outside of the police. I know of a Grand Jury in Rochester, which I consider a highly moral city, which made a combine and refused to indict a saloon keeper charged with violating the law. Nine of the jurors who were not in the combine signed a protest and presented it to the court, which was virtually an indictment of the balance of the jury.

Will Amend the Law.

"The present law will be amended this Winter to some extent. We will try to close up some loopholes where difficulty has occurred, like the questions of meals and guests. At present many of these hotels and clubs are simply fakes. We can wipe out illegal selling in the country where we can get juries to convict and District Attorneys to prosecute. A saloon keeper can't run a saloon six days in the week and a club on Sunday. But this is not the fault of the law. It is the duty of the police to enforce the law, and close disorderly houses and other illegal places. Under Section 37 officers who have knowledge of violations must notify the District Attorney. Section 38 provides that officials who neglect to do their duty shall suffer a fine and removal from office. Any citizen can make complaint against these officials under this section.

"I still maintain that there are 4,000 places within a radius of ten miles of the City Hall which are selling liquor without a tax certificate. I never said there were that many in the city, but they are scattered all over in the radius I have mentioned. Investigation will prove that my statement is correct."

Mr. Steinway Out of Danger.

At the home of William Steinway, at 26 Gramercy Park, it was said last evening that the physicians say he is now out of danger. Mr. Steinway will be compelled to remain indoors for some time yet.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE REPORT.

The Work of the Year Explained to the Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War for the year ending June 30, 1896, has just been issued.

The report shows that the total expenditures for the year, including expenses attending sales of condemned stores, exchange of powder, &c., were $4,089,93[illegible]42. The amount in the Treasury to the credit of appropriations on June 30, 1896, was $179,-096.86.

In reference to arming and equipping the militia, it is stated that the insufficiency of the appropriation for that purpose has been shown by the urgent applications for stores which could not be supplied. This is a repetition of the experience of former years, and attention is called to the report of a year ago, in which recommendations were made to Congress for the improvement of the armament and equipment of the militia.

The manufacture of new arms during the year at the Springfield Armory comprised 10,535 magazine rifles, 7,111 magazine carbines, and 404 cadet rifles, .30 calibre, and 1,800 Springfield rifles, .45 calibre, were altered to cadet rifles, model of 1884. The daily output of the armory is 120 magazine rifles or carbines. The standing instructions to the commanding officer of the armory to examine and report upon inventions in magazine small arms which may be presented have not resulted in any developments during the year.

The armament of troops in the regular service and of the cadets at the Military Academy with .30-calibre magazine arms was completed in May, when the last issue of carbines was made to the cavalry.

"As regards the further development of smokeless powders," the report states, "some very satisfactory results have been obtained during the year with Maxim-Schupphaus smokeless powder in the twelve-inch breech-loading mortars, using both full and reduced charges, by means of which the power of the castiron hooped mortar is brought up to that of the steel mortar using brown powder. With a charge of forty-two pounds of this powder and an 800-pound projectile a muzzle velocity of 1,154 feet, with a pressure of about 24,000 pounds per square inch, was obtained, which is about the same ballistic result as is obtained with the steel mortar, using brown powder. Smokeless powder is also being tested in field and siege mortars. In the main, however, development of smokeless powders has been more in the direction of an investigation into the properties and relative advantages and disadvantages of various compositions than in that of development of higher ballistic properties."

Tests of several types of twelve-centimeter rapid-fire guns, procured for comparative trial, were made by the Ordnance Board during the year. The action of the mounts throughout the firing was satisfactory. The Armstrong steel gun, weighing 4,676 pounds, is mentioned as especially worthy of consideration. By the use of its balance-pillar feature it may be habitually concealed behind the parapet, from which position it can be raised and prepared for action in twenty seconds. In the same time it can be lowered and put under cover.

GRAPES UNHURT BY RAIN.

Swiss-French Vineyard Owners Have Protected Their Vines.

The improvements in grope culture in French Switzerland and the prospects for the vintage of 1896 are treated by United States Consul Ridgeway of Geneva, Switzerland, in his report. He says:

"I find that the vintage is much superior to general expectation. Since the early part of April rain has fallen almost daily in Switzerland. Local records fail to show any similar visitation of bad weather. It will interest grape growers in the United States to know that the vines have not only not been ruined, but have suffered little from mildew, and that the crop of grapes as well as the vintage will be up to the average in all the large wine-producing cantons of French Switzerland.

"This is due to the fact that the ravages of the mildew were combated by 'sulfatage' of the vines, by sprinkling them with a solution of paste composed of flowers of sulphur, quicklime, and sulphuric acid. This measure was rendered obligatory by law, and was everywhere successful.

"Toward the end of August a new vine disease made its appearance in many of the great vineyards of the Canton of Vaud. This disease is similar to the 'black rot,' and has been given the name of the 'brown rot.' Its appearance is attributed to the wet season, and it has not yet wrought serious damage."

THE SITUATION IN ALASKA.

Gov. Sheakley's Annual Report to the Secretary of the Interior.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Gov. James Sheakley of Alaska, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, a copy of which was brought here from Sitka, says that the mail service has been extended to the Yukon mining region, but the service has been unsatisfactory, while that to the western part of Alaska, in charge of the Alaska Commercial Company, has been prompt and efficient. He refers to the statement of Justice Harlan before the Paris tribunal, as giving a concise history of the manner in which the American Government managed the fur seal fisheries on the Pribilof Island, and the cause of the controversy with Great Britain. The Governor adds:

"The question of the preservation of the fur seal herds of the Pribilof and other islands is not one that concerns alone the persons, or even the nations interested. The whole civilized world is interested. I firmly believe that when the facts are fully known the good sense and love of fairness on the part of the English people will fully approve of the stand which the American Government has taken in the matter."

Gold to the amount of $2,230,000 was taken from the mines of Alaska during the year ended Oct. 1, the greater part of which was from low grade ores yielding as little as $4 a ton.

CAN'T GIVE CIDER ON SUNDAY.

Two Farmers Arrested Under the Raines Law Near Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 28.—Charles Robertson and De Witt Morey, two farmers in the town of La Grange, find themselves in serious trouble because they did not post themselves on the Raines law before they offered a neighbor a drink of cider last Sunday.

The neighbor was dry, and they offered him a drink from a jug that they were enjoying between them. Complaint was made to Justice Fink, and they were arrested and held in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Justice Fink found that he was powerless to do otherwise. His construction of the law is indorsed by County Judge Phillips.

Indignant friends of the two men furnished security for their appearance when wanted.

Military Bicycle Carnival.

Arrangements have been made for a military bicycle carnival in Madison Square Garden during the week of Jan. 11 to 16, in which a large number of States will be represented. It will take the place of the proposed cycle show, which the Garden Company had planned. Being the first affair of the kind ever attempted in this country, it will command notice from National Guardsmen everywhere. The proceeds will be used to endow three beds in the Hahnemann Hospital. The advisory committee for the tournament is composed of prominent gentlemen, including Gen. Miles, United States Army; Mayor Strong, Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment, Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment, Col. Smith of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. Chauncey of the Eighth Regiment, Col. Bartlett of the Twenty-second Regiment, and Gens. McLewee and Carroll of Gov. Morton's staff.

AANSPREKERS OF HASYMUS

Queer Customs at Early Dutch Funerals in This Vicinity.

Three or four generations before the Dutch patroon Pauw changed the name of the old New-Jersey settlement of Hasymus to Pavonia, the aanspreker was a very important figure in the community. In those days no Dutch funeral was complete without the services of the aanspreker. He was not only the undertaker, but he was the official representative of the bereaved family for the time being. There are some interesting records, in the keeping of Jersey City residents, of the functions performed and the bills presented by the aansprekers of the seventeenth century.

After receiving notification of a death, the aanspreker would proceed at once to the sterfhuis, or home of the deceased, taking with him a few sheets of mourning paper. His first business was to take down the names of the persons whom the family desired to have summoned to the burial. After reading this list in the presence of the family for possible corrections, the aanspreker became the absolute director of affairs. Everything was executed according to his demand. If the deceased was a person of wealth and prominence, a number of assistant aansprekers were engaged. Sometimes as many as twenty were employed in performing various services.

The aanspreker's costume was peculiar. It comprised low shoes, black stockings, black knickerbockers, a black cutaway coat, covered by a long, flowing black mantle, a white cravat or bands, and a quaint three-cornered hat or "steek," from one corner of which, to the right, floated a long, black crape like a streamer, while on the left corner a rosette was worn.

When the time came for the funeral the nearest relatives and closest friends of the family usually went to the sterfhuis a little earlier than the others, and partook of some refreshments prepared by the aanspreker, usually a glass of beer or spirits, with a long clay pipe or a cigar for the men. The procession to the grave was most always on foot, the youngest members of the family walking nearest the hearse. At the grave it was the duty of the aanspreker to offer up a prayer. After the burial, the mourners returned to the home of the deceased, where there was more eating, drinking, and smoking. It was the custom in those days for but the nearest relatives to take their departure from a house of mourning after smoking one pipe of tobacco.

From the earlier church records it appears that an extra price was charged for the privilege of burying a body within the walls of the church. The first interment in the old Dutch Reformed Church of Bergen (now Jersey City Heights) was some time prior to Aug. 1, 1682.

COMFORT FOR EMPLOYES.

Measures Adopted by German Factories—Women Workers Increasing.

An interesting report showing some of the steps taken by German textile manufacturers to improve the surroundings and so add to the material comforts of their employes has been made by United States Consul Sawter, at Glauchau. He says:

"The result of last year's census of mechanics and working people in the German Empire shows that there are over 1,000,000 persons employed in the textile industry alone. Since 1883 the male employes have decreased from 582,070 to 552,-230, and the female employes have increased from 350,522 to 464,316. Women seem to be ignoring all other branches of labor, particularly that of domestic service, to go into the factories.

"As a result, the factories are being remodeled. Washrooms and lockers for non-working apparel are now provided, and also dining rooms, where coffee can be prepared and potatoes can be roasted or boiled in and especially adapted wire receptacle. Separate lunchrooms are provided for families employed in the factories. Some of the larger factories are provided with a buffet or lunch counter, where can be purchased at a merely nominal price beer, sausages, rolls, coffee, and cake."

Mental or Vital Photography.

From The London Chronicle.

Dr. Baraduc, whose experiments in what he calls mental or vital photography we noticed some weeks ago, has recently been pushing forward his researches in a fashion that would in this country attract the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. This amiable physiologist "crucifies" a pigeon, that is to say, he fastens it to a board with its wings and legs firmly secured, and then places a sensitized plate on its breast. So long as it struggles for freedom and throws off vital force, the plate, on being developed, shows a number of little round spots, much like those on a sheet of paper at which a shotgun has been fired. When the bird gets used to its position, or is too tired to exert itself, the images recorded are cloudy or striated. The next step is to cut the pigeon's throat, the picture of its death agony taking the form of curling eddies, such as the doctor has observed when the plate is applied to suffering human limbs. As soon as death has supervened no photographic effects can be procured, and a sheer blank is the only result. It is difficult to see what useful information can be derived from this combination of cruelty and absurdity. Admitting that the changes in the sensitized plate are really records of vital force and not of other more obvious physical agencies, all the phenomena can be observed in the human subject without causing the slightest pain, much less wantonly sacrificing the humblest life.

Preparing to Lay the Cornerstone.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 28.—The cornerstone of the Church of St. John the Divine, at Hackensack Heights, will be laid at 4:30 P. M. Tuesday, Archbishop W. R. Jenvey, officiating. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. E. E. Holly of Hackensack; the Rev. Mr. Ladd of Rutherford, the Rev. Mr. Cole of Portland, Oregon; the Rev. Mr. Hawksworth of Burmuda, and the Rev. M. Cable of Plainfield. There will be a fine chorus made up of the choirs of St. John's and of Christ Church, Hackensack, and students from the General Theological Seminary, New-York.

Threatens Receivers for the Bank.

BUFFALO, Nov. 28.—It is stated here that Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department has advised Attorney General Hancock that unless the Buffalo Bank of Commerce is in condition to resume business by Dec. 1 he would apply to the Supreme Court for the appointment of John R. Hazel and Henry H. Persons as receivers. Mr. Hazel is the Erie County member of the State Republican Executive Committee, and Mr. Persons is an ex-State Senator, and a banker of East Aurora, this county. The fees will amount to between $100,000 and $150,000.

Prize Gold Standard Essay.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Newton Hallock, editor of The Christian Work, has been awarded the fifty-dollar prize for the most conclusive five-hundred-word argument in favor of the gold standard, with the substance of his views published in The Standard Union Aug. 31. More than 300 essays in the competition, many from the ablest writers upon the subject, were received and examined by Prof. Arthur M. Day, department of political science, Columbia University, who was the judge.

Hood's Pills

Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. All druggists. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MR. RAINES SEES MR. PLATT

AFTERWARD HE TALKS ABOUT THE EXCISE LAW.

Says It Can Be Enforced Where the Community Desires It—The Senate Committee to Investigate Its Workings Will Meet To-morrow.

Senator John Raines was busy yesterday afternoon consulting with Thomas C. Platt at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Senate committee, of which Mr. Raines is the Chairman, and which was appointed for the purpose of investigating the workings of the so-called Raines law, will meet in the Metropolitan Building, Madison Avenue, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

After Mr. Raines had concluded his talk with Mr. Platt, which lasted over an hour, he came down into the corridor of the hotel and in reply to inquiries said he could not say what his committee would do until it had held a meeting to-morrow. He said the story that many witnesses had been summoned to appear to-morrow was without foundation, but he would not say what his committee proposed to do at the meeting.

"We will endeavor to investigate thoroughly with the sole view of having the law carried out," said Mr. Raines.

"Do you propose offering amendments to the so-called Raines law at the next session of the Legislature which will make it stronger than it is now?" Mr. Raines was asked.

"That is for the Excise Committee to decide after it has been appointed."

"What changes would you suggest?"

"I am not ready to say. There may be bills introduced which will define what a guest is, and what a meal is in a hotel."

Turning his attention to the enforcement of the law, the Senator said it was easy enough to enforce it in the country, where the District Attorneys and the juries were anxious to have justice done. The violations in the country had been promptly tried, and the effect was salutary. He said that they were not troubled with "fake" hotels in the country.

In explanation of his statement that there were 4,000 saloons in this vicinity violating the liquor law, Mr. Raines said that he meant there were 4,000 places within ten miles of the City Hall which did not have a State license, although they might have a United States license. Mr. Raines said that he did not have the names of these places, but that they were being investigated, and that he would have them very soon. It was gathered from Mr. Raines's remarks that he was securing a list of United States licenses for comparison with the list of State licenses. On this point Mr. Raines said: "We managed to get a list of places with only Government certificates, and we can lay our hands right on them."

Mr. Raines said there was no reason why the new liquor law should not be enforced, for if it was not done the District Attorney in any section could be removed under the law. He declared also that where the police, District Attorneys, and Grand Juries have worked together in enforcing the law it has been a success. "No evasions are allowed," he said, "where the people of the community insist that the law shall be enforced."

There has been in circulation a story to the effect that Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Republican County Committee of this county, was urging that the liquor law be made no more stringent than it is now, and that he would oppose any proposition to make the license heavier. Mr. Raines's attention was called to this, and he said: "You had better ask Mr. Lauterbach about that." Mr. Raines also said that he regarded the license rate in first-class cities as about high enough.

The politicians about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday said that Mr. Raines's interview with Mr. Platt had very largely to do with the scope of the investigation, which will begin to-morrow. Their opinion is that Messrs. Platt, Lauterbach, and Raines are by no means agreed upon the kind of excise legislation that should be made by way of amendment to the Raines law next year.

MR. SEWALL NOT IN POLITICS.

Not for the Present, He Says, but He Is Reticent.

Arthur Sewall, lately Vice Presidential candidate on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, is at the Holland House.

Mr. Sewall was very reticent about the recent election. He said he had nothing whatever to say.

"I am here for a few days only," he said, "and am on business, and not politics."

"Have you seen Mr. Bryan since the election?"

"I have not. I have had some correspondence with him, however."

"Has he expressed himself as to his course?"

"No, except to say that he was going to keep up the fight. Mr. Bryan is very confident of the final success of free silver. He has written me that he is full of hope for the future of the party. You can see from the papers how he is working."

"What about your own future, Mr. Sewall?"

"I am looking after my business."

"But what about politics?"

"I am not in politics."

"Have you retired permanently?"

"I am not in politics at present. That is all I care to say about it."

"How are matters up in Maine?"

"In a business way, everything is very quiet. My trip to this city is entirely for business reasons, and I am not interested in politics for the present."

SUFFERERS FROM DROUGHT.

Many Thousands of People Must Be Aided in Louisiana.

From The New-Orleans Picayune.

The protracted drought of last Summer did great damage to the crops in the northern and central portions of this State, not only cutting off the yield of cotton, which is the money crop of this section, but also causing the loss of the corn crop, and incidentally of cattle and hogs, thereby depriving the people of the afflicted district both of their wonted food supply and the money with which to replace it by purchases elsewhere.

The drought district included portions of Bienville, Webster, Claiborne, Union, Lincoln, Jackson, Catahoula, Grant, Caldwell, Ouachita, and Winn Parishes. A very large number of people in those parishes have suffered severely from the visitation, most of them being small farmers who are entirely dependent for a livelihood upon the produce of their farms. Owing to the lack of corn, and even of meat, in many districts, thousands of people have actually suffered from hunger. As was natural and to be expected, the people of this stricken district, before appealing to the outside world, have turned to the authorities of their own State, and there is now a very fair prospect that some effective measure of relief will be provided by the State officials.

Fully 700,000 bushels of corn will be needed in the drought district, and of this amount 300,000 bushels will have to be paid for by the State. It is estimated that, on the basis of a low price for corn and free transportation, it will cost the State at least $100,000 to relieve the distress.

Reversal in a Test Case.

WHITE PLAINS, Nov. 28.—County Judge Smith Lent this morning handed down his decision in the appeal of the Yonkers trolley road from the judgment against it in the City Court, fining the Superintendent $50 for running open cars on its line during the cold weather last month, in violation of the orders of the City Board of Health. The reversal was made on the ground that the defendant was not permitted to prove that on the day he was arrested the weather was mild.

WM. MOIR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Great variety of

GOLD WATCHES,

DIAMOND JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER NOVELTIES

AT

Greatly Reduced Prices,

To close out the stock of the late Wm. Moir.

Inspection is invited.

SIXTH AVE., cor. 23d St.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Large Quantities of Steel Rails Going to Japan.

An uncommonly large quantity of steel rails and fastenings will leave this country for Japan within the next few weeks. Joseph U. Crawford, the engineer of the Pennsylvania's branch lines, was recently appointed representative in this country of the imperial railroads of Japan for the express purpose of buying 15,000 tons of steel rails and fastenings from the Carnegie Steel Works, at Poughkeepsie. He has already made contracts for shipment of the material to Yokohama.

Another important contract has just been concluded by Freight Agent John McAdoo of the Great Northern Railroad, by which 6,500 tons of steel rails will be sent from the Carnegie works to Yokohama as speedily as possible. The material will go by rail to Cleveland, thence via the Northern Steamship Company to Duluth, thence over the Great Northern Railroad to Seattle, and from there to Japan via the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Line.

Henry Wollman Wrongly Cited.

In discussing reports of stock jobbing in connection with the Kansas raid on Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Nov. 17 last mentioned Henry Wollman of Kansas City as "attending to" part of the scheme of "rigging the market." Mr. Wollman's denial that he had aught to do with the stock-jobbing plan or that he knew any of its manipulators should, in the opinion of a high official of the Santa Fé, be accepted as final and satisfactory, as his standing as a lawyer is excellent.

A Vandalia Foreclosure Suit.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 28.—The Central Trust Company of New-York this morning began suit in the United States Circuit Court against the Indiana and Lake Michigan Railroad and Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad for foreclosure of mortgage bonds issued in 1880 amounting to $480,000. The Lake Michigan Railroad operates from South Bend, Ind., to St. Joseph, Mich. Control of it was assumed in June, 1889, by the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad. The suit is a part of the Vandalia Company's litigation, in which the entire system is now involved.

Grade Crossing Refused.

BOSTON, Nov .28.—The Railroad Commissioners to-day refused approval to the Leominster and Clinton Street Railway Company for a crossing at grade with the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad in the town of Leominster.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Andrew Carnegie states that the railroad from Conneaut to Pittsburg, in which he holds a large interest, proposes to transport iron, steel, and coal at the rate of 3 mills per ton per mile, or about 45 cents per ton, from Pittsburg furnaces to Lake Erie, whereas the present rate is about $1.05 per ton.

—A trust deed for $3,000,000 was filed at Chicago yesterday to cover the issue of bonds by the General Electric Railway Company of that city which are to be floated by J. P. Morgan & Co. Contracts for the construction of the road have been let, and work will begin by or before Jan. 1. The company will ask for the grant of forty miles of street in addition to the ten miles now held by it.

—The traffic officials of the trans-Missouri lines and the Board of Administration of the Western Freight Association and the Southwestern Traffic Association will hold a joint meeting in this city next week to establish uniform rates on transit business, including grain rates from the West to the seaboard.

—The Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad stockholders have accepted the reduction of dividends from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. as offered by the Reading Railroad. It is understood the proposed reduction of dividends by the Chestnut Hill Railroad, from 12 per cent. to 6 per cent., has been accepted by the stockholders.

—It is officially reported that over two-thirds of all classes of the stock and bonds of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad Company have now been deposited with the Reorganization Committee. A member of that committee said yesterday that all interests were now united and harmonious, and it looked as if a very speedy and satisfactory reorganization would follow.

CLOCKS WITH NERVES.

They Refuse to Do Reliable Work When Placed in High Buildings.

There is one disadvantage about very tall buildings which is just now being noticed by the occupants. It is perhaps a small disadvantage, but still is worth considering, as it involves some annoyance to those who have not made provision for it.

The trouble referred to is the stopping of pendulum clocks by the vibration of the buildings. Many a pendulum clock that has kept accurate time for years in old-fashioned low structures has refused to run at all when moved into some one of the new tall steel-framed buildings in the lower part of the city. On the lower floors of the buildings the clocks run fairly well, but when higher up in the buildings, they become more whimsical, and on the top floors will not run at all.

Mr. Dunn of the Weather Bureau has a fine pendulum clock in the tower of the Manhattan Life Building, which has not done an honest day's work since the Weather Bureau was moved into the new offices. It has stopped so often that it is no longer to be relied upon. The pendulum swings continually, but only from the vibration of the building, as the clock has not been wound for weeks. The only relief is in replacing the pendulum clocks with others that have balance wheels.

It Is Not the Chosen Motto.

From The Savannah Morning News.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has selected for its motto: "All the world's news, but not a school for scandal." It is a good motto, and we expect to see THE TIMES live up to it. It is refreshing to turn to a New-York newspaper which refuses to make of itself a daily "school for scandal," after observing the fierce competition between the leading exponents of the "new journalism" in that city.

Physicians Wise in their Generation.

The above class of scientists recognize, and have repeatedly borne testimony, to the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy and preventive of fever and ague, rheumatism, want of vigor, liver complaint, and some other ailments and infirm conditions of the system. Experience and observation have taught them its value. They but echo the verdict long since pronounced by the public and the press. Only the benighted now are ignorant of America's tonic and alterative.

INSURANCE FRAUDS ALLEGED.

President Landis of the Wissahickon Fire Company Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—A sensation was created in insurance and financial circles to-day, when, simultaneously with the filing of a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court by a number of joint stock insurance companies, warrants for the arrest of five officers of the Wissahickon Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city were issued by Magistrate Jermon.

The warrants are based upon an affidavit sworn to before the magistrate by Barton D. Evans, Chief Clerk of the Insurance Department of Pennsylvania, and they were placed in the hands of an officer to be served. The affidavit charges F. Y. Landis, E. D. Egbert, B. H. S. Allebach, John M. Harley, and Alexander T. Cathcart, in March, 1895, with having entered into a conspiracy to fraudulently procure a charter for the Wissahickon Company It further charges the accused with committing perjury in connection therewith.

The Wissahickon Company is authorized to issue policies of insurance upon the mutual plan, and is prohibited from issuing non-assessable policies, which the joint stock companies are alone privileged to do. The latter companies are said to have information that many of the mutual companies have been issuing policies which purport to be non-assessable upon the joint stock plan, and charges to this effect are made in the bill in equity by the complainants.

It is alleged that the business of the company has been extended into distant States and that during the first nine months of its existence more than $396,000 of spurious insurance was written; that the premiums collected amounted to thousands of dollars, and that when fire losses have occurred the defendants have resisted payment.

Landis was taken into custody this afternoon.

MARRIED TWICE AT FIFTEEN.

A Girl's Father Accused of Conniving to Make Her a Bigamist.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 28.—Rose Tusco Morow is only fifteen years old, but she is in jail here charged with bigamy. Seven months ago she came to this city with Louis Morow, from Brooklyn, and the two were married by Justice Canning. One day when Morow was away from home, Pasquale Dolore visited Mrs. Morow in company with her father, Agotine Tusco. Dolore is a man possessed of moderate means, and it appears that Agotine Tusco owed him some money. In order to cancel the debt, he proposed to Dolore that he should accept his daughter for a wife.

The father then told Rose that Dolore thought so much of her that he was willing to aid her with money. This, at least, is what the girl claims. She says her father told her that if she would accompany Dolore to the bank he would give her the money. Trusting her father, she went with Dolore, who, instead of taking her to a bank, took her to a Justice of the Peace.

The girl cannot speak English. Dolore can, and, acting as interpreter between herself and the Justice, inveigled her into a marriage. He told her of the trick after they had left the Justice's office. At the first opportunity Rose ran away from her second husband and returned to Morow. They went to live at 42 Highland Street. Tusco and Dolore followed them to the house and threatened to have them arrested if she did not return to Dolore. She refused, and a complaint of unlawful cohabitation was made against Mr. and Mrs. Morow. They were arrested last night, and are now in the county jail.

Counselor Van Hovenberg has taken hold of the case, and will apply for trial Monday, after which he will see what can be done with the girl's father and Husband No. 2.

DIAMOND IN HIS STOMACH.

An Italian Thief Swallowed the Gem While Trying to Steal.

There is a prisoner at the Oak Street Police Station who has a fifty-dollar diamond ring in his stomach. Nearly the whole reserve squad was watching him last night, not fearing that he would escape, but simply awaiting developments. His name is Tony Surru, and he says he is a clerk and lives at 335 Third Avenue.

Shortly after 1 P. M. yesterday, Surru, who is an Italian, and well-dressed, went into Bernard Gutter's store, where pawnbrokers' unredeemed pledges are sold, at 149 Park Row, and asked to see some diamond rings.

On his finger was what appeared to be a gold ring containing a carat and a half stone.

"I want to see a ring something like this," said the Italian. "It is for my sweetheart, and I want a good one."

Gutter, believing his customer was all right, drew a tray of valuable diamond rings from the show case, and watched Surru closely as he inspected them, one at a time.

"None of these are like mine," said Surru. "Can't you match this one?"

Another tray was then produced, each ring having a tag attached to it by a string. Surru evidently found one that suited, for while Gutter was looking in another direction, the thief slipped his own ring, deftly attached the tag to it, which he had taken from the other, and placed his worthless imitation diamond ring in the tray.

"Where's my ring?" asked Gutter.

"That isn't mine."

"Oh," answered the thief quietly, "I put it in my mouth to test the stone on my tongue and accidentally swallowed it."

Gutter then held Surru until Policeman William A. Connolly came. "Get an ambulance quickly," said Gutter, "this man has swallowed my fifty-dollar diamond ring."

Surru was first taken to the police station; then, handcuffed, he was marched to Hudson Street Hospital, where Dr. Johnson gave him a powerful emetic. Up to 11 o'clock last night, the ring was still inside of the Italian.

Gutter made frequent calls at the station house during the evening, leaving more disappointed at each visit.

Old Philadelphia Bonds.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Three old city bonds of $100 each, on which no interest had been collected since 1872, were found recently in an old chest by the heirs of a considerable estate. One of the bonds is dated 1865, and is a part of a loan issued to pay bounties to soldiers enlisting in the war. This bond matured in 1895, and the principal and interest now amount to $163. The other two are not yet due, but the interest has accumulated to $81. All three were presented to the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank for payment, but as they were unregistered no provision had been made for their payment. The bank notified City Treasurer Oellers that $224 were needed to redeem one bond and pay interest on the others, and the City Treasurer will ask Councils for the money.

No Reduction in Anaconda Wages.

BUTTE, Mon., Nov. 28.—The report sent out from Denver that the Anaconda Mining Company had given notice to its employes that a cut in wages from $3.50 to $3 a day would go into effect on Dec. 1 is officially denied here.

Colorado Mining Stocks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 28.—Gardiner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alamo	.06¾	.06¾
Anaconda	1.23	1.23
Argentum	.50	.50
Blue Bell	.07¼	.07¾
Consolidated	.15½	.15¾
Elkton	1.57	1.58
Gibson	.60	.60¼
Golden Fleece	.98	1.00
Isabella	.44½	.43¼
Jefferson	.13	.12
Pharmacist	.18	.18
Portland	1.35	1.35
Rosa	.15¼	.15¼
Union	.38	.31¾
Work	.06¾	.06¾

S. Liebmann's Sons

Brewing Co.

Purest Bottled Beers

Wurzburger ..... *Rheingold*

for

Families.

Best

Malt and Hops

only used.

Bottled at the Brewery, 36 Forest St., Brooklyn.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

BALLOT FRAUDS IN THE SOUTH

A Loud Cry for Reform in the Election Methods.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—The persistent outcry made in this and other Southern States against dishonest elections, it is admitted by the most prominent Democratic leaders, promises to result in revolutionary changes.

In Virginia, the demand for reform has become epidemic. As it is conceded by the most conspicuous managers in the Democratic Party, it was very well to resort to doubtful methods so long as there was no great public outcry against them. Those who have been most responsible for counting out the negroes are not willing to continue to sanction such methods in the face of the storm of opposition that is being raised in Virginia. Not only have some of the leading papers in the State come out in favor of purer politics, but some of the most distinguished divines in this city and in other sections have done so.

In a sermon delivered Thanksgiving Day, the distinguished Dr. Moses D. Hoge of this city, one of the best-known Presbyterian divines in the South, took a strong position against the bitter partisan abuse of the last campaign. He made no direct mention of the corrupt practices charged as existing in Virginia, but it was pretty generally believed that his burning words of denunciation, were aimed at these things. The Rev. Dr. E. N. Calish of the Jewish synagogue, Beth Ahaba, last night made a powerful address from his pulpit against dishonest election methods. He told his hearers that no sound government could continue to exist under such circumstances.

In Petersburg the Rev. Peyton M. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., a nephew of the Dr. Hoge above referred to, delivered an eloquent appeal for a purification of the election methods of the South. These denunciations hurled from Southern pulpits against the frauds upon the ballot simply show that the sentiment of the white people has been aroused to the importance of this subject as it never was before. The Democratic leaders of Virginia see the necessity for promptly satisfying the demands of the white people for reformation on this line. The way they expect to meet them is to propose a Constitutional amendment, which will disfranchise the colored illiterates.

This proposition will be thoroughly discussed here at an early day, and plans will be made for making such an amendment an issue in the State campaign of next year. The Democrats will show that their proposition for disfranchising the illiterate negroes had the full approval of no less a distingu

ENGLISH YACHTING RULES

NO CHANGE TO BE MADE IN THE PRESENT FORMULA.

Meeting of the Council of the Yacht Racing Association Held to Discuss a Petition from Small Boat Owners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Nov. 20.—The Yacht Racing Association has just held a special general meeting to confirm or repudiate the recommendations of its Council to amend or abolish its present rule of measurement. The rule has been in force for one season only, and was not accepted in a unanimous spirit by any class of yachtsmen. Impressed by a memorial addressed to the association by all the more influential owners of small raters in the Solent and Southampton waters requesting a revision of the measurement rule as far as it affected the class of five-raters and the classes under, the Council conferred with the leading yacht designers, and a new formula was evolved for the measurement of the yachts in which the petitioners were interested. After a lengthened and exhaustive discussion, the general meeting voted, and the vote by a narrow majority went against any alteration of the rule. The yacht designers who were in favor of the alteration were Messrs. C. P. Clayton, Linton Hope, R. E. Froude, C. E. Nicholson, and R. H. Ridsdale. The designers who were against the alteration were Messrs. Alfred Payne and Mr. William Fife, Jr., while Messrs. G. L. Watson and J. M. Soper remained neutral.

Champion of Her Class.

It may be explained that Mr. Fife's twenty-rater Saint, built under the new rule last Spring, was the champion of her class, while Mr. Payne's twenty-rater Penitent, built in the Spring under the same rule, was the next best. Of course, neither cutter was included in the classes for which new legislation was asked, but to unite with the complainers was to condemn the build of their own cutters.

Mr. Watson and Mr. Soper held aloof, since the general meeting called to confirm the revision of the measurement rule did confirm an amendment by which Watson's cutter Meteor and Soper's cutter Satanita will be taxed more heavily, Meteor from an excess of canvas and Satanita by an excess of load water line.

The committee confirmed by vote the resolution that the limits of first-class yachts lay between 79 rating and 90 rating, and that yachts over 90 rating would have a penalty of 10 per cent. added to every extra foot over the limit of 90. The effect would be that the time allowance which a cutter of 90 rating would have to get from a cutter of 103 rating would be 23 minutes 57 seconds, instead of 42 minutes 25 seconds over a fifty-mile course, as she would have done previous to this regulation. Since Meteor would find this difficult to do, there will be little chance of seeing her in British waters next Summer unless there is some handicap arrangement.

Meteor May Not Enter.

The German Emperor will naturally conclude this new regulation has been adopted to prevent the Meteor arriving next season to sweep up the Queen's Cups and other prizes, leaving the Prince of Wales only an occasional chance for the Britannia winning. But rather than have to divide the money with the Britannia and Ailsa it is not improbable the Meteor will not arrive.

The most serious protest against building over ninety feet load water line is the increase in size and weight of the spars, which become unruly and dangerous. Last Summer none of the first-class yachts carried their masts over the side, which may be explained by the extra weight of wood and extra weight of rigging. Even Mr. Watson objects to the enormous increase of spars, canvas, and gear, although these were unquestionable factors in the Meteor's success. The other designers have similar opinions, and Mr. Fife cannot forget how many masts were carried out of his hundred-tonner Culluna in the only year she raced. But owners, Captains, and crews have all set their faces against the prodigious spars of recent years.

In Reality Not Funny.

The age of miracles is not past when crews escape while broken spars are flying about in a big racing yacht. To the onlookers on shore the dismasting of a racing yacht is jolly fun, but their profound ignorance prevents them knowing how one feels when the end of a broken mainsail booms is fetched up against the rigging and does not sweep the deck. The alarm created by gigantic Oregon spars is a bad thing for Oregon, but undoubtedly the alarm will save the primeval forests thereabout, and since Congress has wisely intervened to protect American eccentricities in scenery and wild animals, it must please Congress to know that the Yacht Racing Association of this country is doing its very best to prevent the destruction of the giant Oregon pines. The Emperor of Germany has apparently had the last of these giants shipped aboard his Meteor, which is a good thing for the Emperor as well as for the pine forests of Oregon.

Dignity of the Association.

The reasons for the Yacht Racing Association not interfering with its present rules of measurements for the five-raters are no doubt various. As some of the debaters very well put it, don't undermine the authority of the Yacht Racing Association, otherwise we may be once more reduced to chaos. These must have been allied to the ten-pound voters of England, of whom the flippant Saturday Review once said that upon their ignorance depended the stability of the British Constitution. But, apart from ribaldry on so grave a subject as the building of coffins, which boats without a certain amount of beam are always suspected of being, the reason adduced against taxing beam any further, as the amended rule threatened to do, was the building of boats which could not carry their canvas, but would lay over on their sides, to the danger of the whisky bottles on the cabin table. At one time our long, narrow racing yachts were so prone to capsize the bottles on the cabin table that provident yachtsmen on board shoved the bottles into their pockets, to the dismay of thirsty people sitting around. Some of these old recollections must have influenced the votes at the association's general meeting, otherwise it would be difficult to understand how suddenly and without any apparent reason the proposal to employ a tighter girth rule to narrow the beam was objected to.

Plenty of Scope.

The rule as it stands apparently leaves enough of scope, since Mr. Clayton's five-rater Edie, with comparatively narrow beam, deep body, and a keel cutter pure and simple, is about as good as any new-fangled fin and bulb keel lugger or cutter that Sibbick or any one else ever built. Occasionally she was minutes late in arriving at the winning line, but if the weather had been bad enough and the night dark enough the Edie would have crossed the winning line alone.

Races are not usually won in dirty, dark nights, but there is surely considerable comfort in knowing that both the cup and your life are safe, and for paltry weather Edie carries a topsail about the same size as her mainsail, which would blow her out of the water while other craft are struggling to keep above it. Without doubt the coming season will be prolific in boats of the Edie type, and when it comes on to blow owners will wish they were in eddies.

The advantage of Edie's type is that with her deeper body it was possible to put a bow on her that shoved her to windward when a shallower hull, even with a fin and bulb keel, could not do it, and this advantage Americans did not seem to quite understand until the Defender was built. In Valkyrie III. Mr. Watson sacrificed his own idea of a weatherly bow to sail-carrying power, but in Meteor he fell back on his original convictions, and she was in her best trim a better wind jammer than Valkyrie III., although not quite so good in reaching and running. In very light winds Meteor was perhaps the fastest cutter ever built; in moderate weather she was a moderately fast cutter; in a strong wind she was "murdered" with spars and canvas, and no one could say what she might have done. But in these peculiarities all Mr. Watson's cutters have been about the same, with the exception of Britannia, which has been a marvel to reach in all sorts of weather.

What May Be Expected.

What the coming Summer may show is doubtful, but indications suggest that a struggle is at hand in the smaller classes between keel cutters and luggers and fin and bulb keel boats. The latter type has never been quite successful with our designers unless with Sibbick of Cowes, who has hardly been included among our scientific designers, and in consequence a return to the keel type may be fairly prognosticated, more especially since with its extra head room it promises the comfort our yachting owners who are not enthusiastic racing men have set their hearts upon.

It is complained that if narrower and deeper yachts are enforced by the girth rule our designers and builders will be making progress backward. But progress backward occasionally means progress forward, as not only individuals but the whole world has sometimes discovered.

To make a stern board is not unknown in yacht racing, and occasionally prevents collision, and the Yacht Racing Association does not require to go into mourning because its general meeting voted that a stern board was perhaps necessary.

Recent discussions have eliminated what might be called axioms, and among these is the truth that no yacht built can do everything. She has either to be a racing yacht or a cruising yacht, and that any combination is futile. But the retrograde movement of the association has so far brightened the prospect that there is hope of a racing rater being also a good cruiser, and what is still better, have a good chance of being sold at a good price for a cruiser. The success of the five-rater Edie has brought wonderful comfort to economical owners, who appear above all things to believe in what they call a "wholesome" boat.

Bits of Yachting News.

—F. L. M. Masury's new 85-foot steam yacht being built at Morris Heights is progressing.

—The 40-foot steam launch for Flint, Eddy & Co. will be shipped on the Ward Line steamer Yumuri Dec. 5.

—James Gregory's sloop yacht Pastime is at the Morris Heights Basin, where she will be laid up for the Winter.

—The twin-screw naphtha yacht for the Lighthouse Department is all planked up and the cabin work is advancing rapidly.

—A. M. Zabriskie is having a 36-foot cabin naphtha launch built. This boat is to be shipped to Aurora, N. Y., for service on Cayuga Lake.

—The auxiliary cruiser built for W. Ashby Jones of Richmond, Va., is nearing completion, and will be ready for service in Florida waters within a few weeks.

—The 35-foot launch belonging to C. P. Huntington has been sold through the Gas Engine and Power Company and C. L. Seabury & Co.'s brokerage department to C. E. Evans of Taunton, Mass.

—The Health Department is having a 36-foot cabin naphtha launch built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., Morris Heights, to be used in New-York Harbor and vicinity.

—E. S. Woodward's new 85-foot steam yacht Raynham, being built at Morris Heights, is all in frame and is about ready to plank. The machinery work is well under way, as is also the boiler work. She shows a handsome model, and without a doubt will be one of the finest yachts of her size in these waters when completed.

CANNOT FIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Authorities Will Not Let Corbett and Fitzsimmons Meet There.

The authorities of Brooklyn decided yesterday, after a long conference, that the programme of the Greater New-York Athletic Club, to bring off the fight between Corbett and Fitzsimmons at Coney Island, must not be carried out. At the meeting were District Attorney Backus, Police Commissioner Welles, Assistant Corporation Counsel Cooke, and Warren Lewis, President of the club, and his attorney, James Taylor. After hearing the decision against him, Mr. Lewis said that the fight, or boxing exhibition, as he called it, would be held in spite of Police Commissioner and District Attorney. He said that no prize fight was intended, and that the law authorized the holding of glove contests.

WHAT COURTNEY SAYS OF LEHMAN.

The Oxford Coach's Coming Means English Methods for Harvard.

ITHACA, Nov. 28.—The presence of Mr. Lehman, the well-known Oxford coach, in this country to coach Harvard in her Fall practice for next year's race has brought out an interview to-day with Mr. Courtney, the veteran Cornell coach.

"You can confidently look forward to a very close race at Poughkeepsie next June," said he, "if Mr. Lehman has absolute control of the Harvard candidates. It is, of course, but natural that I should anticipate victory for Cornell, for I am a firm believer in our American methods as against the English methods.

"It is to be assumed that Mr. Lehman will have full swing, as I doubt if under any other conditions he would have come to this country in the capacity of coach. Therefore we shall have Harvard to contend with with English methods, and rowing in an English boat, with English oars, English rigging, &c. This means, of course, permission for the men to smoke pipes and drink ale, &c.

"In Mr. Lehman Harvard unquestionably has the greatest exponent of English rowing. While at Henley I met him and found him very pleasant, a thorough oarsman, and much more advanced in the art than the majority of his countrymen. For instance, he is in favor of the swivel oarlocks, but could not get the crews at Henley to adopt them. I presume he will allow Harvard to use them.

"One pleasing feature to me about the race next June will be the utter rout of critics who, when Cornell won last year, harped in unison the time that the Cornell stroke had been changed to the English stroke. The race between Harvard and Cornell will be distinctively a race between strokes and methods, the English stroke versus the American stroke, and as it is probable that physically the two crews will be equally matched, it will surely be a battle of strokes and methods.

"For the purpose of absorbing all there is relative to English ideas in boating, Harvard could not have secured a better teacher than Mr. Lehman. He, however, will experience one difficulty with American oarsmen which is not encountered in England; that is the necessity of teaching the men how to keep the boat on her bottom. The Englishmen, oarsmen by instinct, row so often that when they get in a race they experience no difficulty in keeping the boat steady. That was one wonderful feature that I noticed about all of the English crews while at Henley—their ability to keep their boats on an even keel. This counts for considerable in a race.

"One thing there is to be certain of, and that is that no matter how radical are the changes that Mr. Lehman makes, you will find the Harvard crew up with the leaders, for the English stroke is not to be despised."

THE REVOLVER TOURNAMENT.

Men Who Will Enter the Knickerbocker Contests.

There will be a regular warlike atmosphere about the Knickerbocker Athletic Club next week, for on Monday morning at 10 o'clock the big revolver match, to decide the championship of America for 1896, begins.

It is an open competition, and the shooting will be continuous from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. The distances are ten and twenty yards, and the best two targets at each distance will win. It is thought some records will be broken during the week, as the prizes offered are very handsome silver cups and the contests are sure to be keen.

Seventeen shooters had entered up to noon on Saturday, and among them are some famous shots. Barton Willing of Philadelphia, who is Mrs. J. J. Astor's brother, has entered, and he is considered a valuable acquisition by the Shooting Committee of the Knickerbocker Revolver Club, who planned and will manage the event. Young Willing has recently put ten shots out of twelve in the ace of hearts at ten yards, and he has a score of 98 out of a possible 100 at twenty yards. The other entries are Dr. C. T. Adams, Dr. W. L. Kingsley of Rome, N. Y., Guy E. Robinson, Dr. W. J. Furness of Ward's Island, Dr. Reginald H. Sayre of the Seventh Regiment, Capt. J. C. Summers of the Naval Militia, Dr. H. C. Westbay, Dr. J. A. Boyken, S. W. McCormick, H. C. Barnet, George E. Jantzer, L. L. Jessup, J. M. Stewart, B. F. Wilder, F. A. Schwab, and George J. Marger.

Entries will be received at the clubhouse, Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, by Dr. H. E. Westbay, Chairman of the Shooting Committee. Any revolver not longer than ten and a half inches, any ammunition, and any trigger-pull will be allowed. The targets are of the American standard decimal pattern.

A Noted Cricketer Dead.

The sudden death of C. J. Annand, the well-known cricketer, is announced by cable from London. He was an ex-member of the Staten Island Cricket Club, and his batting for that team was of material service in gaining the club the championship of the Metropolitan League in 1891, when his average of 20.87, for eighteen innings, was second on the club list. He was a native of Nova Scotia, and was for many years a prominent player of the Wanderers' Club of Halifax. He was one of the Gentlemen of Canada eleven which was in England in 1887.

GOLF GAMES AT LAKEWOOD

THE LAUREL HOUSE CUP WON BY HARRY P. TOLER.

A Great Crowd of Spectators Watched the Exciting Contests—The Handicap Tournament.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 28.—The final round for the Laurel House Cup and the semi-finals for the Consolation Cup, together with the open handicap tournament of eighteen holes, brought to a conclusion to-day one of the most successful golfing events of the year, and one which reflects great credit on the members of the popular golf club of Lakewood. The weather was cloudy and windy, but admirably adapted for golfing. The attractive programme brought an unusually large number of spectators to the links, many of the ladies appearing in the regulation red coat, and adding brilliancy to the scene.

The event of the morning was the final round for the Laurel House Cup between B. Spaulding De Garmendia of St. Andrew's and Harry P. Toler of Baltusrol. Neither was in the best of form, owing probably to the strain of the tournament, but the play was close and interesting, and was watched by a large number of spectators. Tolen won the match by a score of 4 up, 3 to play, and De Garmendia was awarded a silver medal for second prize.

In the semi-finals for the Consolation Cup, F. E. Richardson continued his winning form, defeating such a veteran golfer as President R. B. Kerr. At the thirteenth hole Richardson had him dormie five. Kerr however, managed to pull out the next four. The youngster's nerve did not desert him, however. He drove into the bunker and got through the fence by a lucky stroke, and then made a long and pretty put that gave him the hole and the victory.

J. W. Biddle had no difficulty in overcoming J. F. Leech, although the latter played much better golf on his second round. Biddle put up a grand game, and had his opponent six down at the end of the first round. Leech cut this lead down a little, but Biddle won by 4 up, 2 to play. This leaves Richardson and Biddle to try conclusions for the cup, which they will do on Monday.

The open handicap tournament of eighteen holes brought forth sixty-seven entries, an unusually large number, attributable to the growing popularity of the game and the attractive programme offered by the club. The winner turned up in Robert Bage Kerr, President of the Golf Club, who made the double circuit in 95, which, with a handicap of 7, gave him the lowest net score, 88.

Summary.

Name.	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
R. B. Kerr	95	7	88
*Paul T. Kimball	101	0	101
G. E. Armstrong	106	0	106
J. A. Tyng	100	0	100
L. B. Stoddard	98	0	98
Jasper Lynch	98	0	98
S. D. Domers	95	0	95
F. H. Bohlen	106	2	104
C. S. Cox	103	4	99
W. T. Gray	138	5	133
F. A. Waithew	97	6	91
James Converse	112	7	105
C. F. Bohlen	99	6	93
Gen. Stockly	128	12	116
A. B. Claflin	106	8	98
O. Hoekmeyer	109	6	103
S. P. Shaw	114	8	106
D. L. Schwartz	111	8	103
H. S. Patten	123	9	114
J. W. Morey	119	9	110
H. Yates	113	10	103
W. J. Kernah	118	10	108
R. L. Beekman	114	10	104
C. Barnes	115	12	103
E. B. Curtiss	109	12	97
Rev. D. L. Schwartz	117	12	105
H. C. Curtiss	137	12	125
W. W. Lowery	121	12	109
D. Bonner	117	12	105
H. T. Shriver	108	14	94
N. H. Lord	125	13	112
C. H. Kerr	131	15	116
F. S. Kernan	150	18	132
Paul Bonner	110	15	95
A. B. Cox, Jr	138	18	120
C. C. Curtiss	135	18	117
W. H. Boadby	143	18	125
S. B. Ferris	133	18	115
H. W. Slocum	136	18	118
J. R. Chadwick	100	4	96
James Paul	109	0	109
E. H. McCulloch	124	10	114

*A number withdrew or failed to hand in their cards.

TWO GOLF GAMES AT ORANGE.

They Are Won by Georgianna Wilmerding and George B. Jenkinson.

ORANGE, Nov. 28.—The finals in the ladies' tournament were played on the golf links of the Essex County Country Club, at West Orange, this morning. Miss Georgianna Wilmerding came out in the lead. Play was over a nine-hole course. The scores:

Miss Wilmerding.....7 5 10 6 4 6 7 6 7—58
Mrs. Wm. Bicoood.....10 5 9 7 6 7 9 5 10—68
Miss Kellogg.....7 5 11 7 6 11 7 4 13—70
Mrs. James P. Ball..7 8 10 10 7 9 9 6 9—75
Miss Helen Page.....7 7 13 12 7 10 10 6 14—77

*Miss Page received a handicap of nine.

Just as soon as the ladies stopped playing the men of the club started the finals in the tournament for the President's Cup. George B. Jenkinson, Second, was the winner. The scores:

George B. Jenkinson, Second—			Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Out	5	5 7 6 5 6 6 4 5—49			
In	5	6 10 6 4 5 6 5 4—51			
T. H. Powers Farr—					
Out	7	4 5 7 2 6 4 5 5—45			
In	4	6 6 3 5 5 5 5—44	89	..	89
C. F. Watson—					
Out	6	5 6 5 5 5 6 5 6—49			
In	5	4 6 5 4 4 4 4—42	91	..	91
William Runkle—					
Out	6	9 5 4 6 5 4 6—50			
In	4	5 9 3 8 6 6 6—52	102	9	93
C. A. Munn—					
Out	5	6 7 5 4 7 7 8 6—50			
In	5	5 8 6 5 8 6 6 6—58	108	9	99
T. T. Reed—					
Out	5	6 7 9 4 6 5 6 4—52			
In	9	5 9 5 3 7 5 6 4—53	105	8	102
George Richards—					
Out	7	6 7 6 4 6 8 4 6—58			
In	4	5 7 5 4 6 7 4 4—56	99	..	99
C. H. Lee—					
Out	6	6 8 6 4 5 5 5 4—49			
In	5	8 7 5 8 5 6 5 6—45	94	..	94

BACON WON THIS TIME.

Contests for Edwin Gould Golf Cup at Ardsley.

The last monthly golf competition for the Edwin Gould silver cup was played yesterday on the links of the Ardsley Casino. Daniel Bacon won, with a net score of 84. The cup has been played for six times, and a different member has won each time. These winners will play a special tournament for the cup in the Spring. The players and scores yesterday are:

	Gross.	Handicap.	Net.
D. Bacon	94	10	84
M. Graham, Jr.	99	6	93
Stewart Denning	120	20	100
C. F. Judson	119	18	101
E. J. Denning	122	20	102
F. F. Chrystie	123	20	103
N. B. Burr	97	6	91
H. M. Billings	97	4	93
William Chrystie	114	10	104
J. H. Hammond	119	15	104
W. F. Judson	119	14	105
H. W. Calhoun	110	10	100
H. S. Brooks	119	8	111
J. R. Slack	122	15	107

ENGLEWOOD'S GOLF MATCHES.

Men's Championship Nearly Ended—Results of Foursomes.

The Englewood (N. J.) Golfers had two tournaments yesterday. The men's championship was nearly finished. Malcolm Campbell won his semi-final round, and E. H. Booth and C. Betts will play their round this coming week. Campbell will play the winner. The mixed foursome for the Van Antwerp silver cups was won by Dr. and Mrs. James A. Wells. Summary:

MIXED FOURSOMES.

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Dr. and Mrs. James A. Wells	55	57	112
Miss Sherwood and E. H. Jewett	60	59	119
Miss L. Mowry and J. D. Baker	56	62	118
Miss H. Barritt and A. T. Enos	63	61	124
Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Reimmund	66	67	133

Men's Championship.—Betts beat Keil by default; Wells beat Sherwood by default; Campbell beat Feuchtwanger 4 holes; Booth beat Enos 7 holes. Semi-Finals.—Campbell beat Wells, 1 up, 22 holes played. Booth and Betts still to play.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

In connection with the many reports which have been going the rounds regarding the appointment of a new Adjutant General, a prominent officer of the First Brigade is authority for the statement that ex-Lieut. Charles W. Tillinghast has already been measured by a well-known clothing house in this city for his uniform. This should set at rest all doubts about the matter, as it is unlikely that Mr. Tillinghast would contract for such an extensive outlay of uniform, unless he had positive assurance of appointment. This, it is said, he received some four weeks ago.

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Progressive military men hope the new Adjutant General will bring about the much-needed reorganization of the National Guard, which was one of the reforms Adjt. Gen. McAlpin put himself on record, it is asserted, of promising to do, but did not. It is said by many guardsmen that as there are forty-eight separate companies in the State, they should be organized into battalions and regiments, with permanent field and staff officers. There should be a permanent Major General and staff after the pattern of the Pennsylvania National Guard, and the Governor's personal staff should be merely an ornamental one and their ranks should be reduced. Three out of the four Brigade Commanders it is known officially recommended these changes, and the fourth, it is understood, was not opposed to it. Instead of bringing about these practical reforms, Gen. McAlpin, on the contrary, it is pointed out, did just to the contrary, and his placing of a staff officer in command of troops on a practical march when other officers of the line were available was a gross violation of military procedure.

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The Sixth Separate Company of Troy, of which the prospective Adjutant General, ex-Lieut. Charles W. Tillinghast was a member, are to have new dress coats, and have already been measured for the same. The new coats will be scarlet in color, of the very best material. One of the special features will be the buttons, which will have a fac simile of the company badge on each of them.

***

Private Wood of Company H, Ninth Regiment, will be tried before a military court of which Capt. Morris is President, at the armory to-morrow night. Private Wood, it is said, was insubordinate, and refused to take his place in the ranks when ordered, and also, it is alleged, used disrespectful language. Lieut. Young preferred the charges, and Col. Seward promptly, upon receiving the evidence, ordered the man for trial.

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The several companies of the Seventh Regiment have voted not to attend the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, and the Board of Officers has also decided against it. The trip, at its best, is not a pleasant one for any military organization to undertake. The National Guard organizations are invariably placed in the rear of the procession, being preceded by political and civic organizations, and have to stand around in the cold, usually accompanied by rain or slush, for hours. In the opinion of those who have been there before, the energies and money expended on attending the inauguration could best be devoted to some other purpose.

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In the Twenty-second Regiment, Company C, Capt. Lilliendahl, is making active preparations to produce Gilbert and Sullivan's popular opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," at the Central Opera House, on Jan. 28, under the auspices of the Choral Club. The opera will be followed by a reception and dance. Lieut. Butler of Company A is writing a history of the company. Company G is to arrange to hold a series of lectures by prominent officers, on military subjects. Company F, Capt. Smith, will hold a stag on Dec. 15. In Mylius Hall. Company H, Capt. Isherwood, will hold a reception in Lenox Lyceum, Dec. 17. Lieutenant-elect Kenny of Company E has passed the Brigade Board, and Sergt. W. T. Watson has been promoted First Sergeant in his stead.

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Drum Major George W. Brown of the Twenty-second Regiment, one of the best-known and accomplished drum majors in the National Guard, will terminate his engagement with the regiment at the end of the present year, after fifteen years of faithful service. Previous to his service in the Twenty-second, Mr. Brown put in seventeen years' service with the Twelfth Regiment. The drum corps of the regiment will formally disband as the regimental drum corps, after fifteen years' unbroken harmony, by holding a dinner shortly at the Lafayette Hotel, and a good time is anticipated. It is intended in future to enlist field musicians, if possible, to serve without pay, like other enlisted men, except when under State orders.

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The addition of another troop to Squadron A is just what is wanted, and the value of such accomplished cavalrymen in riot duty as Major Roe's troopers are known to be cannot be overestimated.

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The Sixty-ninth Regiment, to further the interest of the members in rifle practice, is to form a regimental rifle club, and efforts will probably be made to provide the armory with some ordinary facilities for indoor practice. The members of Company B are agitating the question of attending the inauguration of President-elect McKinley in March next. If it is decided to undertake the trip, Capt. McCrystal proposes to drill the company three nights a week. Company C will hold their annual dinner on Jan. 4.

***

The Twelfth Regiment will lose two good officers by reason of resignation for business reasons. They are Capt. William Francis Judson and Lieut. Samuel B. P. Trowbridge, both of Company E. Colonel-elect Butt has passed the Brigade Board, and as soon as his commission comes down, an election for Lieutenant Colonel will be ordered. Company A have tendered the vacant Second Lieutenancy to Sergt. Vermilyea of Squad-A. The members of Company C are making great preparations for their big athletic tournament and reception, to be held jointly with the St. George Athletic Club on Wednesday evening, Dec. 9, in the armory. The events are open to all amateurs and comprise runs at various distances, bicycle races, and running high jump. There will also be a chariot race between members of the company and the St. George Athletic Club, as well as a game of basket ball between the latter club and the Tee-To-Tum Club. Company K will hold its annual reception to-morrow night at the Murray Hill Lyceum, and anticipate a very pleasant evening. In Company B, Private H. M. Ahrens has been promoted Corporal, and Corp. J. Opel a Sergeant.

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The Eighth Regiment, Col. Chauncey, made a very excellent display at its review by Mayor Strong last Wednesday night. The exhibition drill of Company E, Capt. Freeman, and Company F, Capt. Hawkes, was a very fine piece of work, and visiting military men were surprised at the exactness of the manoeuvres. The regiment is still adding to its membership with very desirable material, and its present strength is 670 members. Sergt. Eckenfelder of Company C, who has been a 100 per cent. duty man for eleven years, has taken his honorable discharge. In Company H, Corporal C. F. Landauer has been promoted Sergeant, and Privates Thelmann and Sternberg Corporals.

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The committee of officers of the Seventy-first Regiment appointed to consider the project of the regiment's going to Washington on March 4 next, have reported in favor of it, as the members of the several companies are enthusiastic over the trip. There is much discontent among the members of Company C, many of whom are opposed to the administration of Capt. Zabriskie. The trouble commenced with the action of the Captain in discharging First Sergt. Francis some time ago, and has continued ever since. Quite a number of men are absent from drill, and unless the present dissatisfaction is quelled, the company, which at one time was one of the best in the regiment, bids fair to go to pieces.

It is hoped that steps will be taken to allay the dissension. Private P. M. Farley, Company Secretary and Clerk, has resigned. An election for First Lieutenant in the company will shortly be held.

***

The question of securing a distinctive uniform in the Ninth Regiment up to date has resulted in 208 men, not including the officers, who have agreed, in the event of the adoption of the uniform, to procure it at once. This is a good starter, and exceeds the estimate of the most sanguine supporters of the new dress. Many other members will pay for the uniform on installment. Company E, at an election a few nights since, at which Major Japha presided, elected Private H. M. Graff of Company F, Seventh Regiment, who comes well recommended. He is a brother of Quartermaster Graff of Col. Seward's staff. Drills, it is expected, will commence next Tuesday. The armory range is all ready for use, with the exception of the electric lights and the connection of the electricity to work the simplex fans. Company A, Capt. O'Connor, has won at least five out of the six trophies offered in the regiment for shooting at Creedmoor, and when the records for the sixth prize are finally computed, it has possibly won that also.

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First Sergeant F. McSherry and Sergt. Patrick McKenna of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, recently promoted, have passed the examining board and have received their warrants.

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In the Seventh Regiment, the resignation of Second Lieut. Charles F. Bement of Company A has been forwarded. The Music Committee, consisting of Capts. Landon and Janssen, and Adjt. Weaver, have received many applications from prominent musicians for leader of the regimental band. No selection has yet been made, however, and will probably not be for several weeks. Mr. Edward C. Denison of the Seventh Regiment Veterans, a well-known member of the Stock Exchange, has been elected First Lieutenant of the Ninth Company of the veteran organization.

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At a meeting of the committee of the Second Naval Battalion to discuss matters in connection with helping the organization along, Commander Church stated that he desired it to be understood that while the battalion is open to applicants in the regular way, they were not soliciting members of other organizations. He also announced that he had addressed a communication to the Navy Department with reference to securing a vessel upon which they could establish their headquarters. A Finance Committee, composed of Gen. William C. Wallace, Paymaster J. A. Mollenhauer, and Commander George H. Church, was elected. It was decided to issue a circular letter to a number of prominent citizens, asking for contributions toward placing the organization on a sound financial footing, previous to muster-in by the State.

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The Musical Committee of the Twenty-third Regiment has selected Mr. Thomas F. Shannon of Sousa's Band as Regimental Bandmaster, to succeed Bandmaster Fohs. The deadlock in the regiment over the selection of Junior Major has been settled by the election of Capt. William A. Stokes, who received 17 ballots out of 18 votes cast. He has accepted the position. The name of Col. L. L. Langdon, United States Army, and Col. A. S. Bacon as likely candidates for commanding officer of the Twenty-third in the event of Col. Smith's resigning, was mentioned without any authorization, and in the event of a vacancy it is considered very certain that they would not appear as candidates.

BRITISH WHEELMEN HERE.

A Team Here to Compete in Long-Distance Contests.

Among the passengers on the St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from the other side, was a party of cycle racing men, each famous for remarkable performances on path and road. They came over to take part in the six days' tournament in Madison Square Garden, beginning Dec. 7. The party comprises "Tom" and "Sam" Linton of Wales, J. D. Lumsden of Scotland, and Charles Chapple and "Jimmy" Warburton of England. A number of pacing men were brought over, too, the entire party being in charge of "Ed" Plummer, who was well-known in this city eight or nine years ago as a manager of six-day pedestrian contests. It is Mr. Plummer's intention to make a tour of the principal cities with his team, it being thought possible to arrange a number of indoor tournaments during the Winter months. If this programme is carried out the party will not return to England before the latter part of February.

On the St. Paul, with the British cyclists, were two returning American riders, who went abroad during the season. They were E. A. McDuffie, who accompanied the Butler brothers to France, and Antone Johnson, a brother of John S. Johnson. They were not as successful on the racing path as they expected to be.

Cycle Show Statement Wanted.

The Chicago Exhibition Company, which had the management of the cycle show held in Chicago early this year, has never given the National Cycle Board of Trade a satisfactory statement of the financial result of that exhibition. An investigation has been going on during the past year in an endeavor to obtain a satisfactory settlement from the Exhibition Company, but without result. Messrs. William A. Redding and F. J. Stimson, counsel for the National Cycle Board of Trade, met yesterday in this city, and after careful consideration decided to commence at once a suit in equity against the Chicago Exhibition Company for a full accounting. The whole accounts will now be investigated by the courts.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The work of asphalting the circle at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue has been begun. Wheelmen who have had occasion to pedal over this spot in wet weather will rejoice when the paving is completed.

—"Charlie" Murphy will be seen in the short distance races at the coming tournament in Madison Square Garden. He has been in training for several days. At indoor racing Murphy has always been a hard man to beat.

—John S. Johnson, the record rider, and Trainer Eck have been suspended by the Racing Board for failure to keep an engagement at a meet in Portland, Me. Eck made the contract for Johnson's appearance, and neither went there nor sent any explanation. Damages were sought by the promoters of the meet, and the Racing Board sustains them in their effort to recover.

—An expert says this will make a good lubricant for the chain: Place in a jar one part of spermaceti, one part of paraffine wax, two parts of mutton suet, and three parts of Russian tallow. Melt in the oven, and then add a small quantity of plumbago, and well stir the mixture until it is set. Thoroughly clean your chain, and apply a small quantity of the lubricant to the inner side, and it will run noiselessly.

—It is astonishing, but this is what Huret, the famous French racing man, ate during a recent twenty-four-hour constant in Paris: One and a half pounds of chocolate, several small pies, six pears, three quarts of boiled rice and milk, two quarts of tapioca, seven bottles of vichy water, one pint of cocoa, two and a half dozen eggs, two bottles of wine, two bottles of port, and several bowls of soup. Despite all this Huret rode the remarkable distance of 545 miles.

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET CLUB.

Its Record for the Past Year Not as Successful as in 1895.

Although the Staten Island Cricket Club had not as successful a season as that of 1895, when it gained the championship of the Metropolitan District League, the last year was thoroughly enjoyed by all the members of the club, and the team succeeded in tying Manhattan for second place. The annual report of the club shows that 13 matches were played by the first eleven—5 won, 5 lost, and 3 drawn; while the Summer team played 21 games—won 8, lost 10, and drew 3. A. E. Paterson did the best work with the willow, and J. L. Pool achieved most success with the ball. The following are the records:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Innings.	Not Out.	Most in an in'gs.	Runs.	Average.
Lehmann	9	2	48	106	26.28
A. E. Paterson	12	2	73	250	25.00
H. N. Townsend	9	3	53	168	24.00
E. H. Pool	9	0	50	121	20.16
M. Norman	7	0	53	121	17.28
W. S. R. Ogilby, Jr.	6	1	31	81	16.20
R. E. Bonner	6	1	28	81	16.20
R. T. Rokeby	10	1	48	153	15.80
H. E. Jackson	12	1	32	148	13.45
J. L. Pool	9	2	29	87	12.42
N. S. Walker, Jr.	8	0	33	67	11.40
F. T. Short	12	1	31	119	10.81

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
J. L. Pool	1,900	89	853	82	11.09
H. E. Jackson	474	13	250	22	11.36
F. T. Short	222	6	106	9	11.77
Lehmann	498	14	234	20	12.70
H. N. Townsend	137	1	70	3	23.00
A. E. Paterson	177	2	118	5	23.60

WATTERSON ON POLITICS

UNION OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS CANNOT LAST.

Democrats Can Never Yield Consent to the Paternal Theory of Government—Protection Must Be Abandoned or Overthrown by a Mob.

Col. Henry Watterson arrived in this city yesterday afternoon on the St. Paul, after a visit of eight months in Europe. He went directly to the Windsor Hotel, as he is the warm personal friend of Manager Leland. Col. Watterson said that he will remain here only for few days, and then go to Louisville and resume his editorial and literary labors.

When asked about his European experiences last night, he said he had spent the time quietly attending to work which he had prearranged for the trip. He visited Paris, Switzerland, and London; but saw little that was new.

"I don't go into society," he explained. "I exhausted that side of European life twenty-five years ago."

"What was the nature of your literary work in Europe?"

"I wrote a number of long letters to my paper, and I was engaged in completing a 'Life of Abraham Lincoln.'"

"When will this work be published?"

"I can't say. I am under contract with a publisher, but do not know when it will get into print."

Col. Watterson was looking well, and stated very emphatically that he had not gone to Europe to recruit his health.

"Now, I don't like the interview," he said, when asked for his opinions on some public questions. "The interview, I think, has fallen into some disrepute. The interviewer translates your words into his language, puts quotation marks around it, and there you are. To a writer, who carefully works out his ideas, corrects them carefully, and revises even the revised proof, this mode of getting his views before the public is unsatisfactory. It is at best at second hand. However, I never object to answering questions,' and he settled back in his chair resignedly.

Concerning the Tariff.

"No, I don't think the short session will do anything with the tariff. An attempt may be made to pass the Dingley bill, but I don't think anything will come of it.

"The Fifty-fifth Congress will be in sympathy with McKinley, and it will probably get its tariff policy from him. The wisest thing the Republicans could do, however, would be to revise their entire position on the tariff. The American manufacturer no longer needs protection. He manufactures everything, down to collar buttons, better than the manufacturers of any other country. We could soon control the markets of the world. It would be the salvation of the Republican Party if it would abandon the tariff, as a conciliatory offering to the West and South, and as their share in a National and generous policy. If some leader could arise in that party of the greatness and foresight of ir Robert Peel in the Tory Party of England and turn the Republicans from the old doctrine of protection, he would save his party. Blaine could have done this if he had lived.

"The tariff, if it ever comes before the whole people, will be thrown aside. It will go forever if the people ever get a whack at it. It is a question as to whether the policy of protection shall be abandoned by the Republican Party or overthrown by a mob."

Asked as to the future of the Democracy, Mr. Watterson said:

"The conditions of the country are gradually changing, and it is perfectly certain that if the elements of good order are not kept together for the next four years, the elements of disorder and repudiation will be a terrible menace in 1900. The danger for 1900 I consider far greater than the danger we have just passed. 'Bryanism' is a mere fleabite to what it will be four years from now, if the Republican Party is not wise enough to cast a few anchors to the windward."

"What do you consider as the force behind the Bryanism of the future?"

"'Bryanism' represents the outcry, the excess, the exaggeration of the depression that the country has suffered from. That depression is due to the protective idea, and to the agitation of such questions as the money standard.

"There is no necessity for a protective tariff to raise revenue. There will be no deficit by next June, because of the increase in trade. But if $450,000,000 has to be raised, as it is contended, it could be raised by putting duties upon fifteen or twenty separate articles, as the English do. Two hundred millions could be raised from internal duties.

"I do not expect the union of Republicans and Democrats to last.

McKinley's Position.

"The differences are too doctrinal and radical. McKinley is an extreme protectionist. The sound-money Democrats are sincere revenue reformers. Certainly statesmanship is largely an affair of compromises; but to be effectual and beneficent, the compromises must be logical and just. How can Mr. McKinley, an honest man, compound with his conscience as to protection, which, from a mere expedient, not the outlast the supposed needs of the American manufacturer, he elevated into a permanent tenet of Republican faith? On the other hand, how can revenue reform Democrats yield their consent, not only to tariff duties they have always held to be legalized robbery, but to a paternal theory of government less sinister and dangerous than that of Mr. Bryan, but just as thorough? The immediate danger over, the original disagreements are bound to reappear."

"There is being very much said regarding the feeling between the East and the West," Col. Watterson said, in reply to a question as to his views upon what is called "the new sectionalism." He continued: "We had a North and South, and we are beginning to hear of an East and a West. The close union of the people in America is amazing; but, of course, demagogues will never miss a chance to stir up sectional feelings and prejudices.

"I cannot now express my views on this subject better than I did in The London Times a week or so ago. I said then that I was afraid that organized wealth and power have not yet grown wise enough to scent danger before it is upon them. The eastern section of our country is already in danger, and I have an impression that it does not see this. In its concentration of the wealth of the country and in its ostentatious display of this wealth, in the gradual cultivation of caste, in the tendency to hug its vast riches, and in the finding of means to keep its millions at home, let it behold a danger it will do well to consider in the light of both ancient and modern history, and if it has any real statesmen they cannot put their genius and resources to better uses than by the construction of policies which will bring them alliances and make them friends, policies wide and broad, justifying in some measure the unlimited accumulations they have been able to pile up in such a relatively short compass of time.

The East Must Take a Partner.

"Those accretions not only serve to breed corruption among themselves, but they unite against the simple rights of property all the forces of cupidity and rapine, operating on agrarian and sectional lines. Only pride—the pride of wealth and cast—will keep the East from seeing the truth that it must make a partner of the rest of the country, not alone by generous and expanding policies, but, above all, by just policies. We can always be generous, but it is not always easy to be just, wisely just, even to ourselves."

As to the Cuban question, Col. Watterson said that this Government has tried to avoid the appearance of "bullying" a confessedly weaker power. "I do not know," he said, "how much longer the United States can look upon affairs in that island with patience, and whether we can see Spain slowly annihilate both the liberty and the people of Cuba. Canovas is regarded in Europe as not a strong man. The war party is overwhelmingly in the majority in Spain, and the people hate us bitterly. As to Europe helping Spain in a war against us, I believe that Europe would regard the war annihilate great indifference. Spain has very few friends in Europe, and we have none. It is perfectly well known over there that the utterances in Figaro, hostile to the United States, are inspired by Canovas. He can buy that paper at the rate of from $2 to $25 a column. The people in Paris are certain that it is in the pay of the Spanish Government. The only apprehension of war with Spain lies in the consideration that it might be necessary in order to save the present dynasty of that country, and Spain may precipitate war in order to get rid of Cuba with as little humiliation as possible, and at the same time rally patriotism to the support of the Spanish throne."

Col. Watterson said that he would not like to talk about conditions in Kentucky and other States of the South until he reached Louisville and looked around over the field.

CHESS CHAMPION PILLSBURY.

Entertained by Local Admirers and Plays Against an Alliance.

A reception was given to Chess Champion Harry N. Pillsbury by the City Chess Club, at Second Avenue and Ninth Street, and he then smashed a triple alliance that had been formed against him there. In other words, he defeated three of the best players of that club, who played a consultation game against him. These three crack players were Charles Nugent, Otto Roething, and P. J. Joel. They sat in a small ante-room around a chessboard, while Champion Pillsbury sat in front of another chessboard in the large hall.

As he had three combined against him he took first move. Every move made by each side was written on a slip of paper and was handed to the other party, and the moves were besides recorded on a blackboard.

Mr. Pillsbury started with the king's gambit. On black's fifth move black's queen checked at K R 5, and white's king moved to B sq. Then black's bishop attacked white's queen at K Kt 5, and when white interposed a knight black queen moved behind her bishop at R 4, doubly threatening white's queen. Pillsbury was not in the least concerned at this attack, and quietly proceeded to bring out the other knight to B 3. Subsequently, when his bishop was driven, he placed it at Kt 3, and there it remained until the end, a thorn in black's flesh. On the eleventh and twelfth moves an exchange of queens was effected, and white gained an advantage in bringing six pawns in line. Then white began developing his pawns, despite the efforts of black to break the line.

Here Pillsbury asked for a cup of coffee with plenty of cream, and calmly sipped while smoking his cigar and gazing intently on the board. Blacks took fully ten minutes in consulting over the fifteenth move, and when the slip was shown Pillsbury there was a derisive smile on his features as he immediately made the counter move. On the following move his face lighted up as though sure of victory. When he made his twenty-fifth move the triple alliance returned a slip on which was written "We resign."

Next Saturday evening Pillsbury will play at the Brooklyn Chess Club, and the Saturday following at the Metropolitan Chess Club.

Following is the score of last evening's game:

Pillsbury. White.	Allies. Black	Pillsbury. White.	Allies. Black
P—K4	P—K4	P—B3	Kt—Q2
P—KB4	PxP	K—B2	P—KR3
B—B4	P—Q4	P—KR4	K—K2
BxP	Q—R5ch	R—KKtsq	KtxP
K—Bsq	B—KKt5	QBxP	Kt—KKt3
Kt—KB3	Q—R4	B—K3	KR—Ksq
Kt—B3	P—QB3	Kt—KKt3	Kt—KR5
B—Kt5	P—KKt4	R—KBsq	K—Bsq
P—Q4	Kt—K2	QR—KKt	Kt—B3
Q—Q3	BxKt	RxKt	PxR
QxB	QxQch	Kt—B5	Kt—R4
PxQ	B—Kt2	KtxB	Resign
Kt—K2	Kt—KKt3		

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Ex-Councilman Robert F. Feist of Rahway, N. J., on Thursday evening gave a Thanksgiving party to celebrate the eighteenth birthday of his daughter, Ethel Feist.

—Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Eames of 125 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, formally introduced their daughter, Miss Ethel Eames, to society yesterday afternoon at a large reception.

—Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt and Miss Boylston will receive their friends and introduce Mrs. Roosevelt's daughters at their home, 1,032 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow, from 4 until 7 P. M.

—Miss Louisa Norwood was given a coming-out reception by her sister, Mrs. Joel Rathbone, at the latter's residence, 26 East Sixtieth Street, yesterday afternoon. An informal dance followed.

—Mrs. Henry E. Howland held her first "at home" of three to be given in honor of her daughter, Miss Frances Louise Howland, at her residence, 14 West Ninth Street, yesterday afternoon. The remaining two receptions will be held on the afternoons of Dec. 5 and 12.

—Miss L. C. Gaylor gave an informal reception at her residence, 174 West Eighty-sixth Street, last evening. Some of those present were Miss Mabel Wright, Miss Adelaide C. Okell, Miss Clare Winters, Miss Ida Jefferds, Miss Clara Beach, Matthew J. Bench, and William J. Clark.

—Mrs. J. J. Janeway gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her residence, 192 Livingston Avenue, New-Brunswick, N. J., at which a number of New-York City society people were present. The reception was followed by a dance and dinner. The dinner was served by Clark of New-York.

—Miss Alice McBurney, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles G. McBurney of 28 West Thirty-seventh Street, made her début in society at an afternoon tea and reception given by her parents yesterday afternoon. She wore a white satin gown trimmed with pink satin and carried a bouquet of pink carnations and white roses. Only intimate friends attended the tea.

—Chauncey M. Depew on Tuesday evening entertained Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, wife of the First Secretary of Legation at Vienna, at dinner. The other guests were Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Anna Depew Paulding, Miss Anna Hegeman, Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mr. G. W. Smalley, Mr. A. Miller Ury, and Mr. Worthington Whitehouse.

—Miss Maud Morgan and William C. Carl gave an organ and harp recital at the First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to a very large audience. Miss Morgan rendered Thomas's "Seasons" and Hasselman's "Lamento" and "Patronille," and in a duo with the organ, Handel's "Arioso" and Oberthur's "Andante from Die Lorelei." Mr. Carl played Forschammer's "Sonata in G minor," Marty's "Pastorale in D major," and Bach's "Fugue in D major."

—The Lenox Choral Society will give three private subscription concerts during the season of 1896 and 1897 on Friday evenings, Dec. 18, Feb. 26, and April 23, at the Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms, Fortieth Street, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. After each concert a dance will be given by the officers and active members of the society to their friends. The fifty women who compose the chorus will be assisted by William C. Carl, H. Evan Williams, the New-York Philharmonic Society, and others to be announced later.

—A coming-out tea and reception to introduce Miss Rosalie Delafield Floyd, was given by her father, John Gelston Floyd, and her aunt, Mrs. Herbert B. Turner, at the residence of the former, at 117 East Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday afternoon and evening. The débutante wore a white silk gown and carried pink roses. The house was decorated in pink and white, and the tea table articles were also in that color. Miss Floyd was assisted in receiving by Miss Elsie Littell, Miss Maisie Delafield, Miss Harriet Biddle, Mics Laura Ireland, Miss May Beekman, Miss Janet Henderson, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Cornelia Clarkson, Miss Ethel Smith, Miss Bertha Gillette, Miss Nellie Nahan, Miss Mary Meredith, Miss Addie Whittemore, Miss Beatrice Barclay, Miss Margaret Du Bois, and Miss Josephine Atterbury.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night to 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

—11:50 A. M., Nov. 28—1,625 Fox Street, Morrisania; Dora Cracha; damage, $200.

—4:30 P. M.—249 West 55th Street; Charles Dunn, tenement; damage, $50.

—6:30 P. M.—140 Mott Street; Sebastian Salvato; no damage.

—6:30 P. M.—247 Grand Street; no damage.

—6:45 P. M.—168 Ludlow Street; Samuel Solomon; damage trifling.

—6:50 P. M.—454 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Marco Brothers; stable; damage, $50.

—6:50 P. M.—184 Bowery; August Barth; tobacco; damage, $200.

—7 P. M.—287 Bowery; Jacob Moritz; damage, $25.

—7:10 P. M.—Fifty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue; damage trifling.

—7:20 P. M.—134 William Street; David Darby, printer; damage, $2,000.

COLLEGE SPIRIT WANTED

COLUMBIA'S DORMITORY SYSTEM WILL FILL A GREAT NEED.

High Rents and Lack of Intercourse Among Students and Professors Have Hurt Columbia—Prosperous Future for It Predicted.

None of the actions of the Trustees of Columbia University has aroused more favorable comment than their recent decision to have the dormitory system in the new university buildings. Not only the students, graduates and undergraduates, and the alumni of Columbia have been talking about it in enthusiastic terms, but prominent members of other colleges have been discussing the position the new system will give Columbia among the universities of America.

It has often been a matter of wonderment to many that Columbia, situated where the study of metropolitan life has been called "an education in itself," and offering to students in all branches of learning the advantages of a splendid Faculty, has never had the enrollment of Yale, Harvard, or Princeton. When, this Fall, it was announced that the registration had decreased 114 students, the friends of the university had greater cause for surprise.

"Why does not Columbia grow, as do Yale, Harvard, and Princeton?" they asked.

A careful comparative study of the university registration of the years 1895 and 1896 shows that the falling off of attendance can be traced to those regions from which the other universities mentioned have been reinforced. When it is considered that Columbia's advantages, particularly in the professional schools, are reckoned to be in every way equal to any and even superior to all in some instances, especially in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the natural conclusion is that the attractions of a university life fostered by the dormitory system have drawn the students When the prospect of a year spent in a hall bedroom at a high rent, with little chance of congenial surroundings or of social intercourse is compared with life at Harvard, one sees the advantages of the dormitory.

Now Columbia will offer, in addition to the advantages the other universities cannot hold out, the dormitory system. With a magnificent plot of grouond, away from the noise and bustle, and yet a part of the greatest city in the land; with a library containing the largest university collection of books this side of the Atlantic, and worth $1,000,000 itself; with Schermerhorn Hall, the Physics Building, the Chemistry Building, and the Engineering Department, furnishing the most complete apparatus for a scientific education; with the proposed College building, and with the splendid University Building, containing the most spacious and best-equipped gymnasium and swimming tank in America, the largest running track indoors, and a big academic theatre, together with numerous literary and other society rooms; these, taken with the dormitory system, giving every advantage of college life, will give Columbia by a new position among the universities in the future.

It Will Bring Students.

Prof. John W. Burgess, Ph. D., LL. D., Dean of the Faculty of Political Science, and Professor of History, Political Science, and Constitutional Law at Columbia, who is competent to speak on the dormitory system, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times: "I venture to say that within a very few years Columbia, with a dormitory system, will have, at the least, a list of four or five thousand students. Nothing could be more advantageous than this resolution of the trustees. It offers to graduate students, and indeed to undergraduates, under the new curriculum, peculiar opportunities. It gives the scholar in law, in medicine, in political science, in sociology, in engineering, in fact in every branch of learning, ample chance to study the practical side of his subject as well as the theoretical, and, at the same time, to live at a moderate cost in a congenial community of college men, surrounded constantly by an atmosphere of education. The absence of this dormitory system has, in my opinion, been one of the greatest drawLacks of Columbia.

"A boarding-house atmosphere at high cost, with no intercourse other than that of the classroom between the professors and students, has deterred many men from entering here, to my certain knowledge.

"The practical side of a subject as offered by the new life here will not be too strongly emphasized in estimating Columbia's future. For instance, the student in law has but to visit any of the various courts to find living illustrations of the particular phase of the subject he is studying. The medical man has access to some of the largest and most fully equipped hospitals in the country. The student in political science has but to see the ways and means of governing Greater New-York. The student in sociology has the varied field of social conditions, the most cosmopolitan city in the world, from which to make his observations. And so with every branch of study. These opportunities cannot fail to make Columbia one of the greatest, if not the greatest, university in America."

To Cultivate College Spirit.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, who was graduated from Columbia in the class of '81, and who is now at the head of the Latin department, said:

"Though I think the plan will add in every way to Columbia's greatness, and will place her well to the fore among American universities, there is one phase of the movement that should have more prominence. I refer to the university 'spirit' it will create. I mean that feeling in a man which will make him stand up for and aid his Alma Mater in every way; that feeling so noticeable in graduates of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard, who rejoice as heartily as undergraduates over every advancement of their old institution, over every victory it may achieve. Dormitory life, the close social and intellectual intercourse of professors and students, will strengthen this feeling. I do not mean to infer that Columbia graduates have no strong love for the old college. Their recent gifts would refute this statement. But I do say that the lack of close acquaintance with one another has made the 'feeling' less strong than in the instances I have mentioned."

Will Help Scientific Students.

Prof. Frederick R. Hutton, head of the department of mechanical engineering, indorsed the system as applied to his own work, saying:

"In addition to the ordinary class-room work, the student in applied science, and particularly in the engineering department, has afternoon work in the laboratories. This makes a college day for such a man run probably from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. If his boarding place or residence compel a long journey to and from college before and after his work there, is just so much time taken from his hours of preparation and relaxation, and just so much more exaction put upon his physique in the laboratories and drawing rooms. The dormitory in this instance will, of course, be of vital importance."

Dean Van Amringe of the college said: "The system will doubtless by a means of supplying what Columbia has always lacked—an opportunity to cultivate what is known as 'college life.' It will probably attract many students from this city and elsewhere who now go to other colleges to obtain this 'life.' The new site will be well adapted to the system. Upon the grounds there will be every opportunity for exercise in the new gymnasium. The new Edwin Gould boathouse on the Hudson is also on hand. In fact, the library and its surroundings will afford room for the cultivation of a life of true sociability, scholarship, and outdoor activity."

Though at present no definite site has been selected for the erection of the dormitories, it is understood that negotiations are under way with the New-York Hospital authorities to obtain the remainder of the Bloomingdale property, extending from One Hundred and Fourteenth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard. Superintendent of Buildings Edward A. Darling stated that he could say nothing of the matter. He admitted, however, that plans for the dormitories covering a certain piece of ground had been drawn.

MR. THOMAS'S COLLATION BILL.

The Deputy Sheriff's Vain Attempt to Find the Debtor.

Henry T. Thomas, a publisher at 31 East Seventeenth Street, is being sought for unsuccessfully by Deputy Sheriff Frank J. Butler, who has placed on Mr. Thomas's office an attachment for $183, in favor of Louis Sherry, the caterer. Mr. Sherry says that Mr. Thomas provided a collation for sixty persons Nov. 27, 1895, and failed to pay him for it, and that at other times he has had the services of waiters, for which he did not pay.

Mr. Thomas's name appears in the directory as that of the President of the Henry T. Thomas Company, publishers, and his address is given as 63 East Fifty-second Street.

A reporter for The New-York Times called last night at the address given. The house was apparently deserted, and is for rent. The keys are at 65 East Fifty-second Street, with the Rev. Newton J. Perkins.

"Mr. Thomas has not lived next door since last May," said Mr. Perkins. "I had a letter from him a day or two ago, in which he spoke of my giving the keys of his house to a prospective tenant. Lots of people have been looking for him lately. No. I can't say where he is."

From a merchant in the neighborhood it was learned that Mr. Thomas is fond of entertaining, and has moved in high social circles. His daughter, it was said, was married about a year ago to an Italian Count.

Deputy Sheriff Butler said: "Mr. Sherry's lawyers, Regner & Rowlette, of 280 Broadway, tried for four or five weeks to find Mr. Thomas. The men at his office say they do not know where he is. I levied on his publishing house to-day. There is a chance that the bill will be paid by Monday, and so, by order of Mr. Sherry's lawyers, I have not put in a keeper. I will do so Monday unless the bill is paid."

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS.

Iowa's Big Plurality for McKinley—The Vote of Idaho.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 28.—The official count of Iowa's Presidential vote, completed to-day, shows: McKinley, 289,293; Bryan, 223,741; Palmer, 4,519; Levering, 3,192; Bently, 353; Matchett, 453. McKinley's majority, 57,136; McKinley's plurality, 65,552.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 28.—The vote of Idaho was canvassed yesterday by the State Board, as follows: Bryan, 23,192; McKinley, 6,324. Bryan's plurality, 16,687. Prohibition vote, 181. Congressional: Dunn, (Dem.-Pop.,) 13,487; Boran, (Silver-Rep.,) 8,984; Morrison, (Rep.,) 6,054. Dunn's plurality, 4,503. The vote on equal suffrage amendment was: For, 12,126; against, 6,282; majority for amendment, 5,894.

A Test of the Australian Law.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Judge Holmes, in the Supreme Court to-day, issued an order of notice, returnable Dec. 8, on the petition of John H. Sullivan, Democratic member of the Governor's Council, against the Ballot Commissioners, who, upon a recount of votes for member of the Council, found a majority for Isaac B. Allen, the colored Republican candidate. Many ballots which were obviously intended to be cast for Mr. Sullivan were wrongly marked, and a test case of the Australian ballot law is to be made.

A Tennessee Contest.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 28.—Col. Josiah Patterson, present incumbent but defeated candidate for re-election to Congress, has served formal notice of contest on E. W. Carmack, his successful opponent.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prince and Princess Troubetzkoy are at the Everett.

—Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins of Chicago is at the Imperial.

—William D. Bishop of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Manhattan.

—Henry Watterson of Louisville and Jesse Spalding of Chicago are at the Windsor.

—Edward Everett of Chicago and C. Weaver of Providence are at the Normandie.

—William A. Pinkerton of Chicago and M. P. Olmstead of Philadelphia are at the Gilsey.

—Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia and James Coats of Providence are at the Waldorf.

—Richard J. White of Baltimore and George F. Brown, Jr., of Boston are at the Buckingham.

—Herman Stump, United States Commissioner General of Immigration, is at the Cambridge.

—E. A. Wurster of Milwaukee, Charles T. Boal of Chicago, and W. D. Sohier of Boston are at the Waldorf.

—The Rev. Robert Treat Paine of Baltimore and Wells H. Blodgett of St. Louis are at the Murray Hill.

—B. R. Stoddard of Cleveland, R. N. Erdell of Philadelphia, and J. Whitney Beals, Jr., of Boston are at the Astor.

—Lewis Seasongood of Cincinnati, W. H. H. Newman of Buffalo, and J. M. Williams of Chicago are at the Plaza.

—Oscar Sutro of San Francisco, Howard Trimble of Boston, and W. T. Dorrance of Philadelphia are at the Grand Union.

—S. B. Moody of Detroit, C. R. Hayden of Cleveland, Samuel Brady of Detroit, and Paul Warren of Philadelphia are at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. T. S. Peck of Vermont, Charles H. Aldrich of Chicago, and E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, are at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman Frank Jones of New-Hampshire, Judge Jeremiah M. Wilson of Washington, and Dr. Selden H. Talcott of Middletown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Miss M. E. Smith and Miss J. A. Smith of Fultonville, Mrs. and Miss Lathrop of Madison, N. J.; J. M. Couch of Amherst, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler of Cedarhurst, H. C. Childs and family of Great Neck, S. Chew of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Ryerson of Chicago are at the Brevoort House.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Barnard, Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets, 54 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

—Chamberlain & Co., Geneva, Ohio; C. I. Chamberlain, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

—Cleland, Simpson & Taylor, Scranton, Penn.; C. D. Simpson, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

—Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

—Frankenberg & Lampert, Toledo, Ohio; M. Lampert, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

—Harris, I., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; B. Harris, clothing, 102 Franklin Street; Hotel Savoy.

—Hurst, J. Purnell, Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. McCarthy, notions; St. Denis Hotel.

—Lauer & Marks, Scranton, Penn.; S. Lauer, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

—Mann, H. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. V. Mann, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

—Marks Brothers & Co.; Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Marks, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HAMILTON, Mo., Nov. 28.—The Court House of this county, at Kingston, caught fire at 4 o'clock this morning and was burned. Most of the records and official papers were saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a stove in one of the offices.

NELSONVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 28.—The entire plant of the East Clayton Brickmaking Company there was destroyed by fire early this morning. The loss is estimated at $100,000 and the insurance only $22,000. One hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 28.—The Jacques Auditorium, a large amusement structure owned by Eugene L. Jacques and situated on South Main Street, was practically destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss on the building and contents will reach $25,000. Oscar Parker, a carriage manufacturer, had a depository in one part of the building, and lost $2,000 worth of vehicles. The Auditorium bowling alley lost fixtures valued at $400. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

"AIDA" IN POPULAR STYLE

VERDI'S OPERA PERFORMED AT A CHEAP PRICE.

Its First Production This Season at the Metropolitan Opera House, at the Popular Saturday Night Series.

The first performance this season of Verdi's "Aida" was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was the second performance of the popular Saturday night series, and it was of a distinctly popular nature. Unfortunately the term "popular" in these days means cheap, and cheapness at the opera is not associated with excellence. The Saturday night entertainments at the opera afford a fine field for the trial of singers whose success is uncertain, and an equally fine one for the pasture of those who have failed to maintain themselves in the race of the successful. It is a pity to see "Aida" practically shelved at the beginning of the season, but it is difficult to conceive that its presentation last night meant anything else. On a regular subscription night it would surely have been presented with a better cast. But there is no other Aida in the company than Mme. Litvinne.

This lady did not make a forcible impression last night. Her voice was thin and not pure in tone, and the warmth of the weather seemed to make full-breathed phrasing somewhat difficult for her. That she is a well-trained and experienced soprano, however, was manifest in all her work, and it may be that in some other part she will be more satisfactory. The début of the evening was that of Signor Ceppi, the tenor. His appearance is decidedly in his favor. He is a large man of fine figure and prepossessing countenance. He is a young man, and lacks the experience necessary to authoritative dominance of the stage. More assurance would help his dramatic work and add to the force of his singing His voice is not large, but it is fresh, pure, and of fine quality. He sings well, and in time should take a prominent position. He pleased the audience greatly.

Signor Campanari made a distinct success as Amonasro. He sang the music with vigor and acted with savage energy. His voice was in good condition, and his excellent style gave pleasure to the judicious as it always does. Mlle. Rosa Olitzka had a heavy task in the rôle of Amneris, which requires exceptional range of voice, power, and dramatic skill. A good deal of the music was too high for Mlle. Olitzka, but her performance was generally commendable, though by no means striking. M. Castelmary was a conventional Ramfis, and Signor de Vaschetti a most mild and gentle King. Signor Bevignani conducted the performance, and the orchestral parts were performed in a very slovenly style. The finale of the second act, however, went with considerable spirit, and the ensemble following Amonasro's entrance had to be repeated.

"LA FAVORITA" AT THE MATINEE.

Donizetti's Tuneful Opera Heard by an Audience of Only Moderate Size.

The matinée at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday was not an exciting entertainment. "Lucia" had been the original announcement, with Mme. Melba as the demented lady with a penchant for flute obligato. But, owing to the continued illness of the noted soprano, it was decided several days ago to substitute "La Favorita" for "Lucia." The change of programme was widely advertised, but when the public appetite has been set for quail on toast it does not readily accept Pommeranian goose liver at the last moment. Many persons arrived at the Opera House yesterday with "Lucia" still in their minds, and they demonstrated that "La Favorita" was no favorite with them. The house was not fully occupied when the curtain rose, and the applause was slow in coming.

The performance did not differ in any essential respect from that of last season. The same singers appeared in the same rôles, and there were no startling evidences of musical or emotional development. Mme. Mantelli's Leonora is one of her best performances. The music lies well within the scope of her voice, and the Donizettian style is entirely within the range of her artistic conceptions. She sang yesterday afternoon with more than her ordinary purity of tone, and at times her declamation was forcible. Her cantabile is not quite as smooth as might be best, but there are few really good legato singers among contralti. In the third act, Mme. Mantelli's work evoked hearty applause.

Signor Cremonini as Fernando displayed all his familiar faults of vocal style. It is a great pity that a young man of such prepossessing appearance and such excellent natural voice should throw away his future. His voice already shows the effects of bad method, and his upper tones, instead of being pure and vibrant, are clouded and cold. His "Spirito Gentil" yesterday afternoon was a poor example of cantilena, for all it was so much applauded.

Signor Ancona as the King sang most of his music excellently, but the vocal honors among the men were easily M. Plançon's. His broad and dignified style is admirably suited to the measures of Baldassare; and his action was always impressive. The chorus sang the familiar strains accurately, thus illustrating a difference between Wagner and Donizetti, and the orchestra played "big guitar" capably. Signor Bevignani was quite equal to the task of conducting the work.

Pianist Rosenthal's Illness.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The cold which Moritz Rosenthal, the pianist, contracted in Boston from not wearing undergarments, has proved far more serious than was anticipated. Ever since the artist arrived in Chicago on Thursday his condition has been getting worse. Last night his cold developed into a mild form of pneumonia, and today the attending physicians pronounce it typhoid fever. Rosenthal will be confined to his bed for a month at least, and it is highly probable that he will be compelled to cancel all of his American engagements.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Otto Heymann, one of the leading grain merchants of this city, failed today with liabilities of more than 3,000,000 marks.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Mr. James R. Roosevelt, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, who has been confined to his bed for several days with nervous prostration, was able to drive out yesterday, but he is still extremely weak.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The Compagnie Générale Transatlantique has issued a circular announcing a revision of the fares on the vessels of that company to take effect on Dec. 1. The rates from Paris will hereafter include railway fares.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The New-York Life Insurance Company, having complied with the requirements of the Prussian laws governing foreign insurance companies doing business in Prussia, is about to receive permission to resume business in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The producers of raw sugar in Hanover are initiating a movement contemplating the formation of a syndicate which shall operate throughout Germany in favor of the abolition of sugar bounties and the reduction of the tax on sugar for home consumption.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Tom Mann, the English labor agitator who was arrested while attempting to enter the City of Hamburg and expelled from Germany, has arrived at Grimsby. Mann asserts that if the sum of £4,000 could be subscribed weekly for two or three weeks for the support of the Hamburg strikers, the strike of the dock laborers there would be a success.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

Bark Benny Doon, (of Machias,) Burgess, Demerara, 18 days, with sugar to order; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George Y. Coffin.

George Y. Coffin, famous cartoonist, died in Washington yesterday from a complication of disorders, the culmination of an attack of locomotor ataxia. Mr. Coffin's illness was of long duration. In 1894 he made a tour of Europe, and on his return symptoms of locomotor ataxia appeared, and in a short time the disease had fully developed. He spent months in sanitariums and hospitals, prone on his back, but still continuing brilliant work with his pencil. Last Monday paralysis of the abdomen occurred, and the issue then was only a question of time. On that day his last cartoon appeared.

Mr. Coffin was born March 30, 1850, in Pottstown, Penn., and went to Washington with his parents in 1858. He entered Columbian College in 1862 and was graduated in 1869, having stood at the head of his class each of the seven years, taking prizes and medals innumerable and being the valedictorian on graduation day. He entered the census of 1870 as a clerk, at the same time taking up the study of law in Columbian University, graduating in 1873 with the highest honors.

The year previous, in 1872, he had entered the competitive examination under President Grant's civil service order, and passed at the head of the list, being appointed a clerk in the revenue cutter service of the Treasury, in which bureau he remained until last January, when he resigned on account of ill health.

Early in life Mr. Coffin showed himself possessed of artistic instinct and ability to express it with pencil, but it was not until 1884 that he entered the public field as a cartoonist, although he had previously contributed frequently to publications such as Puck, Harper's Weekly, and other periodicals, and had illustrated one or two books. His work on The Washington Hatchet speedily attracted attention, and his fame spread over the country as a political satirist of unusual ability.

Patrick Maguire.

Patrick Maguire, a Democratic politician, well known in Boston, died there yesterday. He had been stricken with paralysis several days previous, and his death had been hourly expected.

For more than a quarter of a century Mr. Maguire had been active in the social, political, and business life of Boston. He was born in Ireland, and came to Boston when he was very young. He was a printer, and before he became actively engaged in politics wrote articles for many of the Boston papers. It was more than twenty-five years ago when he was first elected to the Democratic Ward and City Committee. The Democratic Party was in a strong minority, but Maguire said it was only a matter of time before the party would control the political affairs of Boston.

Mr. Maguire believed in thorough organization, and he began to get the working forces of his party together. He was regarded as the leader of the party in those days, and never for once did he lose his grip, although many strong and ably managed fights had been put up against him. Personally, he never cared for an elective office. He attended all the National Conventions for twenty years back, and never once was he known to bolt a candidate of his party.

When Cleveland came into office, nearly four years ago, he offered Mr. Maguire the office of Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston. Mr. Maguire would not accept it for himself, but he requested the President to name Edward J. Donovan, and Donovan got the place.

Joseph C. Wolff.

Ex-State Senator Joseph C. Wolff died at his home, 168 East Sixty-first Street, Thursday, after a lingering illness.

Mr. Wolff was born in Besançon, France, in 1849. He came to this country when a boy and was educated in the common schools. When the civil war came he enlisted with the Second New-York Light Cavalry and was attached to the Army of the Potomac. Afterward he studied law and was graduated from the Columbia Law School.

Mr. Wolff took an interest in politics, and was elected to the Assembly in 1892 from the Sixteenth District. The year following he was elected a State Senator. In 1895 he was appointed Clerk of the Seventh District Court.

Mr. Wolff was a member of Shakespeare Lodge, No. 750, of the Masonic Order; New-York Lodge of Odd Fellows; Manhattan Council, American Legion of Honor; Reno Post, Grand Army of the Republic; American Hebrew Veteran Association, the Wyandotte Club, Tammany Hall and Society, and the Tammany General Committee of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District. He leaves a wife.

The funeral will be held this morning at Temple Ahawath Chesed, Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, of which he was a

BAD LUCK AND CREDITORS

A LAWYER'S STORY OF HIS UPS AND DOWNS.

From Competence to Speculation, Then to Ruin, with a Time of Dodging the Butcher and Grocer, and Then Up Again.

During a recess of the court the lawyers who were engaged in a case that was then on trial lunched together. Something was said that recalled a period of misfortune in the life of one of the lawyers, something about hard luck and creditors, and he related an experience he had just after the failure of the Cordage Trust pool in Wall Street.

"I was fortunate during the early years of my practice," he said, "and accumulated a fortune that I thought would be ample for all my future needs. I then abandoned my profession, and, with my wife, enjoyed several years in Europe. When we came home it was by the way of China, and after reaching San Francisco we took our time and saw all that there was to be seen in the West.

"We reached New-York when the 'industrials' were fluctuating wildly on 'Change and 'Cordage' was making and breaking people every few days. Some of the insiders in 'Cordage' had formerly been my clients, and after a while I obtained inside information, and, following advice, purchased a block of shares. It went up handsomely at first. I wanted to take my profit, but was dissuaded. Not only was I dissuaded from selling, but I was persuaded to buy more on the paper profit that I had. The stock kept on advancing in price, and I kept on buying. It was like finding money to buy the stock at that time, and I had a 'pyramid' of it—all showing a profit.

"Of course, I didn't sell. I was acting on inside information, and so when the crash came my 'pyramid,' being on its apex, toppled, and in a day my profits and all else that I had went by the board—or, in this case, on 'the board'—and I had no money but the few dollars that I had in my pocket.

"I was broke, clean broke.

"In taking account of stock, I found I had nothing left but a reputation for having always paid my bills.

"For some weeks I felt my position keenly, not so much when I was with my former associates in speculation, for they knew of my disaster, but when with the tradesmen who still had faith in me I felt like a confidence man. So strongly did this feeling possess me that I stopped going to market and such places, and sent orders for all that we needed.

"I also changed my route to and from the ferry, as I wished to avoid passing the tradesmen's stores—I didn't want to see the men and I didn't want them to see me; even their wagons on the streets were nightmares to me.

"The overpowering feeling that I owed money and could not pay it was terrible for a time, but somehow as months passed and my financial condition did not improve, I grew to feel less concern about my unpaid bills and received them at the end of each month with an unconcern that might have been the outgrowth of a life of deception.

"After a failure through speculation comes dismay; remorse follows this, and then in time you get a feeling that the world owes you a living, and that every man who has anything was in some way—you do not try to determine how—in some way interested in having you lose your money, and that you are justified in getting all that you can from him.

"I felt that way, and as nothing turned up to relieve my financial condition—I had taken desk room with a friend, and had unsuccessfully tried to regain some of my clients—I became indifferent about monthly bills, and complacently let matters proceed as the tradesmen seemed willing to have them.

And Still the Bills Came In.

"My wife worried over the unpaid bills more than I, and occasionally wondered what the end of it all would be. I thought I knew, but I did not have the heart to tell her, and so let matters run along and simply said it would be all right eventually.

"She received the bills and placed them before me at breakfast. At first she tried to get me interested in them from her standpoint—the bills ought to be paid—but after one morning when she presented me with a bill for $5, and I said it was a small matter, and the man could wait; and then handed me one for $200, and I said it was a large matter, and the man would have to wait, she made no further attempt to get the bills paid, but silently performed her duty by placing them before me from time to time.

"It was at about the time my wife began to present the bills in silence that I felt an inclination to laugh whenever I thought of the rude awakening my creditors would have some day, and the expedition with which they would then place my name in the commercial graveyard—the profit and loss account.

"Knowing that matters could not continue as they were for a great while longer, and feeling surprise that my credit had worn as well as it had, I took occasion to absent myself from home at the hour when collectors are most inclined to make a man miserable by demanding that which they have but little hope of getting when they ask for it.

"I grew to look upon my situation as a ridiculous one, although why I did so I have never been able to determine, for surely my creditors did not view it as such.

"As time passed and the bills continued to increase in amount I became more and more indifferent, and because my wife wished the bills paid I considered that they had been paid and felt as well satisfied as though I had receipts for them all.

Time to Do Something.

"This was all well enough so far as I was concerned, but after my wife had detached the bell from the wire that she need not face the collectors in my absence, and they had begun to waylay me in the street, I became convinced that I would have to 'do something.'

"On the first day of a certain month, about three months after my inability had been made manifest to my creditors, who had feared to cut off my supplies because of the sums I then owed them, a crisis was reached, and I knew that that 'something' would have to be done, and done quickly.

"As I left the house that morning I found every one of the tradesmen that had treated me so kindly by supplying me with provisions awaiting me before my door. I assumed the pleasantest manner that was possible, greeted them warmly with handshakings, and told them I presumed I knew why they were there, and asked them to walk with me toward the ferry.

"I naturally felt there might possibly be a scene, and in the event of there being one I did not care to have my neighbors observe it.

"I got along with them easily enough until we reached the first street corner. There they halted and said they would go no further. They demanded the sums due them, and insisted upon having the money at once.

"I thanked them for their forbearance, expressed regret that I had not known that they had needed the money, and put them off by telling them I would seriously consider the matter and would communicate with them in a day or two. I shook hands with them again, and left them standing talking the situation over among themselves.

"After I had left them I felt greatly relieved and thoroughly satisfied with myself for having faced them all. I had met my creditors, had talked with them, had shown them I was well disposed toward them, and recognized what they had done for me, and was no longer afraid to face any of them on the street.

The Creditors Swooped Down.

"The situation was simplified. I was in the position of a culprit after sentence has been passed—I knew the worst.

"As I subsequently learned, they stood where I left them until they had taken such action as business men should take under all such circumstances—they appointed the man to whom I owed the most money a committee to call on me the following evening and demand immediate settlement of all the bills under pain of judgment and execution at the Sheriff's hands.

"As I had met my creditors and was in no fear of an immediate demand from any of them, I was at home when the committee called. Of course I saw him, for I was sitting on my doorstep when he arrived.

"I tried to put him off, but he was so insistent that to mollify him I asked him to give me a statement of the sums I owed, and to ask his friends to call on me the following evening.

"I knew I had exhausted their patience and must try a new bluff, of judgments would be obtained against me for household supplies, and then the few shreds of my reputation that were left would be gone. These I felt I must save if there was any way to do it.

"'The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker' called at my house the next evening. I treated them as well as I could with whisky, beer, and cigars that I had from the grocer for the occasion—rather enjoying the grocer's expression of dismay as he saw his goods opened to treat the assembly—and made a clean breast of my inability to pay their bills.

"They became angry and threatened to sue me, and so obtain their money, whether I wished to pay it or not. The Sheriff, they declared, could get it if they could not, and some of them were for running off to their lawyers that night.

Then Came a Surprise.

"I quieted them sufficiently to get all to listen to me, and saying I had anticipated some such action and was prepared to show that I was honest in the matter, took from my pocket a bundle of papers, in which I had confessed judgment to each one individually for the amount of his claim, with interest.

"I told them I was unwilling that they should lose any more than I owed them; that I felt it would be a shame to put them to the expense of paying out good money in a hopeless effort to obtain bad, and being a lawyer, had decided to conduct the cases against myself and save them lawyers' fees.

"They were taken aback at my proposition, not knowing what to make of it. After a moment's silence, during which they looked blankly at each other, my butcher said:

"'Will you enter up those judgments against yourself?'

"'Certainly,' I said, 'but you gentlemen will have to give me about 90 cents apiece to pay the Sheriff's and other fees, as I haven't it myself, because without that the Sheriff won't receive the execution.'

"'Well,' the butcher said, 'if it is as bad as that, I guess we might as well go, and I, for one, won't bother with lawyers and judgments. There's no good wasting any more money on you. But next time you send for meat, send the money or you won't get it. See?'

"I gave them another drink and a cigar from the grocer's supply, and they withdrew. They talked earnestly on the sidewalk before my house for a while, and undoubtedly decided not to sue me, as no lawyer ever asked me to pay one of their bills.

"That night I asked my wife what she had in the house. She said we could get along for a day or two, and the following morning I walked over the bridge, not even having enough to pay ferriage.

Then the Turning Point.

"I reached my friend's office, sat at my desk, and pretended to look over the court calendar—which had about as much interest for me then as the inscriptions on the Obelisk in Central Park—my courage all gone, and my heart in my boots.

"An old lawyer, a long-time friend of mine, came in on his way to the Court House. I chatted a few moments with him, and as he was about to leave, proposed that I should walk up Nassau Street with him.

"He told me he was going to get an order of reference in a partition case. I, in a half-hearted way, suggested that he try to get it for the attorneys to agree upon me as referee. He accepted my suggestion, made it to the other lawyers, and I was appointed.

"It was the turning point. I went back to my desk with the order containing my appointment, figured what my fees would be, went to a shark, who would loan on anything that he thought half way good—he then owned me body and breeches—raised a couple of hundred dollars, went home at once, and, handing my wife the money, told her to look for cash for best dinner that the market contained—not forgetting a little something to drink and a good cigar.

"After that I got a little business here and a little business there, paid the tradesmen off gradually, and now have all that I care to do.

"So far as I know, the tradesmen have never told of my having been hard up, and, thanks to my little bluff, there are no judgments on the docket in which my name appears except as attorney."

Prisoner's Skull Fractured.

Patrick Hughes, thirty-three years old, of 54 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn, celebrated the receipt of his first week's wages in two months yesterday by getting drunk. Policeman Clan of the Butler Street Station arrested him. On the way to the station, at Wyckoff and Nevins Streets, Clan says that his prisoner struck him in the face, and, to defend himself, he used his club. When the ambulance arrived from the Long Island Hospital, Surgeon Stern found that Hughes was suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. At the hospital it was said that his condition is serious. Clan went back to his post after Hughes was taken to the hospital.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 28.—Lester Soule, sixty years old, a well-known citizen, was found dead in bed this morning from heart disease.

ROWAYTON, Conn., Nov. 28.—Gurney James, eleven years old, was struck and instantly killed by a trolley car this morning a few feet from his home here. He was playing with other lads at the time and ran in front of a car.

STRATTON, Neb., Nov. 28.—J. W. Burney of this city was last night shot and killed by his son, a young man of twenty-one years of age. The deed was provoked by the elder Burney, who threatened the life of the youth and his mother.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 28.—A few miles west of Burlington, yesterday, George Wilbur, fifty-three years of age, shot and killed Emery Yeagley, his nephew, seventeen years of age, of Carmen, Ill., and then committed suicide. The old man was temporarily deranged from sickness.

MONTREAL, Canada, Nov. 28.—Extradition papers have been granted in the case of Dr. Osbaldiston and the Weisse woman, wanted in Malone, N. Y., for robbery. They will be allowed the usual fifteen days in which to file appeal before being taken back.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 28.—Judge Toney this morning refused to grant a new trial in the case of the Republican City Council and Mayor, whom he enjoined from removing the Democratic Board of Public Safety. The Mayor will now institute new impeachment proceedings.

DEKALB, Ill., Nov. 28.—Domestic trouble in the home of Henry L. Bowers of this city culminated yesterday in the murder of the wife and the suicide of the husband. According to the facts developed at the Coroner's inquest, the couple had lived unhappily for some time, and Bowers, it is said, had more than once threatened to end all.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Arthur B. Pomme of Herkimer, aged about thirty years, a civil engineer, committed suicide by shooting this afternoon. He had a wife and two children, and had been out of work for several weeks. He left two letters, which are now in the possession of the Coroner, who refuses to divulge the contents.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 28.—Frank Johnson, colored, was hanged at Columbia yesterday, for the murder of Austin Rye, whom he killed Aug. 1 last, and robbed of $5. Johnson confessed his guilt and expressed sorrow for the deed. The hanging was private, having been witnessed only by the jail officers, physician, and representatives of the press.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Lawyer John F. McKay of Rockland, doing business in Boston, was arrested to-day, charged with forging the name of Register William S. Draper of Plymouth County to the record of a mortgage. The mortgage was given by McKay as part collateral for a loan. McKay was arrested recently for the alleged embezzlement of $2,000, and was out on bond. On the forgery charge to-day he was held in $2,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 28.—F. W. Stowe of Conway, Mass., the Springfield agent of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York, was to-day committed to the Connecticut Hospital for the Insane at Middletown by Judge Bill of the Police Court. Three doctors reported him to be insane. A week ago he jumped into the Park River while fleeing from A. L. Foster, a clothing merchant, whom he had defrauded.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 28.—Arthur and George Hawkins, the Chicago thieves who robbed Jeweler Hermann of $5,000 worth of diamonds by holding him up with revolvers in his office in the Chicago Masonic Temple on the afternoon of Nov. 9 and who were captured here last Saturday, waived the question of identification and admitted that they were the persons wanted. Arthur Hawkins said: "What is the use of fighting? All we are anxious to do now is to go back to Chicago and stand trial. I'm sorry we ever struck this town."

BATTLE WITH SWORDFISH

A WHALE KILLED OFF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA.

Something About the Swordfish of the Pacific Ocean — Terrible Fights in Which They Have Been Engaged.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 28.—The passengers on the little steamer that makes daily trips between San Pedro Harbor, near Los Angeles, and Santa Catalina Island, some thirty miles out in the Pacific Ocean, were excited the other day by a terrible battle between two sea monsters. The spectacle from the deck of the steamer, about a mile away from the scene of the combat, was a small mountain of mist tossing in the air, at the base of which a huge black tail churned the water like the blades of a screw propeller. The monster, a very large-sized whale, turned this way and that, all the time lashing its black tail with fury and beating the water so that the sound came like claps of thunder to every one on board the Catalina Island steamer. The whale suddenly turned, and, spouting a powerful stream of water and blood some twenty feet in the air, lashed the water with several powerful flops of the tail, and sank beneath the surface of the ocean.

The little steamer made for the scene of the battle with all speed, and every one of the passengers was terribly excited at the scene, but when the boat reached the spot where the great whale was last seen nothing but foaming water, reddened with blood, marked the locality. There were several old-time sailors on board the steamer, and they all agreed that a battle unto death between a swordfish and a female whale had been fought before their eyes. The swordfish had the advantage of the great sea mammal, and was thrusting its only weapon of attack and defense—the long, sharp, and pointed sword—into the vulnerable sides of the unwieldy whale. The great mammal could but thrash its tail about in impotent rage, until at last a vital spot was reached by the attacking swordfish, and the whale was vanquished.

Stories of the Swordfish.

A dozen or more old men who sit about the docks and the Custom Houses at San Pedro and San Diego, after a long career in the whaling fields of the Pacific Ocean, say that the battle between the whale and the swordfish last week was not uncommon. Several of the old tars say they have witnessed just as good fights between similar combatants, and besides, that in nearly every case the swordfish is the attacking party. Many men who have been on whaling voyages have found wounds in the carcasses of whales that were undoubtedly left there by an angry swordfish. It is seldom, however, that a swordfish is able to stab the whale to death.

The swordfish is utterly without fear, and will, like a buffalo or rhinoceros, charge anything that offends it, often doing an amount of execution hardly to be believed did not the evidence exist. Combats between swordfish are most interesting, and may be compared to a duel between two expert swordsmen. Such a contest was observed off the long pier that extends out into the ocean at Santa Monica, near Los Angeles, last year. Some fishermen noticed two big fish leaping out of the water and dashing along the surface. Soon it was seen that they were swordfish. The season was when the fish are unusually ferocious. They had made several rushes, and when observed were at close quarters, striking each other powerful side blows like cavalrymen. This was unsatisfactory, and finally they separated and darted at each other like arrows, the water hissing as their sharp dorsal fins cut through it. They evidently struck head-on, one missing, while the sword of the other struck just below the eye and plowed a deep furrow in the fish, partly disabling it so that it turned and attempted to escape. But its adversary also turned, and with a rush drove its sword completely through the body of its foe and held it fast, only wrenching its weapon loose when its enemy stopped swimming.

This one lunge finished the battle, and the victor left the field. The vanquished, floating on the surface, was picked up by the fishermen. The wounds in the dead fish were examined by several hundred people in Los Angeles and Santa Monica. They gave ample evidence of the extraordinary ferocity of a thrust by a swordfish. The force with which a swordfish strikes has been variously estimated, but that it is equal to that which drives a twenty-four-pound shot from a howitzer will be believed easily after viewing the result.

Three Kinds of the Monsters.

In the waters of California three kinds of swordfish can be seen—Xiphius gladius, Tetrapturus albidus, and Histophorus. The fish engaged in the battle described were of the kind first named. It is the ordinary swordfish, found on both sides of the Atlantic, in appearance trim and shipshape—a veritable privateer. It is a piratical cousin of the mackerel.

The striking feature is the sword, which is a continuation of the upper jaw into a sharp, bony sword. The jaws are toothless, the lower one being hard or bony. The eyes are large and prominent, the tail sickle-shaped and powerful, and the whole appearance of the fish denotes speed and activity.

It attains a length of from five to nine feet, and when working at full speed can pierce a wooden hull sheathed with copper. One of the most remarkable cases on record is that of the ship Dreadnaught. One day at sea the crew felt a sudden shock, and soon after that the ship sprang a leak and was obliged to put into port. It was found when she was dry-docked that a large swordfish had struck her. The sword had penetrated the copper, then the thick oak hull, passing through the thick pine sheathing, and finally entering the head of a barrel. The sword was broken off short, partly plugging the wound.

The ship Wanderer was struck in the South Atlantic in the same way, and the pumps had to be manned. When she was docked the terrible sword was found. The United States Government has recently collected testimony relating to such cases, and is making a most interesting showing. Hundreds of instances have been brought to light where swordfish have struck vessels with disastrous results, one case cited being the sinking of the sloop Red Hot, which was employed around New-Bedford by the United States Fish Company. The swordfish, undoubtedly frenzied at the presence of what it considered an enemy, dashed at the vessel and sank it.

A Fine Specimen Found.

One of the finest specimens of the Tetrapturus albidus ever seen in California waters was found recently on the shores off San Diego. It was a magnificent specimen, about 6 feet in length, the body massive and powerful, and remarkable for its shape. It did not taper to the tail as many of its tribe do, but continued large all the way to the tail, which was powerful. It had a long dorsal fin almost the entire length of the back, and its sword was short. Evidently the sword had been partly broken off in a fierce combat with another of its kind. The head was large, as were the eyes. An examination of the sword showed that it had doubtless succumbed to a fierce thrust from an enemy, possibly a Xiphius, or long swordfish, as it had a single cut 2½ inches wide that penetrated the entire body like a knife thrust. The defeated swordfish had apparently been carrying on an unequal fight. Armed with a short sword or dagger, it had been struck by a cavalryman of the sea, whose keen rapier had killed it. The body amazed the fishermen.

"When it came drifting in," said an old sea dog, "I thought it was a porpoise, it was so big, but when it got in shore I could see it was something like a swordfish, though I never saw the like of it before. Its sword was short, but it had a body like a batterin' ram, and anything it struck would have to give in sure."

A singular thing in connection with the swordfish is that little or nothing is known regarding its breeding habits, and a young swordfish, so far as known, has never been seen on the California coast. The young are curious creatures, with enormous eyes, and jaws, upper and lower, of equal length.

The swordfish of California are rarely brought in, being found principally at sea or on the windward coast of the Los Angeles County islands, where they follow the schools of mackerel and other fish, upon which they feed. They are not seen in sufficient numbers to justify fishermen following them.

LAST DAY AT BENNINGS.

A Jockey Thrown and Seriously Injured—Results of the Races.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The wind-up of the Bennings Autumn meeting to-day was somewhat marred by occasional drizzles, and the track was sticky. Dunlap, who rode Southerner in the steeplechase, was thrown and badly injured, and was taken to the City Hospital. The results were:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap. One mile. Emotional, 103, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1, won; Doggett, 126, (Doggett,) 2 to 1, second; Prisoner, 98, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs. L. B., 106, (Harrison,) 7 to 2, won; Dr. Jim, 100, (O'Connor,) 12 to 1, second; Purse Proud, 108, (Hamilton,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:18.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap. Six furlongs. Brisk, 104, (Hirsch,) 6 to 5, won; Harrington, 108, (Simms,) 6 to 1, second; The Swain, 122, (O'Leary,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:15 2-5.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Sun Up, 101 pounds, (Coyle,) 12 to 1, won; Find Out, 104, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, second; Sir Dixon, Jr., 101, (Garrigang,) 7 to 5, third. Time—1:58 1-5.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase. About three miles. Decapod, 169 pounds, (Chandler,) 7 to 10, won; Degarnette, 142, (Mr. Nicholas,) 8 to 5, last. Time—6:28.

New-Orleans Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—The races to-day resulted:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Two-year-olds. Hickey, 100 pounds, (Beauchamp), 8 to 5, won; Glen Allyn, 105, (Walker,) 4 to 1, second; Down, 100, (Martin,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:06¼.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Two-year-olds. Anger, 102 pounds, (Scherrer,) 6 to 1, won; Scribe, 103, (Combs,) 8 to 5, second; Connie Lee, 100, (T. Burns,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:05½.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Selling. Marquise, 102 pounds, (Scherrer,) 7 to 5, won; Monteil, 105, (Turberville,) 9 to 2, second; Pelleas, 106, (Hart,) 2 to 1, third. Time—1:35¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; six furlongs. Dorah Wood, 105 pounds, (Turner,) 10 to 1, won; Banquo II., 87, (T. Burns,) 5 to 2, second; Logan, 107, (Ham,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile; selling. Liselg, 104 pounds, (Ross,) 1 to 2, won; Ondagua, 104, (Gatewood,) 6 to 1, second; Fiction, 99, (Milhouse,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:52¾.

GOLF AT VAN CORTLANDT.

First Tournament Ever Held on a Public Course.

There was a fine array of golfers on the Van Cortlandt Park links yesterday to take part in the first tournament ever held on a public golf course. The course was laid out upon recommendation of the Park Commissioners last year, and this season it has been materially improved.

The tournament was open only to golfers who are not members of clubs in the United States Golf Association. Thirty-five players finished. There were fifty entries, and very nearly the full number would undoubtedly have finished had the weather been more favorable. Most of the contestants were wet to the skin.

John Reid, President of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, acted as referee. His son, A. M. Reid, was the youngest contestant. He is only twelve years old. He made the very good score of 112 strokes for the eighteen holes. The nine-hole course was played over twice.

Four silver prizes were given, contributed by St. Andrew's members. The first, a silver cup, was won by C. M. Hamilton with a score of ninety-nine. This will now stand as the amateur record for the course until another regular tournament is held there. Hamilton has had two years' experience in the game and is a frequent player over the course of the South Orange Field Club, of which he is a member. A. Z. Huntington, a member of the Plainfield Golf Club, came in second with 102 strokes.

The names of the players and scores are:

	First round.	Second round.	Total.
C. M. Hamilton	52	47	99
A. Z. Huntington	55	47	102
Sydney Lockhart	56	49	105
T. W. Tannock	52	53	105
Andrew Bell	55	54	109
Dr. W. E. Bullard	71	63	134
W. N. G. Clark	62	65	127
Walter Paul	54	55	109
A. M. Reid	55	57	112
G. T. Donnell	72	61	133
G. W. Dorland, Jr.	87	72	159
Horace Hatch	63	58	121
J. B. Moffat	74	71	145
W. J. Travis	52	58	110
Dr. W. L. Savage	65	54	119
James Kearney, Jr.	80	73	153
B. M. Smith	71	76	147
J. V. Simpson	78	67	145
L. J. Wiley	64	58	122
J. M. Young	71	72	143
H. Dashford	70	79	153
George Standing	60	49	109
Stuyvesant S. Morris	56	52	108
V. Youman	73	66	139
A. S. Barnes	69	60	129
Charles Jensen	60	52	112
W. P. Miller, Jr.	77	73	150
Paul O'Connor	73	63	136
Louis C. Nesbitt	64	61	125
J. W. Price	70	70	140
A. J. MacLean	72	68	140
G. O. Winston	58	57	115
R. L. Redfield	81	68	149
T. Conover	55	61	116
Malcolm Stuart	69	71	140

A Chance for Amateur Boxers.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club has decided to give a boxing tournament Thursday, Dec. 10, open to all amateurs. The rules of the Amateur Athletic Union will govern. The tournament will be held in the gymnasium of the club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. Weights will be 115 pounds and under and 135 pounds and under. A gold stop-watch will be given to the winner in each class, and a silver stop-watch to the contestant defeated in the final bout in each class. Each contestant will be required to weigh in, and there will be one-half pound overweight allowance in each class. Contestants in the trial bouts will be required to weigh in on the date of the trials, and those in the finals must weigh in again on the day of the finals. All weighing will be done in the gymnasium office, on the fourth floor of the clubhouse. The entrance fee in each class will be $1, which will be returned to all actual contestants. Entries will close Wednesday, Dec. 2, with H. S. Cornish, at the clubhouse.

Paralyzed Woman Aided.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions in response to its recent appeal in behalf of a paralyzed woman: "A Friend," $2; G. S. Haven and "E. C. M.," $20 each; Frieda S. Warburg, Mrs. J. E. Carpenter, "Mrs. A. B." "J. C. S.," R. C. Martin, and "W.," $10 each; Mrs. Charles Inslee Pardee, "Cash," "Virgie," and George D. Hencken, $5 each; "Mrs. F. D. B.," "H. R. S.," and "M. A.," $2 each; "Worker," "E. A. M.," and "F. A. B.," through Evening Post, $1 each. No further contributions are necessary.

Vases for Phelps and Mahan.

Messrs. Tiffany & Co. have on exhibition at their store, on Union Square, two silver vases that are to be presented by the New-York Yacht Club to Edward J. Phelps and Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, who were members of the committee that investigated the charges of Lord Dunraven that ballast had been shifted on the Defender between races for the America's Cup. The vases have suitable inscriptions and are noticeable for their graceful forms and simplicity, which give strength to the design. They weigh about 70 ounces and stand 18 inches high.

Musicians Went on Strike.

Eight musicians employed in the Standard Theatre went on strike last night, because, they claimed, they had not received their pay for the previous week. In consequence, the performance, a variety show, went on without music, save that furnished by a pianist impressed into service at the last moment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress in small family in the country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1, at 322 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A young girl with good knowledge of work would like to do chamber-work and assist with any other in private family. Call, Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 12 A. M., at 60 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined young person, speaks French and German, as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city references. Catherine, 162 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist with children and sewing; four years' city reference; city or short distance. Call, two days, 306 East 91st St., Enright's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By trustworthy North German as chambermaid and seamstress, or maid to grown children; willing to leave the city; excellent city reference. Reliable, Box 246 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best personal reference. Call, Monday, at 18 East 41st St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French-Swiss girl as chambermaid and seamstress; first-class references. H. S., care Mrs. Marino, 568 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and NURSE.—By neat German woman as chambermaid and nurse; highly recommended by present employer. Call, Monday, between 3 and 4, at 245 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference. 365 West 52d St., ring Griffin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—As chambermaid and waitress in private family; good city reference; present employer seen. Corrigan, 456 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant Swiss in private family; city preferred; city references. M. L., care of Williams, 747 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By Swedish chambermaid or waitress; best city references. 155 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl, French, 14 years, to help with chamberwork or kitchen; private family. M. Aressy, 118 Macdougal St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class chambermaid, with excellent references. Call, Monday, B. V. M., care Miss Kane, 171 East 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds English, French, and American cooking; serve dinners and luncheons; do marketing if required; first-class style; last employer can be seen. M., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of entire charge; understands marketing if required; city reference. A. S., Box 273, Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent baker; good references; last employer can be seen. Call or address, Monday, 161 East 39th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; middle aged; with a kitchenmaid; experienced in fine cooking; reliable, economical; best personal city references. E. L., Box 263 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her cook; thorough in every branch of cooking; takes entire charge dinners and luncheons, with one or more kitchenmaids; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35; can be seen Monday, 70 West 50th St., ring second bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes to procure situation for her first-class cook, also laundress, waitress, or parlormaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, Monday or Tuesday, 56 West 57th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman as cook; first-class in French and American plain and fancy cooking; wages, $35; references; city or country. Harder, 849 7th Av.

COOK.—By a Scotchwoman as thorough cook; can get up dinners and luncheons for company; good references; by day or permanent. Mrs. Wagner, 218 West 35th St.

COOK and CATERER.—French and English cooking; take entire charge; city or country; best reference. E. M., Box 319 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; understands all branches; first-class references; wages, $20. Address Cook, 1,026 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

COOK.—By a first-class Parisian cook in private family, or as extra for dinner parties or lunches; best city and Paris references. C. Boulard, 394 7th Av.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages $20; would assist washing. S. S., 753 6th Av.

COOK.—By competent Swedish cook; private family understands all kinds cooking; take entire charge of kitchen; sleep home; first-class city reference; four years in last place. 211 East 26th St., one flight.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, CHAMBERMAID, WAITress.—Two very competent young women wish place together; references. 838 8th Av., first flat.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant girl in a small private family as cook and laundress; four years' reference can be seen at present employer's, 64 East 53d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as cook and laundress in private family; city reference. 256 West 41st St.

COOK.—By competent cook, French, in private family; best city and Paris references. W. Boulard, 394 7th Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook; city or country; best of references from last employer, who can be seen. 331 West 41st St.

COOK.—A lady, closing her house, wishes situation for her cook; no cards. Present employer's, 671 Madison Av.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent American; five years in last place; wages, $35 to $45; where a kitchenmaid is kept. 829 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; many years' best city references from best families; wages $20 to $25; city or country. D. D., 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as good plain cook in small family; city reference. 155 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in a private family where a kitchenmaid is kept; wages $35; best city reference. 820 3d Av.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; first-class reference. E. Z., 212 West 32d St.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure a situation for her cook; a very competent person; disengaged Dec. 1; P. S., Box 105 Times Office.

COOK.—By colored woman; in private family; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Best city reference. B. Craig, 138 East 28th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By neat, strong young woman; one who understands all kinds of housework. 235 West 66th St., basement.

DAY'S WORK.—By a woman to work by the day or week; good reference. 1,578 3d Av.; ring Creegan's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman to go out by day; chamberwork or waiting. 308 East 28th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; home or day; will make alterations on cloaks and costumes; plush garments steamed; finest worker on seal garments; will alter, remodel, repair, redye, enlarge sleeves, make into capes, collarettes, and jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By very competent dressmaker in private family; will do maid's work, or some other duty; can be well recommended by present employer. A., 145 West 58th St. Monday.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; goes out by the day; makes exquisite street and evening gowns; perfect fitting and designing; remodeling; terms moderate; best references. M. C., 270 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; street and evening costumes; latst designs; by day; engagements; references. H., 608 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an artistic dressmaker; makes handsome gowns; latest Fall styles; work shown; home or out; terms reasonable. Mme. Thomas, 365 West 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; wishes to go out by the day as first-class children's dressmaker; also altering and repairing ladies' dresses; references. Madame B., 408 West 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; would like few more customers at home. 362 West 58th St., second floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker by the day or at home. Mrs. Dupuis, 125 Clinton Place.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes more customers by the day; reasonable; best city references. Call Sunday and Monday, Mrs. Byrne, 506 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Do any kind family sewing; works out; $1.25 daily; references. Needlewoman, 103 6th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By young Parisienne French girl as nursery governess to growing children; good references. 45 West 45th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a refined American, teacher in best city families, one more morning engagement as visiting governess; thorough English from kindergarten to college preparation and piano by pleasant methods; prominent and unexceptionable city references. Instruction, 159 East 47th St., Advertisement Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a refined American lady, thorough teacher of English branches, Latin, and Greek, one or two more engagements as visiting governess in city or vicinity; experienced in literature class instruction; prominent references. College Graduate, 159 East 47th St., Advertisement Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—French visiting governess; graduated; very successful; has mornings disengaged; all French school branches or conversation; first-class city references. C. D., Box 262 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined, educated woman; very good housekeeper; capable of conducting superior household, where fine catering is required; motherly and kind to children; references A1. Mrs. O., 28 Tinton Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Housework ers.

HOUSEWORK or WAITRESS.—By a colored girl to do general housework or waiting; best references. Fawell, 215 East 73d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl not long in this country. 227 East 28th St. Crain's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By colored girl; in flat; two in family. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; understands hairdressing and dressmaking; experienced seamstress; does not take care of children; best city reference. A. G., Box

NEW-YORK POLICE COURTS

AN OLD REPORTER VISITS ONE OF THEM AFTER MANY YEARS.

Extraordinary Changes for the Better in the Methods of Conducting Business—Judges No Longer Buffoons—Fair Treatment for All.

To be perpetually in New-York may give a man some advantages over his fellow-creatures, but it deprives him of one of the great pleasures of life—the pleasure of coming back after a long absence and seeing what tremendous changes for the better have been made in the interval. To return after an absence of twenty years is to come back to a new city built on the site of old New-York; and no always-present New-Yorker can see the difference as plainly as the wanderer who returns to it.

This returning wanderer may give all his wonderment to such obvious things as the newly discovered "sky line," and the cables and trolleys, and the clean, smooth streets; but if he has once had his fingers upon the pulse of the city, and especially if half a generation ago he was a newspaper reporter here, he is likely to look deeper. And when he looks deeper he finds that the change is moral as well as physical.

It was the desire to look deeper that took me down Centre Street a few mornings ago in search of the Tombs Police Court. Literally in search of it, for it has been moved, and I had to inquire my way to it. Even the old name, I believe, has been locked up in the old Tombs Building, and it has become the Centre Street Police Court.

Once thoroughly familiar with the old court and all its winding ways, I went into the new court an utter stranger. The Judge was not yet on the bench, but the clerks, criers, and court officers, all were changed. The one familiar face was that of an old reporter, and through his good offices I was taken behind the rail and installed in a fine corner within two feet of the Judge's seat, where I remained for three hours watching the dispensing of justice under the new régime in New-York.

The first great sign of improvement was the courtroom itself. It is a room worthy of the city that owns it, large and high, with plenty of light and air. No special attempt at ornamentation, but everything solid and good. Comfortable seats for the witnesses and spectators, but kept well back out of the way, and a heavy rail separating them from the roomy space reserved for lawyers and reporters. Then, wonderful to say, the prisoners' pen has been wiped out. Is it possible that New-York can operate a police court without the hoary prisoners' pen, in which an occasional respectable citizen must be packed with the bandaged heads and filthy bodies of the gutter brigade? That is another sign of improvement. Instead of a pen there is a stairway leading up from some mysterious depths, and the prisoners have already been marched up, and stand in line waiting for court to open.

"Hats off!" All the officers shout at once, and the call is almost the first tangible reminder that this airy place is really a police court in the City of New-York—in the new City of New-York. It means that the Judge has entered. A big door on one side has opened and closed again, and the Judge has stepped in behind another rail and is on his way to the bench.

And what of the Judge? The courtroom may be ever so fine, but the Judge can turn it into a circus in five minutes if he is disposed to be a buffoon. Is he going to crack the old weary jokes of his predecessors, at which all the court officers must laugh? And being so close, must I laugh at them, too? The first look at him shows that there is no danger of that. He is not a ring master come to snap the whip, but a man with a higher idea of his duties. He is a trifle below the middle height, probably about forty years old, with a short, pointed beard. And he is well dressed, without any suspicion of foppishness. Collar and cuffs and shirt bosom are white and smooth as new snow. Even before his gavel falls, he is a man to make a good impression upon a spectator. It is evident that he is here to do justice to the best of his ability, and that he has the ability. It is evident, too, that he sees nothing funny about a police court. And, come to think of it, what is there that is funny about a police court? We all thought it humorous once, but that was in the darker days of the lesser New-York. On a man who has been absent so long, some of the cases make an impression that is anything but funny.

"Who is the Judge?" I whispered to the nearest officer.

"Judge Kudlich," he replied; and the morning's business begins without a moment's delay.

Everything is done quickly, but without undue haste. Every man is allowed to tell his whole story, and often is urged to go on and tell more. There is none of the "That will do! that will do," "You are wasting the Court's time," that was a bad feature of the old régime. The Judge evidently tries to get at the truth and the motive in every case. Twenty-five to thirty cases in three hours is a good average. Some of the cases, of course, are very brief. Robert Kelley, for instance, is a respectable-looking prisoner with a black eye:

"Robert Kelley," says the Judge, "the officer accuses you of drunkenness in the street. What have you to say?"

"Nothing," says Kelley.

"Three dollars," says the Judge; and that case is disposed of. In all minor cases the fines are lighter than they used to be. Not once did I hear the "Ten dollars or ten days" that in the old time was so familiar.

So much for the Judge; now what of the prisoners. In twenty years they have not changed in the slightest degree. Perhaps another twenty years of these improved surroundings may make a difference in them, but at present they are the same old bloated, bloody, bandaged, shaking group—shaking not with fear, for they are quite at home, but from the effects of last night's spree.

Here is Henry Young—sick, weak, thin, and ragged. He is the man who has thrown a brick through a plate-glass window to make sure of being arrested. He was at that same trick twenty years ago. I have seen him in court fifty times; perhaps not this same Henry Young, but some other just like him.

"I have a high fever, your Honor," he says, "and am very weak. They discharged me, cured, from the hospital, but the fever broke out again, and they would not take me back. For ten days I have not been able to eat anything. I broke the glass so that I would be arrested and cared for, as I have no home and no money."

"Perhaps you were in such a condition that you did not know what you were doing when you broke the window?" the Judge suggests, and there is sympathy, actually sympathy, in his tone.

"Yes, I did," Young answers. "I want to be committed, so that I can have a doctor and proper food."

"I will commit you to be cared for," the Judge announces, and while Young totters aside some one springs up the prisoners' stairs three steps at a time.

What remarkable person is this? Here is a young man comes up the stairs; a tall young man flushed in the face, evidently half out of breath. He wears a pair of very gaudy and brilliant golf stockings, tight knee breeches, and a corduroy jacket. In one hand he carries a jockey cap. In the old time such a figure would have made a sensation in any police court. But nobody pays any attention to him. He walks coolly to the reporters' table and begins his work, for he is only a reporter who has come to court on his bicycle, leaving the wheel in the police station below.

Now let every man hold his breath, for here comes a liquor case. We all know, all we old-time reporters, what a liquor case meant in the police courts of half a generation ago. How Mike the saloon keeper came in sparkling with diamonds and looking as if his coming was a special favor to the Court, backed by Alderman Pat, his stock bondsman, and two or three Barneys and Finnegans in fine black clothes and silk hats. How after a few smiles and whispers Alderman Pat signed the bail bond and the party went off happy and the case was never heard of more.

But is it possible that the saloonkeepers' mortgage on the New-York police courts has been paid off and cancelled? This John Smith, the prisoner, has not the confidence or the diamonds or the silk hat of the traditional saloon keeper. There are no Aldermen with him; no Patseys or Barneys.

"John Smith," says the Judge, "You are under police station bonds to appear before this court at 8:30. You do not appear till 10:30. Do you think you are a favored character here because you keep a saloon?"

"No, Sir," Judge," says Smith, looking very ill at ease. He is as humble as Uriah Heep. "I had a great deal of sickness in my family last night, and got here as soon as I could."

Alas for the mighty fallen! Has the gorgeous saloon keeper come to this, that he must stand before the bar like an ordinary citizen, and beg for the favors that once he got in an easier, though possibly more expensive, way?

"I should like to have the case adjourned till Monday, your Honor," he adds, still mighty humble.

"I see no reason for an adjournment," the Court says. The charge is selling liquor after the legal hours. "Is your lawyer here?"

"Please, your Honor," Smith says, "I have not had a chance to engage any lawyer."

"Then you had better send for one," the Judge answers. "I will give you an adjournment till 12:30. Your police station bond is not good here, and you cannot leave the court without giving a new bond."

Here is a mother, a big, fat mother, asking for the commitment of her boy, whom she cannot manage. She controls herself as she tells her story, but she goes out weeping and shaking.

"That woman will fall before she gets out of the building," one of the officers says. "She is hysterical already."

That was doubtless a genuine case, but the next one is an old dodge that has not yet been cleared away. It is a father and mother asking for the commitment of their two little boys, aged ten and eleven, because they are "uncontrollable." They are not bad-looking little fellows, either. "We can do nothing with them," the father swears, and the mother corroborates him. It is ridiculous upon the face of it, considering the age of the children, a clear case of making the city support the boys because their parents do not want the expense. But the Magistrate has no option; he has to commit the boys to an asylum.

To complete the old-time list, here is the modest-looking girl of twenty, brought in by a detective in plain clothes, accused of "loitering in the streets, apparently for improper purposes." Those are not the exact words, but that is their exact meaning.

That officer in plain clothes always was a dangerous person; perhaps always will be, particularly where woman is concerned. If this is a modest girl, as she seems to be, he has put her in a terrible position, without himself incurring any responsibility. She does not smile at the Judge to curry favor. She does not look about her.

"Apparently for improper purposes?" the Judge reads from the charge, raising his eyebrows. "Discharged."

It is a rebuke to the detective, but he does not mind such things. The girl stood the ordeal bravely, but now that it is over she breaks down, and goes out with her handkerchief to her face. The bevy of decent women and little sisters in the back seats who seize her and hug and kiss and cry for joy when she reached them are the best evidence the Judge has made a righteous decision.

Hats on again, the morning session is over. It is justice that has been dispensed, not favor. The only sign of a "pull" is when an officer pulls down one of the big windows to let in more air. This is an unwonted sight to an old New-Yorker, good for the eyes. It is worth an early walk down Centre Street any morning to see.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE.

BRONZE DOORS FINISHED.

One Pair for New Congressional Library Exhibited Yesterday.

One of the three pairs of bronze doors intended for the main entrance of the new Congressional Library, in Washington, has been finished. The doors were exhibited yesterday at the metal works of John Williams, 556 West Twenty-seventh Street, where they were made. They were modeled by the late Olin L. Warner from designs of Edward Pearce Casey, the architect. Mr. Warner was to have modeled another pair of doors, but his death intervened, and Herbert Adams of this city has received the commission. The third pair is now being modeled by Mr. Macmonnies, in Paris.

The doors shown yesterday represent Tradition. The tympanum shows the draped figure of a woman reciting a story to a nude boy, who leans upon her knee. Grouped about the pair are four male figures, typifying four human races. One of these represents Chief Joseph, who was an aid and ally of Gen. Gibbon in the Nez Perces Indian war. Mr. Warner was at the seat of that war in 1889, and made a bas-relief portrait of Joseph at the time.

The central panel of the left-hand door shows a female figure, representing Imagination. She holds in her arms a lyre. Beneath the central panel is a small lower panel, with two cherubs, bearing a shield, on which are the wings typical of the flight of Fancy. The central panel of the right-hand door contains the figure of a woman, representing Memory. In her arms she bears the sword and helmet of a warrior, while the cherubs in the lower panel are carrying an urn.

Above the central panels in each door is an open panel, with a network of wreaths. These are backed with glass, to allow light to enter the hallway. The borders of the doors are in a running design of the oak leaf, wheat, lily, and pine cone. The casing is in egg and dart molding. Each door weighs a ton on its hinges, and the weight of both, with the casing, is three and a half tons.

TALLMAN HAS DISAPPEARED.

Jersey City Young Man Missing Under Peculiar Conditions.

The Jersey City police were asked yesterday to investigate the disappearance of Edward Tallman, twenty years old, of 571 Newark Avenue. He was the sole support of his widowed mother and thirteen-year-old sister, to whom he was devoted. He has not been seen by his mother or sister since Sept. 16, but they hoped he would return and refrained from reporting the matter to the police.

Young Tallman worked at Louis Steinberger's soda-water factory, on Pavonia Avenue, only a few blocks from his home. On Sept. 16 a bottle he was filling broke and cut his hand. He quit work and went to Hornblower's drug store, where the cut was dressed. Tallman said he would not return to his work, but would go home. He walked out of the store and disappeared.

At Hornblower's drug store it was said yesterday that Tallman's wound was trifling. Tallman's employer gives him an excellent character.

Says Vatchky Threatened to Shoot.

Mrs. Frederick Breezer of 258 Central Avenue, West Hoboken, wife of a wealthy grocer, yesterday asked Police Sergeant Usher to arrest Henry Vatchky, son of a well-known contractor, for threatening to shoot her. She said she asked the police to shoot her horse, which was sick, and Sergt. Usher sent young Vatchky to the house. After he shot the horse he demanded $2. Mrs. Breezer says she refused to pay, and Vatchky swore at her until she seized a whip and tried to drive him from the stable, when he turned his revolver on her and threatened to shoot her. Vatchky denied Mrs. Breezer's story of using his pistol. He admitted having asked for $2. He was not arrested.

Stole Milk for Wife and Baby.

A pathetic scene was witnessed yesterday in the Special Sessions Court, at Jersey City. Matthew Groggarty of 412 Clinton Street, Hoboken, was arraigned for the larceny of a bottle of milk. He testified that he had been out of work for a long time, and stole the milk because his wife and baby were starving. He was corroborated by his wife and other witnesses. Judge Hudspeth found Groggarty guilty, but suspended sentence, and ordered that the Freeholders should pay the costs. A subscription was taken up, and Judge Hudspeth gave Groggarty a letter that will secure him work on the North Hudson Railway.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

BRAKES ON BICYCLES TO BE THE RULE NEXT YEAR.

A Movement on Foot in Brooklyn Involves Changing the Name of Merrick Road to Montauk Boulevard.

A step in the right direction the coming year will be the general arrangement for brakes on all new bicycles. The necessity for this attachment has been shown throughout the season in a series of fatal accidents, any one of which could probably have been avoided had the machine been equipped with a brake.

At the outset of the present season the brakeless bicycle was the rule in nearly all wheeling centres of this country, and the same might be said of England, though, perhaps, in a modified sense. Alert to the wishes of the public, the manufacturers have provided for the deficiency of the present season, and a change that will catch the eye of the cycle show public of the coming National exhibitions will be the general provision for the very important brake.

As a result of the new order of things, there should be fewer accidents next year, and certainly fewer deaths.

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The proposition of certain cyclists of Brooklyn to change the name of the famous Merrick Road to Montauk Boulevard, the latter name to apply to the whole length of the great thoroughfare, strikes many people as being a good suggestion, for this reason: At present the Merrick Road has several local names, being known in one place through which it runs by one appellation, and in another by a different title. These local titles are oftentimes confusing to tourists, which would not be the case were the road generally known by one name. Public action to secure the adoption of a new title may be taken during the Winter.

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Much amusement was caused at the recent annual dinner of the Long Island Wheelmen when Col. Luscomb, who acted as toastmaster, repeated some lines in the strain of Poe's "Raven" in his presentation of City Works Commissioner Willis. The lines were written some years ago by a clubmate, just after a meeting of wheelmen in Buffalo, which had fine asphalt streets, in great contrast to the streets of Brooklyn at that time. The verse served as a prelude to the toast responded to by a predecessor of Commissioner Willis, (John B. Adams,) and was apropos because of the prevalence of the good roads sentiment among those present. The lines, which caused many a good laugh, were as follows:

Once upon a morning dreary,
While I rattled, weak and weary,
O'er the many uneven cobbles,
In the streets of Brooklyn town,
As I jounced and slipped and pounded,
Over pavements all confounded,
Till my wheel, with all its wabbles,
Had my saddle broken down,
Then I wondered: Ah, the pity,
Will this mighty Brooklyn City
Ever lay the asphalt down?
Now I tell a touching story
Of the Buffalonian glory,
To him who rules the paving
In the streets of Brooklyn town.
For if he would ride the cobbles,
And experience my wabbles,
Then to us would be the saving,
And to him would be the crown,
For the pebble and the bowlder,
He would throw aside to molder,
And held lay the asphalt down.

***

It is generally believed in League of American Wheelmen circles that the National Assembly will be postponed, so as to give many interested cyclists prominent in the affairs of the league an opportunity to be present. Unless a postponement is made, the assembly dates will conflict with the great bicycle show in Grand Central Palace, which opens on Feb. 6. Chief Consul Potter of the Empire State Division of the league says the postponement can be effected in this way: A quorum of delegates living in and near Albany, in which city the assembly will be held, can meet and adjourn to a time suitable for all. This is the only way the change can be brought about, for the constitution calls for the convention the first Wednesday in February.

***

"Many people who own wheels do not know how to properly take care of them during the Winter months," said a veteran in an up-town riding academy yesterday. He saw that everybody within earshot had listened to his ejaculation. This pleased him, and he went on in this fashion: "Often they are left in a cold, damp place—a cellar, for instance—and when Spring comes the spokes and other nickeled parts are found to be badly rusted. Some riders do not clean the bearings of their machines once during the year. But it is absolutely necessary for them to do it before they stow away the wheels for the Winter. Clean every part thoroughly! Clean the chain until there is not a particle of grit left. Then grease every nickeled part with vaseline and wrap them in a greasy cloth. The result is obvious. In the Spring every nut and bolt will go in place as clean as a whistle, and the bicycle will seem like a new wheel."

***

Wheelwomen everywhere will smile over the bill just introduced in the General Assembly of Alabama by Representative Timberlake. The bill provides that no female shall appear in any public place dressed in immoral clothing, and it explicitly provides against the wearing by women of tights, bloomers, divided skirts, and shirt waists.

Most women are not against divided skirts, and as for shirt waists, it never occurred to anybody in this section, so far as known, that they were in the least objectionable. It is said that very likely an amendment will be offered to the bill seeking to apply the law only to women between the ages of fifty and one hundred. This would incline one to the belief that the bill was considered of no account anyway.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

The annual election of officers for the Harlem Wheelmen will be held Dec. 11. The Nominating Committee, consisting of Leo Franklin, Chairman, and Messrs. Mainhart, Henry Shaw, and Eckhoff, are now selecting the regular ticket.

The stag entertainment at the clubhouse Thanksgiving Eve was a pleasant affair, being largely attended.

On Dec. 9 the second of the regular monthly dances will be held at the Ellersile, 80 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Last month's dance was a success and a large attendance is confidently looked for at the coming entertainment.

***

A. B. Woodward has been elected Financial Secretary of the Century Wheelmen of New-York, which office was created in order that the Treasurer could have some assistance in the discharge of his duties.

The Century's Executive Committee is considering the advisability of securing a country clubhouse (or annex) within easy riding distance of the city, where boating, bathing, fishing, football, baseball, and other kindred sports can be indulged in by the members, and where they will have a steward to look after the wants of the inner man. It is also proposed to have sleeping accommodations for the convenience of those members who may be detained late, or who may desire to spend a few weeks' vacation. They are now searching for a suitable place, centrally located, that can be reached by various routes.

Lenox Lyceum has been engaged for the club's annual ball, which will be held Tuesday evening, Jan. 26. Two bands of music have been engaged—one for promenade, the other for dance. It is the intention of the club to make it the event of the season in cycling circles.

Warde Bingley, J. H. Goodwin, and Spencer P. Mead have been elected to represent the club on the Board of Officers of the New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen.

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The Hackensack Wheelmen, a very flourishing club in the New-Jersey town of that name, will hold a big fair Dec. 16, 17, and 18. It will take place in Armory Hall, and the preparations for it indicate that it will be a success. The proceeds will be used toward refurnishing the clubhouse.

***

President A. H. Angell of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association made the following appointments of committees during the week: Finance Committee—W. W. Sharp, T. Jeff Stevens, F. W. Jenks. Membership Committee—F. O. Merrill, F. W. Sheldon, W. T. Cowenhoven, Benjamin Adriance, John Watt. Committee on Revision of Constitution—G. Franklin Stringer, C. H. Luscomb, George T. Stebbins, F. M. Monroe, Frank S. Angell. House Committee—C. W. Greene, E. M. Taylor, E. H. Swift. Badge and Life Membership Committee (Special)—F. W. Sheldon, Henry Strugnell, E. W. Mersereau. Road Committee—H. B. Fullerton, Chairman; Durant McLean, G. Franklin Stringer, George T. Stebbins, Waldo E. Fuller, E. H. Walker, L. P. Coleman, Wall, W. A. Boger, George C. Needham, F. W. Sheldon, J. B. Van Vleck, W. M. Palmer, E. W. Mersereau, F. O. Merrill, F. M. Monroe, W. T. Wintringham, W. T. Cowenhoven, C. W. Greene, John Watt, C. A. Gilbourne, Alexander Schwalbach, L. H. Shanks.

A majority of the committeemen in the list are reappointments, having worked diligently during their previous term. Durant McLean of the Kings County Wheelmen requested Mr. Angell to give the Chairmanship of the Road Committee to some other worker, hence the appointment of H. B. Fullerton to that responsible position.

***

During the week just closed the Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn had considerable amusement in a mock trial which took place at the residence of one of the members. Costumes appropriate to the characters they represented were worn, and altogether a pleasant time was enjoyed. The parts were taken as follows:

Judge Lynch.....Frederick J. Cottrell
District Attorney Stringem Catchum.....C. Albert Kane
G. Washington Lincoln, defendant's counsel.....Lawrence Beattie
A. Willing Benedict, complainant.....William G. Porter
Timothy Hugh McCue, defendant.....George W. Shannon
D. Killom, witness for the people..J. C. Klinck
Officer Burns, witness for the people..E. J. Bohner
Watchman O'Flannigan, witness for the defendant.....E. B. Tyrrell
Dr. T. Fitchugh Quack, witness for the defendant.....R. J. Wulff
Clerk of the court.....E. J. Kane
Gladys Reignold.....A. F. Garlichs

The trial was based on a charge of assault and battery, because of a beautiful girl with whom the complainant and defendant were both in love. The defendant was acquitted.

***

Dr. H. Plympton's lecture on "First Aid to the Injured," delivered before the members of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club Tuesday evening, was full of interest, being specially adapted to cyclists. The doctor dwelt at considerable length on the subject of bruises and cuts, these being the most frequent with wheelmen.

***

Entries for the cycle races to be held in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, Dec. 19, under the auspices of Company F and the Liberty Wheelmen, will close Dec. 12, with Harry J. Valentine, 204 Putnam Avenue.

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Dec. 3 is the date for the Washington Park Wheelmen's annual entertainment and reception at Prospect Hall, Brooklyn.

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The Kings County Wheelmen received a large number of their friends in their finely appointed clubhouse in Grant Square, Brooklyn, Thanksgiving Eve. An entertainment under the direction of C. T. Wiegand, interested the gathering very much. Some of those present were Miss Morrison, Miss Florence Morrison, W. H. Van Vleck, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Southwick, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hawley, Miss Abby Pretz, Fred Pretz, Mr. and Mrs. Piccard, Mrs. Purdy, the Misses Purdy, C. T. Wiegand, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Murphy, H. Robbins, the Misses Robbins, C. E. Hart, Miss Louise Waddy, R. W. Steves, J. P. Steves, Oscar Steves, C. T. Earl, C. B. Austin, F. A. Potter, E. Travis, Miss Mary Potter, A. R. Gardner, Frederick Powell, Miss Bates, Miss Earl, Miss Hart, A. Batchelder, William Haffner, L. W. Haines, Miss Agnes Sumner, Miss Millie Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, Miss Belle White, A. H. Olton, D. Westfall, Miss Bieger, J. Couthard, Charles Brady, Rufus L. Scott, J. A. Hamilton, the Misses Fitzpatrick, George Eadie, Miss Richey, Mr. McCormick, C. Freidenberg, Miss A. L. Wiegand, Mrs. Russell, Miss H. Russell, Miss A. Dun, Miss Lydie Kelley, Miss Nellie Hart, Miss Ella Evans, Mrs. Stillwagon, Mrs. G. W. Evans, George Meacham, A. W. Dickerman, Mr. Lockwood, Miss Lockwood, Miss Marion Morrison, W. T. Wyatt, and S. J. Graham.

Dancing closed the Thanksgiving Eve festivities. Next Thursday night the club hold its annual package party.

Became Violently Insane.

Charles Smith, a painter, was taken insane shortly after midnight Friday in a boarding house at 166 East Twenty-fifth Street. He rushed through the halls crying that he was the chosen one of Moses. He went into the room of George Kessner, a German barber, and kneeling at the side of the bed commenced to pray and shout. Kessner got out of bed, but Smith would not allow him to leave the room, finally throwing the German to the floor and striking him. Smith ran out and chased the boarders into their rooms. When he went down stairs into the basement a couple of men locked him in and went for a policeman. Smith was quiet for a time at the police station, but, breaking out again, soon had the house in an uproar. He was then taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLES.

Special Sale of Second-Hand and Shop-Worn '96 Model FOWLERS,

Other Makes $25.00 to $50.00.

$65.00 to $75.00.

307 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

1.—ATTRACTIVE FLOOR; NEWLY FURNISHED; bath; suites, single rooms; board optional; references. 14 West 33d St.

1.—MADISON AV., 650, CORNER 60TH ST. (Park entrance.)—Elegant rooms on second floor, with board; references.

5 EAST 41ST ST.—Desirable location; superior cuisine; parlor dining room; references.

14 WEST 39TH ST.—Desirable, pleasant rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references exchanged.

25TH ST., 116 EAST.—Neatly furnished hall and square rooms; fine back parlor; excellent table; reasonable.

34 WEST 51ST ST.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Desirable rooms, or en suite; central location; excellent board; references exchanged.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; private baths; hall room; reference.

49TH ST., 67 WEST.—Handsome, sunny second and third floors; first-class board.

50TH ST., 26 WEST.—Desirable, large hallroom, fifth floor, with board; references.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny hall room, with board; large closet; references exchanged.

57 EAST 91ST ST.—Elegant furnished parlor, with extension; hot and cold water; for physician's office.

109 WEST 48TH ST.—An attractive, centrally located house; third and fourth floor rooms; excellent board optional; moderate terms.

121ST ST., 26 WEST.—Second-floor rooms, with excellent board; private family; also physician's office.

127 EAST 60TH ST.—Large, sunny front room, second floor; also hallroom, with board.

180 WEST 76TH ST.—A delightful home and chaperonage is offered young ladies studying at music, art, or language schools in New-York, or wishing to enjoy social advantages in the city.

HOTEL PETELER, 124th St. and Lexington Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate.

MADISON AV., 159.—Handsomely furnished second floor rooms; first-class board; references.

SMALL PRIVATE (OWNER'S) FAMILY WILL rent two or three newly furnished, with board; first-class residence. 77 East 55th, near Madison Av.; terms moderate.

Brooklyn.

81 Columbia Heights.

Large, pleasant rooms with generous, wholesome table, in the most desirable section of Brooklyn; luxurious Turkish baths in same building.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—ELEGANT, LARGE SUNNY FRONT ROOM; heated; all modern improvements; superior board; refined private Jewish family; gentlemen or couple. 57 West 134th St.

20TH ST., 43 WEST.—Large room, or suite with bath; comfortably and elegantly furnished; private family.

24TH ST., 25 EAST.—Madison Square—Comfortable large rooms for gentlemen; private bath; breakfast if desired.

121 WEST 93D ST.—Double front sunny room, for gentlemen, without board; references.

LARGE, SUNNY HALLROOM ON FOURTH floor, with good board; private family. 168 West 73d St.

PARLOR FLOOR.—Suitable doctors or dentists; moderate. 77 West 50th, 5th and 6th Avs. Owner.

WESTMORELAND, 17TH ST., CORNER 4TH Av.—An apartment of nine rooms to let; completely furnished, with exception of table linen and silver. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St.; FOLSOM BROS., 826 Broadway.

MRS. RUDOLPH ARONSON'S SUIT.

She Asks the Chicago Court to Give Her a Divorce.

Alma Almira Delma, known off the stage as Mrs. Rudolph Aronson, has brought suit in Chicago for divorce, naming as the cause desertion. Papers in the case were filed in that city Friday, but up to last night the defendant had not been served with the complaint.

Theatrical circles were not very much surprised when they learned of the suit, for Mr. and Mrs. Aronson have not been living together for about three years, and it was known that the union was not a very happy one. They were married four years ago.

Mrs. Aronson is a comparative stranger in this city, and little is known of her, aside from the fact that she was once a chorus girl in the Casino, when Mr. Aronson was its manager. It was then that he first met her, and soon after they were married. For a time all went as smoothly as the proverbial wedding bells, but then reverses overtook the husband and he lost control of the playhouse he had made famous. Litigation almost engulfed Mr. Aronson and he had a hard struggle to keep afloat. Then the courts took the Casino away from him, and his wife decided to return to the stage, but in a higher position than chorister. Accordingly she announced that she would go to Italy to study music with the view of preparing herself for grand opera.

When next heard of, rumors reached this city that she had appeared in some of the minor theatres of Italy and had pleased the public and the critics. Then came another period of silence, and then she came back to this city with the announcement that she might consider an offer from the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Abbey, however, did not make the expected offer, and again Mrs. Aronson disappeared from public notice, from which she has now emerged in a suit for divorce.

Mr. Aronson lives at present with his brother, at 213 West Forty-fourth Street. "I am greatly surprised at this suit," he said. "And to think of being sued on the ground of desertion! It is true that I have not seen my wife for some time. She wanted to go to Europe some three years ago, and, as she always did as she pleased, why, she went. We simply agreed to disagree. I did not desert her, and shall at once telegraph to Chicago to find out about the matter."

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28—8 P. M.—Forecast for Sunday:

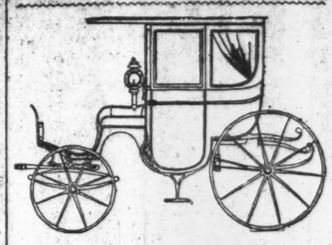
MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, rain or snow, decidedly colder, northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, followed by clearing and decidedly colder weather Sunday, northwesterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, rain or snow, followed by clearing weather in the forenoon, probably fair Sunday afternoon, decidedly colder, two or three days of cold weather, northerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and NEW-JERSEY, rain, followed by clearing weather Sunday afternoon or night, decidedly colder, two or three days of cold weather, northwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, followed by clearing weather in the western portions, decidedly colder, cold wave in the interior, southerly winds, becoming northerly. GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, followed by clearing and decidedly colder weather Sunday, cold wave, northerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, colder, easterly winds, becoming northerly. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, clearing and generally fair weather Sunday, slightly colder on the coast, continued low temperature, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, WESTERN TEXAS, and NEW-MEXICO, fair, continued cold weather, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, ARKANSAS, KANSAS, and MISSOURI, fair, continued cold weather, northerly to northeasterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair Sunday, colder in the eastern portions, northerly winds.

WEST VIRGINIA, clearing and generally fair weather Sunday, colder, northerly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WESTERN NEW-YORK, and OHIO, clearing and generally fair weather, except light snows near the lakes, slightly colder, brisk northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, continued cold weather, northwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, except occasional light snow in the morning, brisk northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, MINNESOTA, and IOWA, fair, continued cold weather, brisk northwesterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA, and NEBRASKA, fair, continued cold weather, northerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO and WYOMING, fair, low temperature, variable winds. MONTANA, increasing cloudiness, with occasional light snow, slightly warmer, variable winds.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.



Wm. H. Gray

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FINE CARRIAGES,

20 AND 22 WOOSTER ST.

PETER C. KELLOGG, Auctioneer, will sell at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, New-York, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Dec. 1, 2, and 3, 1896, days and evenings,

250 TROTTING-BRED HORSES,

Consigned by such well-known breeders as J. MALCOLM FORBES, Boston, Mass. JOHN E. THAYER & BRO., Lancaster, Mass. HENRY PIERCE, San Francisco, Cal. Est. of A. B. DARLING, New-York. Est. of C. W. KELLOGG, New-York. ALBERT C. HALL, Stamford, Conn. GEORGE E. McKAIG, Troy, Ohio. GEO. H. KETCHAM, Toledo, Ohio. And several other prominent breeding establishments.

Buyers for the track, the road, the carriage, or the coach, will find among the offerings abundant high-class material to select from.

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A TEAM BLACK AND BAY CARRIAGE horses for sale, about 15½ hands, cost together $950. Will sell separately or together, black for $200 and bay for $150; belong to well-known New-York resident now giving up his stable. Ask to see them at POOLE'S STABLES, 267 West 87th Street.

EXCURSIONS.

A Trip to Jamaica,

the Queen of West Indian Islands, by the

Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

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General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

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BREVOORT HOUSE,

5th Av. and 8th St.

Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.

Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.

Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)

Concert every Evening.

CHARLES JAIMES, Proprietor.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

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AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

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Select Patronage. 27th St., near Broadway.

226 rooms, with bath. European plan, $2.00 per day and upward.

American plan, $4.00 per day and upward.

Commodious family apartments, furnished or unfurnished. Engagements now being made for the season or year at special rates.

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THE GROSVENOR,

5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.

One of the most luxuriously furnished hotels in the country. Engagements may now be made by the month, year, or transiently. Restaurant open to the public. Write for illustrated booklet.

M. J. SHEA.

Cooper Union Hotel,

15, 17, and 19 3d Av. Handsomely Furnished Rooms, permanent or transient. Rates moderate.

PALMER HOUSE, NEW-YORK, LEXINGTON Av., Cor. of 66th.—European plan. All modern improvements. Rates low.

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DAIMLER MOTOR YACHTS

have now earned such an international reputation for safety, speed, economy, simplicity and reliability that orders for FLORIDA and the SOUTH should be placed without delay to insure prompt delivery. Launches of various sizes now ready.

Our grounds cover more than six acres and waterfront. Boats taken on storage.

MOTORS FOR SALE

from 1 to 25 actual horse-power, operated by gas, gasoline or kerosene,

DAIMLER MOTOR COMPANY,

"Steinway," Long Island City, N. Y.

GAS ENGINE & POWER COMPANY AND CHARLES L. SEABURY & COMPANY.

Builders of THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH, HIGH CLASS STEAM YACHTS, SAIL YACHTS, ELECTRIC LAUNCHES, DINGHYS, GIGS, AND YACHT TENDERS. SEABURY'S WATER TUBE BOILERS AND MARINE ENGINES.

Storage Basin and Ship's Ways. Overhauling of all kinds promptly done. Charters and Insurance. Boats bought and sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

Send 10 cents in stamps for catalogue to down-town office, 50 Broadway, or to factory at Morris Heights, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

The Middlesex Banking Company

OF MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

will pay December 1st the Debentures of Series 41 due on that day.

WILL PAY IN ADVANCE the Debentures of Series 46, due March 1st, 1897.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

WINTER RESORTS.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.

DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT. For Health, Pleasure, Recreation. Excellent Cuisine. Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3. Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism,

Stern Brothers

are displaying in their

Bric-a-Brac Departments

Third Floor

a large collection of

Porcelains, Bronzes, Marbles, Pedestals, Tea Tables, Lamps, Etc.

suitable for

Holiday Gifts

At Very Moderate Prices

West Twenty-Third Street

Stern Bros.

will offer to-morrow

a collection of

Ladies' Tailor-made Coats

consisting of English Kerseys, Cheviots, and Persian Curl Cloths, lined with satin or fancy taffeta silks

at $8.75, $10.50, $12.50, $14.75,

also

Paris Wraps, Capes and Coats

at

Less than half former Prices

West 23d St.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow, Monday, will place on sale large assortments of

Dress Goods

for

Holiday Presents

consisting in part of

Cheviots,		$2.75
Serges,		$3.15
Jacquards,	at	$3.50
Fancy Mixtures,		$4.35

The Dress Pattern

Cotton Fabrics

at 70c, 80c, 90c, $1.12, $1.25 to $2.95

The Dress Pattern

West 23d St.

MONEY AND THE MUSES

CLARENCE COOK ON THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF IDEAS.

Inventions Which Revolutionized the World—What Has Been Developed from Chinese Playthings—Criticism of New-York.

Clarence Cook lectured yesterday morning before the League for Political Education, at the Berkeley Lyceum, on "The Commercial Value of Ideas." The lecture was of a literary flavor, embellished with delicate classical allusions, and filled with suggestive ideas as to the beautifying and improvement of this city. There was a large audience, mostly of ladies, which enjoyed and warmly applauded the sentiments and views of the speaker.

Mr. Cook began by saying that the subject chosen for him was rather too serious for his intentions, and that "after the nourishing intellectual pemmican" to which the audience had been treated by former lecturers, he would invite his hearers to "a little after-dinner chat, as it were, across the walnuts and the wine."

He described a fancied visit to Parnassus, where he met Fortune riding down on her "wheel," in a bicycling costume that had been modeled upon the antique, and recalling the statue of the huntress Diana. Questioned upon her mission, Fortune said that she was carrying gifts from the muses to the men and women of the world. "You seem to be very lightly laden," said the questioner. "I have all I can carry," she replied, "for my load is made up of ideas, suggestions, and even a few happy guesses." As she sped down the mountainside she called back: "I never carry money with me, but only the means by which to make it."

Fame and Fortune in Ideas.

From this suggestion the lecturer pointed out some ideas from which have been made fortune and fame. He found all the muses actively engaged in business—Parnassus turned into a workshop. All were busy in teaching men how to extract money from sculpture, from the writings of history, from the dreams of poetry, and even from the divine graces of the muse's dance. Clio said that she had taught Herodotus to write history, and although his books were filled with "vain imaginings," they still had "a good sale."

Plato, he said, had called the boy "the most fearful wild beast living." Occasionally, however, the boy proves of great usefulness. Thousands of idle boys had sat lazily by their mothers' fires and seen kettlelids bobbing up and down; thousands of men, also, had seen it; but it was reserved for the boy Watts to investigate cause, and give to the world the steam engine.

Another little boy, tired of holding the skein of yarn for his mother, devised the reel, so that he could go out to play. Another, turning a crank and seeing other boys at play, looked about for some way to have his work done so that he could go out in the fields. He noticed another crank, moving simultaneously with his. He attached a wire from the other crank to his own, saw that one did the work of two, and went out to play, leaving behind him a blessing to mankind.

Ancients Who Had Schemes.

"We are apt to consider Nebuchadnezzar a tiresome old fellow, and he was certainly addicted to strange ways in his old age, but he first conceived the idea of canalization. Pharaoh-Necho, also, had the idea of canals, and first suggested the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Suez. In those days they had no newspapers to tell people what to do, but they had what fulfilled this function of the newspaper—the oracle. [Laughter.] Pharaoh-Necho went, therefore, to the oracle, and it gave him exactly the same reason for not cutting the Suez Canal that the papers give now for America's not cutting a canal across Nicaragua. It said: 'You are working for the barbarians.' The idea was that the canal would benefit the people of the Mediterranean more than it would Egypt. We are afraid of helping somebody else, but the canal will have to be cut some time. Pharaoh-Necho's plan was afterward utilized by De Lesseps, and brought him fame and fortune.

"Long ago there were three toys in China with which those people played for centuries. They were little wooden blocks, on which figures and characters were cut; a little toy machine which had a needle that, when moved about, always turned to the north, and which the Chinese found useful in sailing up and down their coasts, and the last was the firecracker. These toys are still so used in China, and would never have been of any great service to mankind if they had not been brought to Europe, where the crude ideas they embodied were fertilized by the ideas of thinkers, and then they revolutionized the world. From the little blocks of wood came the printing press; from the curious little toy of Chinese junk sailors came the mariner's compass, and from the firecracker was evolved the cannons that battered down the feudal walls of Europe." [Applause.]

Napoleon's Central Idea.

Mr. Cook said that Napoleon would have appreciated our idea of the unification of the North American Continent. "Napoleon had one great central idea in all his plans—the unification of Europe, the obliteration of national borders, and the close, fraternal union of all nations in striving together for the highest good to all. That is what we hope for with respect to the Western world. It is the one idea that we keep steadily in view. Napoleon's grand conception, working upon Europe, has resulted in the unification of all the quarreling Italian and German States into harmonious nations, and has, also, resulted in the closer unification of France."

The speaker then devoted himself to some observations and suggestions about New-York City.

"The old Dutch should have had discernment enough to found New-Amsterdam on Long Island. If New-York were located where Brooklyn is we should have room to spread out in all directions. We should be situated as are the great cities of Europe. Here we must live on Fifth or Madison Avenue—I believe there are only those two. [Laughter.] In London or Paris it does not matter where one lives."

New-York, he said, is too difficult to get out of. It has two great rivers which must be crossed in very disagreeable ways. "When we build a bridge we put it up without considering how we are to get on it or off it. There should have been a grand plaza, in which we might have provided suitable and beautiful approaches.

"The building of the Hudson River Railroad was a barbarism." He thought it should have been put on the hills away from the river, leaving that beautiful stream to the enjoyment of the people, to whom it belongs.

Thinks the City Ugly.

"I hope you will permit me to say that we have the ugliest city in the world. A young girl once, on returning from Europe, sprang ashore, and cried: 'Here I am in dear old, ugly, dirty New-York!'" He said there is no space for any large, grand building. The great cathedral has no room for approaches, and had to be built close to the sidewalks. In Europe such edifices are built before a square, which sets off the building and gives space in which its beauties can be seen and appreciated.

He praised Col. Waring warmly for his work in making New-York as clean as Paris.

The tall buildings, in his view, have spoiled New-York's once beautiful sky-line. Besides this disfiguring effect, they had made the streets dangerous. In a strong wind, he said, laughingly, one would be afraid to walk on Liberty Street, lest the powerful draught should draw him to the tops of the towers. [Laughter.]

In conclusion, he read the short poem, "The House," by Emerson, as a criticism upon New-York architecture.

"There is no architect
Can build as the Muse can;
She is skillful to select
Materials for her plan.
She lays her beams in music,
In music every one,
To the cadence of the whirling world
Which dances round the sun;
That so they shall not be displaced
By lapses or by wars,
But, for the love of happy souls,
Outline the newest stars."

NEWEST STYLES in RUSSIAN SABLE, Hudson's Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Marten, Otter, Sealskin, Chinchilla, Grebe, Persian Lamb and ALL STANDARD FURS, made up in the latest fashionable styles in coats, capes, collarettes, muffs, boas and everything new, desirable and reliable in fashionable furs at the lowest possible prices consistent with an honest house. Garments manufactured to order. REPAIRING AND ALTERING DONE.

C. C. Shayne & Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers,

124 & 126 West 42d St., near 6th Av. "L" Station.

CIVIL SERVICE IN SCHOOLS

TEACHERS AND PRINCIPALS TO COME UNDER THE RULE.

Attorney General Hancock's Opinion Meets with Favor Here—Educational Matters to be Divorced from Politics.

The Civil Service Reform Association has taken action which will in all probability result in placing all the techers and Principals of the public schools of this city under the supervision of the Civil Service Board.

Such action on the part of the association was based upon an opinion of Attorney General Hancock recently rendered at the request of the Civil Service Commission of Rochester, in connection with the public schools of that city. Mr. Hancock in that opinion, in answer to the query as to whether teachers and Principals came under the supervision of the civil service rules, said:

"In view of the sweeping language of the civil service section of the revised Constitution, and the construction and interpretation which have been given by the courts to said section, I have some hesitation in advising that any appointment in the civil service of the State or in any of the civil divisions thereof can be considered exempt or excepted from the civil service law of the State."

When this decision was rendered, the Civil Service Association investigated the matter further, and at a meeting of the Executive Committee held a few days ago decided that all minor positions in the gift of the Board of Education came under civil service rules, an opinion which the board upheld.

A sub-committee then took up the question of including teachers and Principals in the civil service classification, and a letter was sent to Commissioner Prentiss, Chairman of the By-Laws Committee, requesting that body to postpone final action in the matter of adopting the new manual until a joint consultation could be held and the proposition discussed.

A request was also embodied in the letter to the effect that civil service provisions be made a part of the manual.

Will Apply the Rule.

Secretary George McAneny of the Civil Service Reform Association was seen in reference to the matter yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and said:

"It is true that we are taking steps to have the teachers and Principals of the public schools of this city placed under civil service supervision, for we think that it would be to the best interests of the teachers and Principals to have this done, for it would do away with unfair promotions and other harmful practices. Our idea is to have teachers selected from an eligible list according to percentage, and not as at present, at random. Up to the present time the matter has been entirely in the hands of the Superintendent and the Trustees. That was very nice as long as they were honest men, but suppose that the contrary should be the case?

"We would like to have competitive examinations for teachers already at work, and also for Principals, something after the style of the examinations of the Police Board. Efficiency and service to count, say, 65 per cent., and written and oral examinations 35. We shall consult with the By-Laws Committee of the Board of Education, and will then arrive at some definite conclusion."

Commissioner Prentiss had not received the letter from the association when seen last night, and had heard nothing of the proposed extension to the civil service list. He was very much surprised when told of it, and did not care to bind himself either for or against the proposition until he had looked more thoroughly into the matter.

"I am heartily in favor of civil service," he said, "but I do not know whether it would prove successful in connection with our public schools. You see, it would not doubt prove eminently satisfactory if we were establishing an entirely new educational department, but we are not, and that is where the trouble lies. Classification under civil service rules would be fair for the new teachers, but might prove otherwise for the old ones.

System of Promotions.

"As it is, the new by-laws now under consideration provide for an eligible list. What we need most is some substitute for the present system of promotions based on attendance and perhaps other things."

Mr. Prentiss did not care to say what "other things" were, but continued:

"The merit system shoud prevail in promotions, such as length of service and efficiency, and civil service supervision might do that. Teachers and Principals certainly hold public offices, but whether they come under the civil service law I do not care to say until I have investigated more fully. You can say, however, that I am heartily in favor of anything that will permanently take our educational system out of politics. Anything that will do that is good on the face of it. As soon as I receive the letter of the association I shall take action and advice and will then be able to give a definite answer."

In connection with this another opinion of the Attorney General will be of interest. Mr. Hancock says:

"There remain for consideration persons employed in or who seek to enter public service under the educational department of any city. In such cases I am unable to see how an exemption can be upheld. In each of the other exceptions I think circumstances are disclosed which justify legislative intervention. There are none disclosed here, [in the Rochester application,] and I see no reason why the educational departments of cities should form an exception to the constitutional rule regarding appointments. If no reason exists, the exemption falls within Section 16 of Article 1 of the Constitution and is abrogated."

School Inspector Wisner.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Charles Wisner of 18 West Twelfth Street as School Inspector of the Ninth District, and administered the oath of office. The new Inspector takes the place of Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer, resigned.

DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT certainly does go directly to the root of all Throat and Lung troubles. There is abundant evidence of this in its sixty-two years' record of cures.—Adv.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Gift Season.

The unceasing cycle of time has again brought the annual season of giving and good cheer. Never before have we been as fully prepared to render you such valuable assistance in gift-choosing.

On our "Christmas Floor" we have gathered an unequaled assortment of desirable and inexpensive novelties—beauties all—oddities in green oak, daintiness in drawing-room designs and draperies; richness in Rugs from the Orient; delicately embroidered screens; newest ideas in banquet lamps; poems in pillows—an almost endless selection of artistic small pieces for all parts of the house, and at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

COLD SNAP COMING.

Weather Bureau Expects the Temperature to be Low To-day.

If the predictions of the local Weather Bureau prove true, New-Yorkers will have to wear heavy overcoats and sealskin cloaks to-day in order to keep comfortably warm while out of doors.

The warm, muggy, foggy, rainy weather of yesterday had partly passed away last night, having been pushed out to sea by the cold wave which was moving eastward from all over the territory between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains. The warm, rainy weather in this section yesterday was caused by a comparatively low-pressure area of atmosphere which centred over a section of country between Lynchburg, Va.; Atlanta, Ga.; Knoxville, Tenn., and Charlotte, N. C. This little moving warm, wet spell was assisted by another of its kind which centred over Nova Scotia.

According to the weather map made by Local Forecaster Dunn, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the whole section of the United States east of a line running from San Antonio, Texas, to Detroit, was cloudy, with the exception of the country around Jacksonville, Norfolk, and Atlantic City. Later in the day these latter places were covered by clouds, and rain set in. The cold weather at that time covered all the country except that bordering on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, the temperature being below the freezing point everywhere between the Rocky and Allegheny Mountains, except in the Lower Mississippi Valley.

The forerunner of the predicted cold wave struck this city about 4 P. M., accompanied by a northwest wind, which blew at the rate of thirty miles an hour. It was predicted at that time that there might be snow during the night, but that to-day would be fair—which does not mean clear and sunshiny—with a cold wave bringing the temperature down to the freezing point some time this afternoon.

The highest temperature yesterday was 66° at 12 o'clock. At 4 o'clock, a few minutes after the wind changed, it had fallen to 52°. The heavy rains at about 5 o'clock and 8 o'clock helped to bring it down still lower, and at 9 P. M. the thermometer registered 42°, a drop of 24° since noon. The rain had ceased at 9:30 o'clock last night, and soon afterward there were signs of the predicted clearing of the skies.

JEWELL NURSERY DOLL SALE.

Charitable Entertainment by Philanthropic Society Women.

An entertainment and annual doll sale for the benefit of the Jewell Day Nursery, a charitable institution long favored by many well-known philanthropic society women, was held at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday from 11 o'clock until 7. Dolls were sold at prices ranging from $1 to $25. Many novelties in toys were purchased by the youngsters, while the fancy goods and flower tables interested the older folks.

A Punch and Judy show and an exhibition of sleight-of-hand tricks furnished entertainment for the children. At 4 o'clock tea was served and an informal dance was given, with music by Lander's Orchestra. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the President of the Board of Managers, who in past years was most interested in the doll sale, did not take an active part in the entertainment, owing to the recent death of Mr. Dodge.

Some of the women who presided and assisted at the different tables were:

Fancy Goods Table—Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Miss Kate Rogers, Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Miss C. W. Stewart, Miss Bessie Binninger, Miss Susie Dimock, and Mrs. George C. Clark.

Doll Table—Miss Cora Randolph, Miss Anne Cleveland Dodge, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Miss Barker, Miss Babcock, Miss Ethel Post, Miss Grace Scott, and Mrs. Frank Webb.

Little Jack Horner Table—Miss Sylvia Myer, Miss Elsie Brown, Miss Anna Jackson, Mrs. R. C. Black, Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith, Mrs. Jabez Holmes, Miss Page, Miss E. L. Adee, and Miss Noyes.

Toy Table—Mrs. F. F. Marbury, Miss Hague, Miss Emily Hoffman, Mrs. Francis M. Scott, Miss Erhardt, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, and Mrs. MacDuffie.

Flower Table—Miss Trotter, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Miss E. Dimock, and Miss Smith.

West End Officials Re-elected.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—The newly elected Directors of the West End Street Railway Company held their first regular meeting at the office of President Samuel Little today. Their initial act was to re-elect every one of the present officials of the corporation as follows: Samuel Little, President; Prentis S. Cummings, Vice President and Clerk; C. S. Sergeant, General Manager; J. H. Goodspeed, Treasurer; H. L. Wilson, Auditor; J. E. Rugg, General Superintendent. The Directors elected the following gentlemen as the Executive Committee of the board: Samuel Little, ex officio; Alfred Winsor, Joseph B. Russell, Walter S. Swan, and W. A. Cooper. The regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on preferred stock, payable in January, was declared by the Directors.

To Retire the City's War Bonds.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, the City Chamberlain, began yesterday the work of retiring $280,141.50 of the old 7 per cent. war bonds, which have been running since the civil war.

There still remain about $800,000 of these bonds to be taken up. Lower rate bonds will be issued in their stead.

Checks have been drawn for the first-named amount, and they will be paid out on Dec. 1. Checks have also been drawn to call in $8,000,000 of bonds regularly falling due on Dec. 1. The money thus paid out has been realized from the recent bond sale, except $1,000,000, which comes out of the Sinking Fund.

To Co-operate with Mr. Moody.

The Executive Committee of the Episcopal Parochial Mission Society held a meeting yesterday and instructed its General Secretary to communicate with the rectors of the Episcopal churches of New-York with a view to co-operating with Mr. Moody by opening their churches for overflow and evangelistic services.

Arnold Constable & Co.

RECEPTION AND DINNER GOWNS,

Imported and Town-made.

Evening Dresses,
Carriage and Opera Wraps,
Velour Empire Coats,
Fur-Trimmed Cloth Coats and Wraps,
Carriage Robes.

Broadway & 19th st.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E&W MARK
THE BEST MADE

LEGAL NOTES.

The added work sometimes entailed upon Judges and juries by the delays of lawyers is illustrated by the case of Young against Fulton, which was tried before Justice Pryor, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, over five months ago. The counsel on either side were to have presently submitted their arguments to the court, but postponed doing so from time to time, and now Justice Pryor has directed the case to be again placed on the calendar for trial. He says that, "after the lapse of five months, I have so far forgotten the evidence and the demeanor of the witnesses that I do not feel competent to its proper decision. Besides, counsel are not agreed that the stenographer's minutes are a faithful and full report of the trial."

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Even in ordinary mortgage foreclosures, difficult and complicated legal questions sometimes arise, from the necessity of interpreting the will of a person to whom the property at one time belonged, in order to ascertain who are the present owners of such mortgage. A case of that character was that of Charles Lingsweiler and others against George W. Hart, as trustee, and others. The property on which a purchase-money mortgage was sought to be foreclosed was owned by Jacog Lingsweiler, who, by his will, which was probated in 1882, gave it to his executor in trust for his widow for life, with the direction that "after her death the whole of my property, both real and personal, shall be divided and paid over equally between my children then surviving, or issue of children, if any shall die leaving issue, such issue to take the parent's share." Thereafter, in 1887, the testator's six children and the widow executed two deeds to one Loeb, purporting to convey the premises to him for $35,000. Such deeds contained the usual full covenants, and in one of them the covenants were joint and several.

Loeb paid $20,000 in cash, and gave back to the children a purchase-money bond and mortgage for $15,000, payable after the death of the widow; the bond containing the provision that in the event that the title to any share or interest in the premises should fail, Loeb might make such reasonable payments as should acquire the share or interest which should so fail, and the amount so paid should constitute a credit upon the principal of the bond, it being therein further provided that any amount of which Loeb should thus obtain the benefit should correspondingly reduce the liability of the obligees in the bond on their covenants as grantors in the deed. One of the children, Julia, died during the life of the widow, devising her property to her three children, and appointing an executor, who was also given the powers of a testamentary trustee. These three children deeded their interest in the premises to Loeb for $6,000, and claimed a credit to that extent upon the bond. The plaintiffs, three of the obligees on the bond, admitting this credit, sought, in foreclosing the mortgage, to have made good out of Julia's estate the amount by which their shares in the bond and mortgage were reduced by such credit; the amount so to be made good by excluding the trustees from any share in the bond and mortgage, leaving the amount due after deducting the $6,000 credit, to be divided among the other five obligees; and also by an affirmative judgment against the trustee for the balance of their loss.

The court gave judgment for the plaintiffs on the trial, and this has been affirmed by the Appellate Division, that tribunal holding that the six children of Lingsweiler took, in legal phraseology, six equal undivided remainders in fee, dependent upon the precedent life estate in the widow, each remainder being defeasible by the death of its owner during the life of the widow, and that these remainders, though liable to be defeated, were alienable. That, therefore, on the death of Julia before the widow, her share was defeated, and Loeb was the owner of but five-sixths of the premises, the other one-sixth going to her children; and Julia's estate was liable to Loeb, on her covenants of title, for the resulting damage, and Loeb was entitled to buy this one-sixth at a reasonable price, the sum paid to be deducted from the bond. That the surviving obligees, the amount of whose share was reduced by this appropriation of a portion of their shares in the mortgage, paid an indebtedness of Julia's estate, and thereby became subrogated to the claim that Loeb had, as against Julia's estate to enforce the breach of such covenant, and thus became entitled to compel that estate to make good to them the loss which they had sustained. The opinion of the court was given by Judge Ingraham, and was concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, and Justices Williams and Patterson. Justice O'Brien wrote a dissenting opinion, holding that in selling to Loeb the daughter Julia acquired an equal interest with the others, not only in the cash purchase money paid at the time, but also in the purchase-money mortgage in suit, and that the liability created by the covenants and the provisions of the bond was, by the agreement they made, shared by all, and has been discharged by the payment of $6,000. That the covenants run to Loeb and were intended to protect him, and not one covenantor as against the others.

Ronkonkoma Wells Run Dry.

SAYVILLE, L. I., Nov. 28.—The residents of Ronkonkoma are in fear of a water famine. The waters of Lake Ronkonkoma were never known to be so low. This is thought to be the reason why the wells in this vicinity have all run dry. Farmers are much alarmed at the outlook, and many of them are compelled to drive miles to Lake Ronkonkoma to secure water. It is thought by many that the Brooklyn Water Company is responsible for the dearth of water.

Daniell & Sons.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF NEW GOODS SUITABLE FOR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS,

Including every conceivable novelty up to the date of this advertisement.

5 out of the 10 buildings we occupy devoted to the display of

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Carefully selected from every civilized country on the face of the earth.

EVERYTHING THAT EVERYBODY WANT.

DRY GOODS—

Silks, Cloaks, Wraps, &c.,
Dress Goods, Millinery,
Lace Goods, Upholstery,
Dress Trimmings Handkerchiefs,
Housekeeping Goods, Furs.

CHRISTMAS GOODS—

Jewelry, Sterling Silverware,
Gold & Silver Watches, Silver Bureau Sets,
Diamond Rings, Bric-a-Brac,
Diamond Pins, Cut Glass,
Opera Glasses, Fans.

LAMPS AND SHADES OF EVERY KIND.

CHINA FROM ALL THE NOTED MANUFACTURERS.

Onyx Tables, Games, Dolls, &c.,
Stationery, Framed Pictures,
Leather Goods, Toilet Articles,
Umbrellas & Canes, Cutlery.

HIGH ART IN CHRISTMAS CARDS.

ALL MANNER OF NOVELTIES.

We refrain from quoting prices as our customers KNOW our prices ARE RIGHT. As our purchases are all paid for at the time the goods are bought, Nobody can UNDERBUY or UNDERSELL us.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our Stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY, 8TH--9TH STREETS.

FIRST OF THE MUSICAL SERIES.

Fashionable Audience at the Carnegie Lyceum Morning Entertainment.

The first of the annual series of musical mornings, conducted by Francis Fisher Powers, Howard Brockway, and David Mannes, was given at the Carnegie Lyceum, at Carnegie Hall, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday morning. Miss Grace Gregory, who has just returned from Europe, sang several French and German ditties. Mr. Powers sang and Messrs. Mannes and Brockway rendered selections on piano and violin.

A large and fashionable audience was present. Boxes were occupied by Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Edward Copeland Wallace, Mrs. Henry Ross, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Edward Knox, Mrs. James Z. Blair, Miss Callender, Miss De Forrest, Mrs. Frank Hastings, Mrs. Charles I. Hudson, Mrs. D. P. Merwin of Milford, Conn.; Mrs. Harry Horton, Mrs. Frank Northrup, Miss Ethel Post, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, and Mrs. Alfred Martin. Among those in the auditorium were Mrs. Spencer Trask, Judge and Mrs. Dillon, Mrs. Augustin Daly, Mrs. Frederick Hatch, Mrs. J. B. Cornell, Mrs. Frederick Betts, Mrs. Frederick Goodridge, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, the Rev. and Mrs. John Wesley Brown, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Col. R. G. Ingersoll, Mrs. Gen. D. Butterfield, Count and Countess Naselli, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry, Mrs. Drexel, Mrs. Dillon-Oliver, Mrs. Gamaliel St. John, Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews, the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown, Mrs. Dr. Janeway, and Miss Terry.

To Sing in Opera in Boston.

In consequence of the request of the principals, chorus, and all members of the Imperial Opera Company, Mme. Darclee and Señor De Marchi have decided to appear in conjunction with the company in Boston. They left New-York last night in order to join the company.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Commander Ballington Booth will speak at Cooper Union this evening at 8 o'clock.

—"J. S. J."—Newark, N. J.—THE TIMES will publish a complete table as soon as the official vote has been declared.

—"Robert Burns" will be the subject of Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) at the Empire Theatre to-morrow at 3:30 P. M.

—The annual meeting of the Ladies' Health Protective League will be held Tuesday noon at the Academy of Medicine, 19 West Forty-third Street.

—A lecture will be delivered this evening at the Hebrew Institute, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, by James Loeb, on "Civic Life in Greece."

—The benefit performance of the German Polliklinik will be held at the Metropolitan Opera House Dec. 17, and will be under the direction of Augustin Daly.

—A tea will be given at the house of Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, Saturday afternoon, from 4 to 7, by the Chi Kappa Club for the benefit of the Working Girls' Vacation Society.

—Walter Tonnelé will read a paper on "Modern Renaissance of the Medallic Art" at a meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, Thursday evening, at the Academy of Medicine Building, 19 West Forty-third Street.

—At a recent meeting of the Vosburg Veterans of the American Guard, Seventy-first Regiment, resolutions were adopted in respect to the death of Charles E. Pearsall, who was Vice President of the Vosburg Veterans at the time of his death and served with Company H in the war.

—The choir of Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth Street, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue, will give a special musical service this evening. Garrett's "Harvest Cantata" will be sung by the choir, assisted by Lillian Littlehales, 'cellist. Every seat in the church is free.

—J. H. Fussell will deliver a course of four free lectures, on "Theosophy," Monday evenings, in the small hall, Room 22, Cooper Union. Tomorrow night the subject will be "Theosophy and Brotherhood"; Dec. 7, "Successive Lives on Earth"; Dec. 4, "Adepts and Mahatmas"; Dec. 21, "The Future of America."

—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending yesterday shows the range of the barometer to have been .756 inches; mean, 30.227 inches. The statistics for the thermometer are: Mean, 51.8°; maximum, 72°; minimum, 30°, and range, 42°. The distance traveled by the wind was 10.77 miles, and the rainfall was .10 inch.

—Meyer Stein, fifteen years old, of 55 Suffolk Street, and Louis Hyman, fourteen, of 60 Suffolk Street, got into a fight yesterday afternoon in Suffolk Street, and during the fracas Hyman stabbed Stein in the back with a penknife, causing a slight wound. Stein was taken to Gouverneur Hospital. Hyman was arrested and locked up in the Delancey Street Station.

—A professional performance, followed by a dance, is to be given in aid of the A. C. Sisterhood at Terrace Garden Wednesday evening. Two operettas, "Marriage by Lanterns," by Offenbach, and "Charity Begins at Home," by Cellier, will be sung. The cast will include Mathilde Cottrelly, Henry Bertram, Rita Atkinson, Hallen Mostyn, and Charles Drew.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, will, on the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 2, 3, and 4, hold its annual fair in the church parlors. Fancy articles, suitable for Christmas presents, will be on sale. Refreshments may be had both afternoon and evening, and a hot dinner will be served between 6 and 8 P. M. each day.

—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order restoring to Thomas J. Lynch his property, which yields an income of $5,000 a year. In April, 1894, Lynch was declared incompetent to manage his affairs and property, and his wife, Katherine Lynch, was appointed a committee to manage his property. In an affidavit Mrs. Lynch says her husband is now fully able and competent to assume charge of his property.

—The joint committee of the United States Senate and House of Representatives on alcohol free of tax for use in the arts and manufactures will hold its sessions in the rooms of the Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway, beginning to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The committee consists of Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich of Rhode Island, and Jones of Arkansas, and Congressmen Evans of Kentucky, McMillin of Tennessee, and Russell of Connecticut.

Brooklyn.

—Two hundred enlisted men were sent from the Navy Yard to Philadelphia yesterday to form the nucleus of the crew of the Brooklyn, which is still at the builders' yards. The Brooklyn will be put in commission early in December.

—Superintendent of Police McKelvey yesterday sent out a general order instructing the Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants of the department to wear shoulder straps indicative of their rank. He and the Deputy Superintendent also will wear them.

—The Civil Service Commission is seeking applicants for the positions of Superintendent of Sewer and Water Pumping Station, Sewage Purification Engineer, Inspector of Construction of Buildings, Inspector of Sewers, and Inspector of Supplies. All the positions are new. The salaries range from $1,200 to $1,500 per annum.

New-Jersey.

—The Jersey City Board of Education has appointed three additional teachers, who will enter on their duties to-morrow.

—The Jersey City Finance Board yesterday confirmed the tax levy for the new year beginning Dec. 1. It was immediately signed by Mayor Wanser. The rate is $27.40 on each $1,000, a reduction of 10 cents on the rate for the current year.

—Health Inspector Daniel Benjamin of Jersey City yesterday reported 139 cases of diphtheria for November to date. The Health Board at once employed Gustav Kraus, a bacteriologist, to investigate and report how many of these cases were true diphtheria.

—Thomas H. Brearton, an engineer on the Erie Railroad, was struck by drill engine 429 at the Provost Street crossing in Jersey City. He was so badly injured that he died while being removed to St. Francis's Hospital. He leaves a wife and a family, who reside in Passaic.

—Frederick Otten and Henry C. Rosener were yesterday notified that they had been expelled from the Castle Point Cyclers of Hoboken, for misappropriating $35. They at once retained Counselor Herzog, who will demand an open investigation or the reinstatement of his clients.

—Charles Kellar, four years old, a son of Louis H. Kellar of 147 Kossuth Street, Union Hill, was run over yesterday by a wagon, driven by Henry M. Steinkopf of North Bergen. The lad's right arm was broken. It was shown that he ran in front of the horse, and Steinkopf was not arrested.

—Edward McHugh, the English labor leader, visited Hoboken Friday night and had a conference with a number of longshoremen as to the practicability of forming one of his organizations in that city. They told him that they were satisfied with their condition, and had no desire to make any change.

Sunday
November 29-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

B. Altman & Co.

To-morrow, (Monday.)

LADIES' CLOAK DEPT.

A NUMBER OF ELEGANT FOREIGN MODEL WRAPS, NOW OFFERED AT THE FOLLOWING LARGE REDUCTIONS:

$ 45.00, formerly $95.00
58.00, formerly 118.00
65.00, formerly 125.00
69.00, formerly 135.00
75.00, formerly 150.00
95.00, formerly 175.00
110.00, formerly 290.00
125.00, formerly 325.00

In addition to Fine Kersey Cloth Tailor-made Coats, strapped seams, velvet collar, figured silk lining, $16.50

Velour Capes, embroidered in jet and braid, Alaska sable trimmed, $19.50

A number of very desirable Cloth Jackets, silk lined, $11.50

NOTICE.—Our patrons residing on the upper East Side, and also those coming into Grand Central Depot, will find the new line of cars a great convenience. They start from 86th Street and Madison Avenue, and run to 8th Street and 6th Avenue without change, passing our store every three minutes.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

LOOK FOR A STRUGGLE

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED OVER THAT FRANCHISE.

Men on Both Sides Noted for Their Persistency — North Side Residents Hope that Practical Results Are Attained.

Residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards are well pleased generally over the prospect of a settlement of the street-railway question in their part of the city. They are glad the franchise of the new road has been awarded to the People's Traction Company because they believe that something may now be done to relieve their necessity of walking whenever they want to go anywhere in that neighborhood —that is, anywhere outside of a certain narrow limit. It is the prospect of a possible speedy settlement that pleases the north siders.

"Some of us are getting old and may not live forever," said Tax Commissioner James L. Wells yesterday. Mr. Wells has lived in that section many years, and has watched its development and helped fight its battles.

"There is no way at present for a layman to know just what the outcome of it all will be. One of two or three possible courses may be taken, and the lawyers of both sides are doubtless straining every nerve to see that things shall be settled as their respective clients wish. The Court of Appeals may affirm the sale or it may set it aside and order another. What may be done isn't a subject for me to discuss, but no matter what the outcome is it seems likely that we are nearer to practical results than appeared to be the case a week ago.

Tardy Improvements.

"We north siders have had a hard time getting any improvements, and the conditions of the sale of this franchise are an additional hardship. For years the trolley roads in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards were operated at a loss. Operating them was a matter of persistence on the part of one man, who looked forward to the time when his efforts would result in building up this section. He was successful, and in the end got his money back, I guess. But unless somebody does undertake these public improvements without expecting immediate returns, such territory will never be developed.

"It's the same way with this new road. We need it badly. And yet it looks as if a tax is to be put upon our necessity. Does it seem fair to lay such a heavy burden on a new line in a new territory, which probably would have a hard time in the beginning, any way?

Deserve Encouragement.

"These public works, whose success is going to benefit a section, ought to be encouraged. But the contrary practice rules with us. There is always somebody to cry 'fraud' and shout 'steal' when any suggestion is made of aiding a new enterprise. A man now scarcely dares suggest that a franchise should be sold cheap or given away. Somebody will say he wants a slice of the pork and is hatching a scheme to rob the city. For a public man to be mixed up in such a question would mean his ruin ordinarily, while he may be perfectly honest and acting solely for the public good. It looks as if the policy is to suppress growth, instead of encouraging it. First, they tell us to go ahead and grow, then we can have all we want. When we do grow they say we are big and strong enough to do for ourselves without any outside help.

"Under the terms of the sale the People's Traction Company, if the sale isn't set aside, will have to pay to the city an enormous tax for the privilege of running its lines through the city limits. And yet the territory it is going through is sadly in need of railroads. Any one who has ever been through it knows that. There are miles of streets which are not built up, because they are not accessible. Take the region of the Boston Road and on out to East Chester. All that territory out to the east is not accessible now. This is true also of the country west of Third Avenue. The new road, as I understand, will penetrate both sections with two main lines, and extend from these ramifications that will cover entirely that territory. Then, they will run into Westchester County, connecting Port Chester and the intervening country with this city. In all there are to be twenty-eight miles of road.

Look to the Future for Returns.

"Of course, the road in Westchester County will look to the future for its returns to a greater extent than that in this city. Yet, as it now stands, the company must depend upon what it does outside the city for not only its profits, but its entire revenue. This doesn't look like fair treatment for us, does it?

"Of course, the Legislature may pass a relief bill or do one of several things. I can't tell anything about that. What we residents are after is to get the thing through. We have difficulties enough in our way, without the city adding to the burden.

"In order to get to the Harlem Bridge the new road must pass over some of the opposition company's track, and will to this extent be hampered, but the law provides a certain amount of relief in such a case."

Mr. Wells refused to go into the legal questions involved. "I'm not the proper person for that," he said. "Lawyers laugh at laymen when they indulge in legal discussion. What I've said is simply as a resident of that territory interested in its growth. My official position gives me no insight into the case or knowledge of it, whatever. I've talked merely as a private citizen."

Hard Fighting Expected.

Mr. Wells said he expected some hard fighting in the matter. The men who are at the head of the People's Traction Company, he said, are well-known fighters, men who have distinguished themselves in maintaining hard battles for many years. The lawyers of the company, particularly the attorney who originated it, are fighters from 'way back, while every one, he said, knows what kind of fighters Sheehan and Murphy and the others in the opposition company are.

"So, altogether," he said, "it is likely that no stone will be left unturned in the matter by either side, and every resource will be exhausted in the efforts of both parties to gain their ends."

"Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

HORNER'S FURNITURE.

Our Furniture is known for its high quality, its rich finish and appearance, its moderate cost.

Our distinctively Holiday lines are in greater abundance than ever before.

No such array of WRITING DESKS can be seen anywhere.

Special mention is also due our special exhibit of VERNIS-MARTIN FURNITURE, which embraces a larger assortment of these elegant goods than ever before seen in any one establishment.

Eight spacious floors filled with the choicest and best of everything in the Furniture and Upholstery arts.

R. J. HORNER & CO.,
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d Street
(Adjoining Eden Musee.)

A SKELETON IN A SWAMP.

It Had Evidently Lain Near Jersey City for Two Years.

Jersey City had what was thought to be a murder mystery yesterday, but it did not last long. Mrs. George E. Wood of 138 Broadway, in the Marion district, notified Chief Murphy that while her son Benjamin and his cousins, George and Edward Henry, were gathering cattails in the meadows in Arlington, Friday afternoon, they discovered the body of a man lying in the swamp. It was late when they returned, Mrs. Wood said.

Chief Murphy said Arlington was outside of his territory, but he notified the police of Kearny and Harrison, and Detective Clay Keenan and Patrolman McGuire took the boys in the patrol wagon to the place where they had seen the body.

It was found in a morass in Arlington, about an eighth of a mile from the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. All that remained was the skeleton, which lay on some rising ground. It had been there so long that it had fallen apart, and the skull had rolled down the little declivity and lay about three feet from the trunk. The clothes had rotted, and nothing was left of them but shreds. Their original form, texture, or color could not be determined. The shoes, Congress gaiters, were in fairly good condition. About where the pocket of the man's trousers would have been was found a small pocketknife. It had but one blade, and that could not be opened.

The remains were taken to Speer's Morgue, Jersey City. Louis Heck, the morgue keeper, said the skeleton was that of a man who had been dead several years. It might not be more than two, and it might be twenty. Chief Murphy at once abandoned the investigation.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship St. Paul from Southampton were Dr. Samuel Ashhurst; Milo A. Jewett, Consul at Sivas, Turkey; Charles H. Bradley; Thomas Nicoll Browne, United States Vice Consul at Lyons; Lieut. George J. Godfrey, F. B. Hartshorne, W. Pritchard Morgan, M. P.; Mrs. Jesse Seligman and daughters, Col. Herman Stump, Commissioner General of Immigration, and Henry Watterson. On the Cunard Line steamship Campania, from Queenstown and Liverpool, were Judge and Mrs. George C. Oppell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Curtis, A. Fahnstoc, Capt. C. P. G. Hicks, R. N.; J. F. Hogan, M. P.; De Lancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Kuhnhardt, W. H. Loper, R. A. Saalfield, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Southey, A. M. Stickney, Mr. and Mrs. George Whaley, and C. H. Whiting.

Collision Off the Jersey Coast.

The British bark South American, from Rosario, and the Norwegian bark Lizzie Ross, from London, while heading up the Jersey coast last Friday night off Barnegat, fouled each other, but fortunately, owing to the prevailing light wind and smooth sea, neither vessel sustained serious damage. The vessels reached Quarantine yesterday. Neither captain would assume responsibility for the collision.

The Knife Struck His Son.

PATCHOGUE L. I., Nov. 28.—The Cochrans, who reside in Oakdale, were killing pigs yesterday, and James Cochran, a boy, was endeavoring to hold a hog so that his father could kill it. Mr. Cochran made a lunge for the hog, but instead of hitting the animal, struck his son on the arm. The blood spurted from the wound, and the pig escaped.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

ADVANCE CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.

We advise early Christmas shopping for several reasons. Among others: Assortment in every department is now very complete and stores not as crowded as they will be later.

We ask you to walk through our store, to satisfy yourself that there is no such display of China and Glass anywhere in this country as we are now showing, and as to prices, the following may be of some interest to you:

CLOCKS:

Wishing to call attention to quite a large and interesting collection of Clocks which we now have on exhibition, we will ask you to consider the following:

DRESDEN CLOCK

In either Dresden or Delft blue decoration, raised flowers, gold traced, 5½ inches high, each .....$ .95

CHINA CLOCK

With ivory dial, edges in blue, green, or pink, French figured decoration, traced gold throughout, with alarm movements, height 8¼ inches.....$3.50 each

DELFT CLOCK

Blue Delft decoration, 36-hour alarm movements, height 11¾ inches, each $3.75

SUGARS AND CREAMERS

100 pair Cut Glass Strawberry, Diamond and Fan Sugars and Creamers, regular price—$3.00 a pair, special .....$1.50 per pair

WHISKEY SETS.

We will offer to-morrow finest quality Cut Glass Whiskey Sets, consisting of one rich cut Decanter and six Whiskey Tumblers to match, set complete..... $7.00

CUT GLASS NAPPIES.

300 Cut Glass Nappies, strawberry, diamond, and fan pattern, suitable for fruits, nuts, or jellies, &c., two sizes, 8 and 9 inches, value—$4.50 each, your choice..... $2.25

COALPORT CUPS AND SAUCERS.

We have recently been receiving a large importation of Coalport China, and among other very desirable articles we mention Cups and Saucers. One lot in assorted delicate tints with gold vine, and raised enamel work round the top, solid gold handle, gold line on foot, choice..... $1.00

Another lot similar to the above, only paste gold round top and solid gold inside, and solid gold handle, and gold on foot. Choice.....$1.60 each

DRESDEN LAMPS.

We have arranged in one lot several styles of Dresden Lamps in assorted tints, raised flowers and gold traced, complete with duplex burner, chimney and globe, regular price would be $10.00, but to-morrow and as long as they last, Choice.....$5.00 each

HAVILAND CHINA FISH AND GAME SETS.

It will be remembered by some that recently we advertised Haviland Limoges China Fish and Game Sets at $25.00; it created quite a sensation in China circles. We have recently received another hundred of these sets. The decoration is in hand-painted, assorted fish or game centres, with borders in either pink, green, or yellow, with gold lace; each piece is signed by the artist. A fair price for these sets would be—$50.00. The price, however, will be as before....$25.00 per set

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New-York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass.
50 and 52 West 22d St.,
(Near 6th Av.) and
170 Bellevue Av., Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

BRING THE CHILDREN TO SEE THE REAL LIVE SANTA CLAUS.

LADIES' NECKWEAR.

Pompadour Neck Ruches, with flowing ends, very best Liberty silk..... 1.19, 1.49, 1.89

Velvet Novelties, lace trimmed, worth $1.25..... 75c

SIEGEL-COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVENUE 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.
THE BIG STORE.

GLOVES SPECIALS.

100 dozen Men's Clasp P. K. and Outseam Real Kid Gloves, the usual $1.50 quality, only..... 95c

300 dozen Ladies' 4B and 2 clasp real Kid Gloves, extra fine quality, every pair guaranteed..... 95c

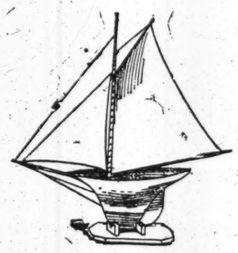
"The Big Store" will without doubt be the holiday shopping place of the larger portion of New-York's Economy-Loving People, not only because they are certain to find here money saving in every item, but because this is the only large store in New-York that is comfortable and safe in every particular for the great crowds which will be buying Christmas presents.

This store has every facility for handling holiday business more pleasantly than any other. It is fitted from roof to basement with every possible protection against fire or accident that is known to the architectural world. Floors are absolutely fireproof. Ceilings are netted with a complete system of fire sprinklers. Every floor is accessible by stairways in the corners of the building, the grand stairway in the centre, as well as by a new stairway just built in the 6th Ave. and 19th St. corner. Elevators in the centre and on both sides of the 6th Ave. entrance.

It is a great thing when jostling with the Christmas crowd to feel that you are in perfect safety.

One of the other inducements which we offer to shrewd buyers is the fact that here will be found the most enormous stocks of holiday goods that have ever been contained in any one store on the face of the earth. Our Toy Department will perhaps be double the size of that of any other store in New-York City, and all other lines of goods will be equally cared for, as it is our great desire to have this Christmas business demonstrate fully that Siegel-Cooper Co. have the one-big-store, the one-as-nearly-perfect-as-possible-store that exists in all America.

THIS IS NEW-YORK'S GREATEST TOY STORE.

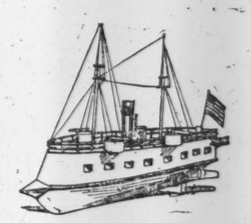

Sail-boats..... 35c to 45.00

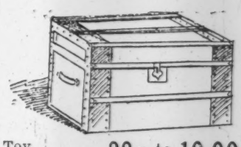
Dressed Dolls... 25c to 54.00

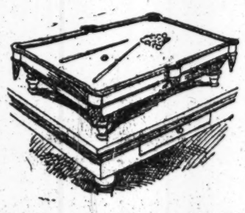
Stables.. 75c to 12.00

Tool Chests.... 8c to 12.50

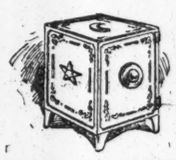
Bagatelle Boards... 12c to 12.50


Steam-boats..... 1.23c to 21.00


Toy Trunks..... 38c to 10.00


Pool Tables..... 50c to 45.00

Toy Pianos... 18c to 17.50


Savings Banks..... 8c to 2.00

Lead Soldiers. 25c to 10.00

Iron Trains..... 18c to 3.00

TO BE DEVOTED TO MUSCLE

LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE N. Y. A. C. BUILDING.

It Occurred in a Drizzling Rain, but the Spectators Were Enthusiastic—Chauncey M. Depew, in a Speech, Commended the Purposes of the Club.

Though it drizzled and rained yesterday during the laying of the cornerstone of the new home for the New-York Athletic Club, the ceremonies attending the event were auspicious and interesting.

The building, or, rather what there is of it at this time, is on the southeast corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, and here, in the presence of some prominent people, the exercises were held, beginning soon after 2:30 o'clock. Seats were arranged in two sections facing the corner, near which was a raised platform for the speakers.

When the exercises began there were about 400 club members and guests present, including Bishop Potter, August Belmont, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, Gen. Thomas E. Watson, James Whitely, the club's President; Walter G. Schuyler, James H. Haslin, Col. Homer, Walter Stanton, J. S. Cox, Waldo Sprague, Bartow S. Weeks, William B. Curtis, and John C. Gulick.

After prayer by Bishop Potter, President Whitely made a short speech, following which was an announcement of the contents of the box deposited under the cornerstone. Ex-President Bartow S. Weeks read the list, which included the articles usually deposited on such occasions, except coins, the absence of which was noted by some of the spectators.

The work of laying the cornerstone then proceeded, and was accomplished without incident, President Whitely supervising the ceremony and testing the accuracy of the masonry with a leveling instrument. Mr. Whitely's solicitous inspection led a member to inquire in an undertone if that gentleman had his union card with him, which remark caused the masons in charge to smile broadly.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew followed with the principal address of the occasion, parts of which caused much laughter. Some of the things Mr. Depew said were as follows:

"The laying of the cornerstone of what is to be the most complete, commodious, and perfect home of athletics in the world is in harmony with the times. It is a significant note of progress and prosperity, and shows the strength and continued growth of athletics both in good and bad seasons. It is a tribute to muscular development and the mental and spiritual hopefulness which it encourages, that situations which deter or destroy other enterprises have no effect upon a company of athletes.

"Athletic exercises upon a scientific basis and with social associations originated in our colleges. Fifty years ago a man who was distinguished as a boxer, a wrestler, a runner, an oarsman, or a fine specimen of all-around muscular development was regarded with distrust in business circles, was deemed unreliable in the professions, and suspected of an inability to grasp spiritual truths in the churches. We are fortunate in the exacting requirements of our day that neither curvature of the spine, nor chronic dyspepsia, nor an acrid temper, due to physical ills, is a sure charter to a diploma for learning or entrance to heaven.

"The athletic club presents the social side of club life in its most attractive form. Athletic pursuits are the handmaids of good habits and virtue. The amateur athlete, no more than the professional, can vitiate his blood with alcohol or injure his lungs and heart with excesses in tobacco or indulge in any vices which impair his vigor and his muscle. Ours are practical times, and sermons must be followed by service. It is useless now to give advice unless we can point the young man where he can follow it. So the healthful conditions of manly athletics have become the best aids to the preacher, the best assistants to the doctor, the best workers for the temperance societies, the best correctors of private morals and the best aids to good citizenship.

"Upon this cornerstone let there arise a home for honorable athletics, a home which shall frown upon the brutality of some of its forms, a home that shall encourage every kind of healthful sport."

Mayor Strong was down on the programme to make a few remarks, but was unavoidably absent, and, after benediction pronounced by Bishop Potter the ceremonies ended. Many of the guests and members adjourned to the clubhouse, at Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue, when the gathering broke up, where an elaborate luncheon was served.

BROOKLYN NEEDS SCHOOLS.

Children Turned Away and Classes Running on Half Time.

The Committee on Schoolhouses and Sites of the Brooklyn Board of Education has prepared a long report for submission to the December meeting of the board. The report says that up to Oct. 23, 3,945 children had been refused admission because of lack of room; that there were 187 classes and 11,461 pupils on half time; that the number of sittings in grammar grades exceeded the number of children by 5,650, and that the number of children in primary grades exceeded the number of sittings by 3,705.

The report says that accommodation is needed at once for 9,676 children, and that the sum of $776,000 is required to provide that accommodation. The committee recommends that the city authorities be asked to apply to the Legislature for permission to issue bonds for $2,000,000 for the purchase of sites and the erection of school buildings during 1897 and 1898.

The committee declares that thirteen new schools are absolutely necessary at once, and that other buildings and additions to several of the older schoolhouses should be provided as soon as possible.

Defaulting Postmaster's Body Found.

TABOR, Iowa, Nov. 28.—While out hunting near Sidney yesterday several boys discovered the body of Moses Yowell, who disappeared from Sidney about two months ago. He was Postmaster, and the Post Office authorities had discovered a shortage of about $800. Yowell stated that he had the money at his house, and was allowed to go after it, but failed to return.

It is presumed that he took poison. No man in Fremont County stood higher in the public esteem than Yowell, and after his disappearance the citizens petitioned for and succeeded in having his daughter appointed to fill the vacancy.

Train Killed a Flagman.

JAMAICA, L. I., Nov. 28.—An east-bound train on the Long Island Railroad last night struck and killed Christopher Colligan, Jr., a flagman in the employ of the road. Colligan had just placed the gates down and was going on the other side of the track to warn teamsters when he was hit by the train.

PRACTICAL X-RAY WORK.

Location of a Bullet Which Could Not Be Otherwise Found.

Dr. W. Tod Helmuth, Jr., visiting physician of Flower Hospital, succeeded yesterday with the aid of Messrs. O'Connor and Hawks of the X-ray laboratory at 124 West Fifty-third Street, in locating a troublesome bullet in the body of Henry Surgerheim, one of the hospital patients.

Young Surgerheim, who is seventeen years old and lives with his parents at 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, was accidentally shot while hunting with friends at Rye Beach Thanksgiving Day. The bullet entered the back near the lower rib on the left side. The probing, which was done before the patient reached Flower Hospital, failed to locate the bullet.

In the application of the X ray young Surgerheim was laid upon his back, with the sensitized plate beneath him, and the ray, penetrating the body at its thickest part, located the flattened lump of lead beneath the ribs about an inch and a half above the wound. The doctors say it can be removed without danger to the patient.

Another application of the X ray at the same laboratory was successfully made yesterday in the case of Bernard Liebman, an eighteen-year-old boy who lives at North Adams, Mass., but who is now here under treatment by Dr. A. M. Phelps of 62 East Thirty-fourth Street. Liebman shot himself in the neck accidentally with a .22-calibre revolver six weeks ago. The bullet went deep and could not be traced by the usual process of probing. The wound healed naturally, but Liebman has suffered since the accident from acute headaches.

In this experimnet the patient was placed with the front of his neck facing the Crookes tube. The bullet had deflected, without injury to the windpipe, to a point in the lower back part of the neck not far from the spine. The X ray will be applied to the patient again to-day at the side of the neck, fixing the exact location of the bullet. It is believed that it can be removed by a simple operation.

Funeral of Commodore McVickar.

The funeral of Commodore William Henry McVickar was held yesterday morning in St. Mark's Church, Second Avenue and Tenth Street. The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Richard Cobden. The burial was in the family vault in St. Mark's Churchyard. Among those at the services were S. Nicholson Kane and Gouverneur Kortright, representing the New-York Yacht Club; Sidney Ashmore, H. E. Ashmore, John Benjamin, W. H. Marston, William Schermerhorn, William Constable, and Col. E. H. Wright.

Overworked Teller Leaves Hastily.

LEBANON, Penn., Nov. 28.—George G. Shiffler, teller of the First National Bank, of which Embezzler Hoffer was cashier, had a check on another bank for $162.50 cashed late last night and disappeared. It is believed that he fled to Harrisburg. Overwork and the severe nervous strain incident upon the investigation of the bank's affairs are said to have caused aberration of the mind. No charges are pending against Schiffler, and, so far, he has escaped any suspicion.

A Collision on the Sound.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 28.—The three-masted schooner James Duffield arrived here to-day with a cargo of coal from Perth Amboy. She reports a collision early Friday morning on the Sound in a dense fog with an unknown schooner. The Duffield lost bowsprit, jibs and jibtopsails, foremast and rigging, and was damaged to the extent of several hundred dollars. The other schooner sailed away, her damage being unknown.

MORE TROUBLE ON THE TEXAS.

Danger to the Health of Sailors in Her Polluted Interior.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Another source of anxiety over the future usefulness of the ill-fated battleship Texas has arisen in the navy. This time it is a warning from the medical officers of the service, and it relates to the probable effect of the pollution of the intricate interior of the ship when sixty-one of her compartments were filled with the sewage-contaminated mud for which the waters of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have long been noted.

One of the leading bacteriologists of the naval surgeons' corps has raised the point that, while it will be feasible to wash out most of the foul sediment that was deposited in accessible portions of the vessel, it will be exceedingly difficult to reach the numerous seams in the bulkheads and small angles into which solid particles of sewage have accumulated, and that the affected compartments should be emptied of their contents and a drastic disinfection attempted. It is declared that no means known to science should be spared in the efforts to destroy the germs that will be found lodged in inaccessible crevices, in order to avoid a probable outbreak of typhoid epidemic that may be expected next Summer, unless precautionary measures are effective.

Under any circumstances, it is claimed the ship must be kept in northern waters for at least a year, and the expert opinion is registered that it would be extremely hazardous to send the ship to a warmer climate within a year. Precedents are cited to show that serious results to the crew might follow a visit to West Indian waters, where enteric disorders breed readily. The medical department of the navy will resort to extreme measures to clean the ship before she leaves the Brooklyn yard.

BRITISH LABOR DELEGATES.

Samuel Woods and John Mallison to Attend the Cincinnati Convention.

Samuel Woods, Secretary of the Trades Union Congress of Great Britain, and an ex-member of Parliament, and John Mallison, President of the Trades Union Congress, arrived yesterday on the Campania. They come as delegates from the trades unions of Great Britain to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens in Cincinnati on Dec. 14.

Mr. Woods said that he did not believe the strike which is now on among the dock laborers of European ports, and which was expected to affect the longshoremen of New-York, would be successful. Mr. Woods expressed himself as opposed to strikes, except as a last resort. The trades unions in Great Britain, Mr. Woods said, are much stronger than in this country.

Messrs. Woods and Mallison represent, as delegates of the labor unions of England, over 300 different trades, whose membership amounts to about 1,250,000 people. The miners are the strongest in number, their membership being over 200,000. The textile workers come next, with 80,000 members.

"Soo" Canal Will Be 400 Feet Wide.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 28.—It is now a settled fact that work on the "Soo" big water-power canal will be commenced within thirty days. The canal will be built to the width of about 400 feet, and not 250 feet, as was first intended. A large force of engineers will be engaged to alter the plans to suit the changed conditions.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Continued mild weather has had the effect, coupled with the holiday of Thanksgiving, of making the past week rather a broken one to the members of the gay world. While the Winter snows and heavy frosts hold off, the lovers of out-door sports will not be induced to abandon their pursuit in favor of receptions in crowded and hot rooms, and even the attractions of the theatres and opera. Golf especially has acquired and continues to hold such fascination among and over its votaries that it has become a formidable rival to the usual diversions of the Winter season in town, and continues to take to and detain in the country in particular so large a number of young men and women as to greatly affect the social conditions of the city. The heavy fog which shrouded New-York in gloom throughout Thanksgiving Day and evening was fortunately not sufficiently far reaching to affect the suburbs, and the golfers, hunters, and cyclists were able to enjoy a day of mild sunshine and warm airs. The links at Ardsley, Knollwood, Westchester, Tuxedo, Baltusrol, Hempstead, and Staten Island were covered all day with players of the imported Scotch game, and two exciting and interesting tournaments were played respectively at Lakewood and Knollwood. The winners in the amateur tournament at Lakewood and who carried off the honors in a field of forty-three were Jasper Lynch, L. B. Stodartt, F. Bohlen, J W. Biddle, and H. P. Toler, who made the best scores of the day. At Orange Messrs. Wrenn and Ward and Mr. and Mrs. Powers Farr carried off the honors, while Messrs. Van Etten and H. N. Harriman won in the open amateur tournament at Knollwood, and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud was victorious in the special putting match for women. Gov. Griggs of New-Jersey and Mrs. Griggs finished second in a foursome match at Paterson. When even Governors play golf it is not to be wondered at that less notable people have been affected by the craze.

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All the suburban hunt clubs, in addition to their usual semi-weekly and weekly runs, held special runs on Thanksgiving Day. The most important of these were at Westchester, Staten Island, Cedarhurst, and Hempstead, and again the Meadowbrook Club run was marked by two accidents which only by chance were not serious ones. The morning meet was at Westbury and the run was a short one. The second run took place in the afternoon with the meet at the Meadowbrook Club house. The riding was hard, and Messrs. Harry Page and H. K. Vingut were both thrown and barely escaped serious injury. Mr. Vingut was thrown four times, but each time managed to hold the reins and remount. Determined to make his horse jump the third fence which he had failed to take three times, he put him at it again, and this time was thrown violently on his back. He had to be assisted to a trap and was taken to the clubhouse, where medical aid was called in. Mr. Vingut promises to be none the worse for his accident after a few days' rest, but his own and Mr. Page's experience again raises the question as to whether hunting, as carried on at Meadowbrook, pays for the risk of life and limb that the riders there seem to take on every run. It may be chance, but the runs of the other hunt clubs certainly do not bring the accidents that those at Meadowbrook seem to produce. Fox hunting and steeplechase riding 'cross country are not the same thing.

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The week which closed yesterday brought the first in the long series of coming-out teas and receptions which are scheduled for the Winter. There is a general disposition shown to abandon the form of entertainment, so prevalent in former years, known as the afternoon tea, in favor of occasional receptions and more frequent dinners and small dances. The Winter's contingent of débutantes is not a large one, and by the middle of January they will all have been introduced. On Monday afternoon the pretty little house of Commander and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, in East Thirtieth Street, was filled with a large number of friends and acquaintances, gathered to welcome Miss Dorothea Miller on her entrance to society. On Friday afternoon Miss Rosalie Floyd made her bow at a very pretty reception. On Monday Mrs. Samuel Roosevelt will introduce her daughter, Miss Boylston. Miss Daisy Hollins will be introduced on Thursday, Miss Elizabeth Auchincloss, a daughter of Mrs. John Auchincloss, on Tuesday; Miss Helen Jackson, a daughter of Mrs. Charles A. Jackson, on Wednesday; Miss Bertha Mundé on Friday, and Miss Stewart, a daughter of Mr. John A. Stewart, and Miss Ethel Smith, a daughter of Mr. N. Denton Smith, on Saturday. These coming-out receptions are, as a rule, more largely attended than ordinary receptions, for the reason that the friends and acquaintances of the débutantes, and also of their parents and guardians, feel it necessary to be present, knowing that at such a time their absence, unless for good reasons, would not only be noticed, but adversely commented upon. Even society men who are not overfond of afternoon teas and receptions, make it a point to attend these affairs, and the débutante does not consider herself well launched unless her reception is a crowded one.

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Both Mrs. Astor and Mr. J. J. Van Alen are awaiting news from London as to the condition of Mr. James R. Roosevelt, Mrs. Astor's favorite son-in-law, who is very ill there with nervous prostration, before deciding on the plans for the introduction to society of Miss May Van Alen. Should Mr. Roosevelt not recover, all entertaining planned by both Mrs. Astor and Mr. Van Alen will, of course, be immediately abandoned. Mr. Van Alen, it will be remembered, married Mrs. Astor's eldest daughter, who died a year or two after, and Mr. Roosevelt married Mrs. Astor's second daughter, Miss Helen Astor, who died two years ago in London, where Mr. Roosevelt has resided for some years as First Secretary of the American Embassy. If Mr. Roosevelt recovers, it is probable that Miss Van Alen will be first introduced at a reception given by her father at the residence, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, which he has leased from Sir Roderick Cameron for the Winter, and afterward at a ball to be given by her grandmother, Mrs. Astor, at the latter's residence, on upper Fifth Avenue. Mr. Roosevelt's serious illness has been, and is, a matter of concern to a large number of friends outside the circle of his immediate relatives in New-York, for he has always been well liked here. He was one of the founders of the New-York Coaching Club, and although he has now resided for some years abroad, retains his membership not only in the Coaching Club, but also in the Knickerbocker, Century, Country, Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Seawanhaka and New-York Yacht Clubs. His house in London has been the scene of many entertainments up to the time of Mrs. Roosevelt's death, where Americans were always welcome, and he has filled the post of First Secretary to the embassy with credit to himself and to his country.

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The weddings of the week past were not only numerous but notable for the lavishness of their appointments and decorations. Mr. Archie Mackay and Miss Helen Edwards had the only country wedding of the week on Tuesday at Watkins, N. Y. The wedding of Mr. Ernest Adee and Miss Fitzgerald, which was celebrated on Tuesday at Calvary Church, was one of the largest church wedding of the year. On the same day Mr. Lowell Lincoln, Jr., and Miss Steward were married in the South Church, and Mr. Harry Brower and Miss Caroline O'Connor were married at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. W. P. O'Connor, 8 East Twelfth Street. Mr. Robert Dun Graham and Miss Edith Sands's wedding, at the Church of the Incarnation, on Wednesday was a very crowded and handsome affair. The wedding of the week, however, as far as fashionable interest and attendance were concerned was that of Mr. Robert Emmet, youngest son of Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, and Miss Louise Garland, a daughter of Mr. James A. Garland, which, owing to the fact that Mr. Emmet is a Roman Catholic and his bride a Protestant, had to be celebrated at the residence of Mr. Garland on Madison Avenue. To the ceremony, which was performed by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by Fathers McKenna and Colton, only the immediate relatives and most intimate friends of the young couple were invited, but as the Emmet family connection is one of the largest in New-York society, there was no lack of spectators at the simple and impressive ceremony. To the breakfast which followed and which was served at small tables placed not only in the parlors and upper rooms of the large house, but in a spacious temporary room which had been erected over the yard, a large number of guests were invited. Richer and handsomer floral decorations have never been seen at a house wedding in New-York. The rooms were banked with palms and ferns, and choice roses were everywhere. The walls of the temporary breakfast room, which was most carefully built and was even heated by steam pipes put in specially, were hung with the rarest tapestries, and the ceiling was festooned with ropes of smilax. Archbishop Corrigan performed the ceremony seated under a temporary throne, which was covered with crimson damask, and was built especially for the wedding. The bride and bridegroom with their bridesmaids and ushers, sat at breakfast at a long table erected on a dais at the eastern end of the temporary room, whose entire front was a bank of lilies of the valley. Mrs. Garland, the mother of the bride, was prevented by illness from being present, so that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James A. Garland, Jr., who was Miss Tudor, received the guests. On the evening preceding the wedding Mr. Garland gave a dinner of thirty coyers in honor of his daughter and Mr. Emmet, which is said to have been one of the handsomest of the kind ever given in New-York. Mr. Garland's presents to the young couple were his remarkable collection of rare old silver and the house on Madison Avenue, where the wedding took place, and which he is soon to leave for a beautiful residence he has just completed on Upper Fifth Avenue.

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This week will bring the weddings of Mr. William Watson Caswell and Mrs. Pauline Starr, at noon on Wednesday, in the Church of the Transfiguration; of Mr. L. McIlvaine Luqueer and Miss Anne Low Pierrepont, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, and of Mr. Taylor and Miss Hard, both of which events will be celebrated also on Wednesday. The wedding of Col. Robert Townsend and Miss Edythe Earle, which was to have been celebrated on Nov. 17, but was postponed on account of the illness of Miss Earle, is still delayed, although Miss Earle is thought to be convalescent. Mr. Henry C. Beadleston and Miss Alice Lee Post will be married in St. Bartholomew's Church on Dec. 22. On the same day will take place the wedding, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of the Rev. Earle Madeira and Miss Emily Louise Ireland, second daughter of Mr. John B. Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Madeira and Miss Ireland were engaged two years ago, but the engagement, it was understood, was broken off, so that the announcement of their coming wedding is a surprise to their friends. The engagement is announced of Mr. Charles Warner Shope, nephew of Mr. William Krebs, and Miss Pickhardt, daughter of the late Wilhelm Pickhardt.

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Opera and theatre going continue to be the chief evening amusements, and, with the exception of receptions with dancing given by Mr. Alonzo C. Monson and Mr. Charles W. Gould at their respective residences on Friday evening, there has been little going on in the way of general entertainment. The first in the series of Tuesday afternoon musicales at the Waldorf took place last week, and was, both musically and socially, an unqualified success. The new and handsome ballroom was thronged with a most representative audience, and Mme. Eames, who was in good voice, and M. Plançon, who was not, owing to a cold, were most gracious in their response to encores, and received tumultuous applause. M. Ancona and Mme. Mantelli will be the chief attractions at the second musicale, next Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Bagby's first musicale will take place at the Waldorf on the morning of Dec. 2.

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The sudden death of Mrs. Henry Galbraith Ward, formerly Miss Mabel Marquand, and second daughter of Mr. Henry G. Marquand, on Tuesday, was a shock to a large number of people. It had not been known that Mrs. Ward was ill, and the news of her death was received with pained surprise and profound regret. Her death followed within a comparatively short time that of her mother, and universal sympathy is expressed for the remaining members of the family, who have thus within a year been called upon to mourn the loss of two women of remarkably lovely character. Mrs. Ward's funeral took place on Thanksgiving Day, and was very largely attended.

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The greatest menace to the success and brilliancy of the Winter social season is the present and growing alarm felt and expressed over the unusual and increasing number of cases of malarial fever, directly due, it is said by physicians, to the tearing up of certain streets, particularly Fifth Avenue, the leaving them in this uptorn condition, and the continued mild weather, which propagates the germs of malaria and kindred ills. There is hardly a household along the line of Upper Fifth Avenue and on the adjacent streets which does not have a case of malaria at present, and people are being taken down every day. Already several families who had come to town for the Winter have closed their homes and returned to the country, fearing illness. A warning was uttered in this column nearly six weeks ago as to the probable result of this work, and the sickness which is now prevalent has been predicted by physicians ever since September. It certainly seems as if the work which has produced this illness should have been done and completed when people were out of town during the Summer, or, if it could not have been completed, the excavations should have been filled up and the work postponed until next Summer.

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An amusing instance of the inaccuracy of much of the information which is published as so-called society news is afforded by the printing of a long list of names of prominent society men and women who, it is stated, constantly ride the bicycle at the meetings of a once fashionable bicycle club. Not over five or six of the people mentioned as indulging in indoor bicycling are ever seen upon their wheels nowadays at the club or elsewhere.

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There will be a reception on Saturday afternoon next at the Hotel Waldorf, given by the Board of Governors of the Wednesday Cotillons. The patronesses receiving will be Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. Robert Nicol, and Mrs. William S. Livingston. Tea will be poured by the Misses Constance Trenholm, Mary Livingston Bosher, Caroline Thompson, Louise E. Jones, Mary Newbold Lawrence, Verona M. Spencer, Olga Louise Gossler, Grace Talcott, Nannie D. Adams, Edith L. Black, Eva Douglas Wise, Aurelle de Mauriac, Ethel G. Dominick, Alene Griffin, Agnes Laidlaw, Mattie Belle Quarrier, Annie Southerland, Cora Van Norden, Helen Trenholm, and Elizabeth Marvin. The following will compose the Reception Committee: Henry Wilson Hodge, Minturn Post Collins, Gano S. Dunn, Archie B. Quarrier, Dr. Russell Bellamy, Frank D. Denton, Franklin Edson, Jr., T. Cary Hutchinson, Lieut. Henry M. Hodges, John Sprunt Hill, Francis T. A. Junkin, Godfrey Phelps Koop, Charles La Rue Kingsley, Julien Mason, Andrew J. Miller, L. H. Newkirk, Howard Sturgis Rankin, W. de la M. Van Norden, and Arthur King Wood. Music for the afternoon will be furnished by the Hungarian Band, and will consist in part of Southern plantation melodies and "The Geisha" music.

Mr. George Hammond Sullivan is President, and Mr. Heth Lorton is Treasurer of the Wednesday Cotilion Association, and the following compose the Board of Governors: George Hammond Sullivan, Harry C. Adams, Dr. Russell Bellamy, James T. Johnson, and Heth Lorton.

Among some of the prominent people who will be present at the reception may be mentioned the Hon. and Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, the Hon. and Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Price, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Berry, Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, Mr. and Mrs. William Chandler Casey, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh R. Garden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, and Mrs. Ellen Bassett of Washington.

ROYAL

The absolutely pure

BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it assures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

AUTUMN PLEASURES AT LAKEWOOD.

Cross-Country Riding, Dinners, Dances, Music, and Golf.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Nov. 28.—Altogether it was a great Thanksgiving for Lakewood. The Lakewood special brought down on Wednesday afternoon a larger crowd than ever before to spend the holiday. Driving, wheeling, walking, boating, cycle races, a cross-country run, and the beginning of the Fall tournament of the Golf Club of Lakewood were the pastimes of a glorious day. Informal dances at the hotels were the amusement for the evening.

At the Laurel House, where the arrival was almost unprecedented, to the extent that many persons were turned away, the trophies of the golf tournament were displayed upon the desk in the main office, where they attracted much attention. The Laurel House Cup is especially unique in its height, with tapering, graceful lines, flambeau top, and even disk-like base. The edges of the top and the base have a border of chrysanthemum flowers and leaves.

The fine cut-glass claret jug given by the Laurel House as a Consolation Cup has perhaps the most admirers; the silver top is particularly attractive, with the head of Bacchus and a vine with grapes and leaves modeled in relief. Both cups have appropriate inscriptions, with the date of the tournament and place for the name of the winner. The pretty silver mug with stag-horn handles and the larger silver pitchers given by the Lakewood Club in the handicap played to-day are also shown, together with the gold and silver medals. A Duffer's Cup was arranged for on Thursday evening and the drawing posted in the Laurel House office.

Golfers Guests of Cottagers.

A number of cottagers have golfers as their guests this week. James A. Tyng of the Morris County Club, and Beverly Ward, Jr., of the Baltusrol Club are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Lynch of Lyndhurst. Frederick Sterry, who was formerly a resident of Lakewood, and who is on his way South, is also the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lynch.

Mr. and Mrs. James Converse have as their guests at Gray Gables B. Spalding De Garmendia of St. Andrew's and E. Robbins Walker of the Lakewood Club.

The clubhouse has been considerably enlarged for the better accommodation of the club members. A large room has been added to the northwest side of the house, where luncheon was served for the players every day. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday the ladies served tea at 5 o'clock. Mrs. D. L. Schwartz, Mrs. Jasper Lynch, and Miss Davis were the hostesses on Thursday, when a number of cottagers and guests drove out, including Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mrs. W. E. Strong, Miss Strong, Mrs. J. M. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Theodore F. Vail, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr, Mrs. William C. Stone, the Misses Davis, the Misses Ferris, the Misses Glover, Miss Skidmore, Mrs. Edwin R. Nichols, Mrs. James W. Morey, and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss. Mrs. Kerr and Mrs. Converse were Friday's hostesses, and to-day Mrs. Morey and Mrs. Curtiss received the guests.

Next Saturday play will begin on the links for The Times and Journal Cup. This contest is open only to club members and subscribers, and promises as much good golf in rain and shine as did the cup presented by James Converse last year. Nine Saturdays in December and January is the time set for the play for this trophy, which is a handsome tobacco jar of highly burnished silver, with a graceful design in repoussé about the lower edge and around the hinged cover. An inner cover of burnished metal adds to its durability. The jar is appropriately inscribed on the front and upon the cover.

Golf at the new links of the Country Club will be inaugurated by an open tournament on New Year's Day for a handsome silver cup, presented by George J. Gould.

Lord Lyon's Fine Jumping.

The Thanksgiving Day run with the hounds was an exciting one with plenty of stiff jumps, and was remarkable chiefly for the failure of the prize-winning jumper, Kensington, to meet the expectations of his admirers. Kensington was ridden by his trainer, Stanton Elliott, and was clearly outclassed by Lord Lyon, J. J. Dwyer's fine chestnut, who showed his usual brilliant performance. The blue-ribbon horse refused at the second fence, which Lord Lyon took. At the second fence, in a double, after the third throw off, Kensington fell, throwing his rider heavily, who, however, was not injured. Lord Lyon also took the jumps refused by Kensington, and covered himself with glory by taking the last fence to the road, which Kensington again refused.

The meet was at the Laurel House, and cover was drawn in the North Woods, and the finish was in the Freehold Road. The new pack recently purchased by Mr. Gould was tried for the first time on this run, and showed keenness of scent. In the field were Dr. F. A. L. Walling, Richard W. Houghton, Starr Donaldson, and W. W. Healy.

With the thermometer in the vicinity of the freezing point, George J. Gould, the M. F. H. of the Ocean County Hounds, gave a private run Monday morning for the entertainment of Miss Greta Pomeroy, who is well known in the hunting field as a follower of the Meadowbrook hounds, and who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gould at Hilltop for the last few days. The meet was at Hilltop, and cover was drawn in the North Woods. From the stream known as the north branch of the Metedeconk River, the field turned at Larrabee's to the Le Compt farm, leased by Mr. Gould, thence along the Freehold Road to the finish, a mile from the village.

The Thanksgiving Day handicap road race arranged by the Lefferson brothers was a pleasing success. It is said that nearly 2,000 persons witnessed the race on the Toms River Road. Carriages and traps filled with guests and cottagers formed an outer line standing three and four deep near the road. The prizes were valuable and useful, and, considering the strong wind that prevailed throughout the race, the time was exceedingly good. The Harlem Wheelmen sent representatives, one of whom, Linford Lefferson, was the winner of the first time prize—a high-grade wheel—and the fifth prize. John Myers of the Lakewood Bicycle Club won the first prize, and the second prize went to Robert C. Pettit of the same club.

The Other Prize Winners.

Charles Woolley of Farmingdale won the third prize and also the third time prize. Harry Reed of Point Pleasant won the second time prize and the fourth prize. W. E. Kirk of the Twin City Wheelmen, New-Haven, won the fourth time prize. Four laps of two and one-half miles each were covered. George G. Smith acted as judge and Lester L. Lefferson as referee. The timekeepers were P. V. Hoyt, C. S. Wiley, S. H. Grover, and Walter Pearce. W. D. Adams, George H. Lefferson, Lloyd J. Fryer, W. R. Burage, J. L. Irons, and J. B. Hoff were the clerks of the course.

The opening of the Laurel-in-the-Pines which is announced for Dec. 16, is the next important event in the Lakewood season. Horace Porter, the manager, who spent the Summer abroad, is here to direct the improvements. In view of the fact that his patrons of former seasons have been particularly appreciative of the open veranda surrounding the rotunda where it is possible to spend the day throughout the entire Winter, excepting always stormy ones, Mr. Porter has planned a broad open promenade extending from the terrace to the east and west wings. The plans, drawn by Carere & Hastings, are in keeping with the architecture of the house and show the wall built of red brick with buff terra cotta balustrade. Twelve finely designed rooms, six on each side of the entrance, will make an artistic effect filled with growing plants. Electric lights have been put in the guest rooms and two new entrances made to the ballroom.

The first table d'hôte dinner followed by a dance for the members of the Country Club and their friends took place to-night. These dinner dances are to be continued every Saturday night during the season.

Mrs. Robert Bage Kerr gave a dinner at her home, on the Boulevard, on Friday evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. W. C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. James Converse, Spaulding de Garmendia, and E. Robbins Walker. After the dinner Mr. and Mrs. Kerr and their friends were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Lynch and their guests and drove to the Country Club for a dance.

Mrs. Kingdon's Reception.

Mrs. Kingdon gave her first Wednesday afternoon "at home" at Hilltop this week. Mrs. George J. Gould assisted her mother in receiving her friends, among whom were Miss Aller and the Misses King, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mrs. Glover, Miss Marguerite Glover, Miss Crocker, Dr. Paul Kimball, James A. Tyng, and Beverley Ward, Jr. The Tuesday Sewing Club met this week at Hilltop.

Mrs. William A. Hamilton gave an informal tea on Tuesday afternoon at her new home, in Fourth Street.

A number of the early residents of Lakewood met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Simons, in Second Street, on Tuesday evening to celebrate Mr. Simons's birthday. Conversation and the renewal of acquaintances preceded the supper, served from a table bright with pink shades, pink carnations, and asparagus fern, and two birthday cakes. Mr. Simons, who came to this village long before it was Lakewood, received several gifts from his friends on early times. Mr. and Mrs. Simons have as their guests Mrs. Dunshee and Miss Dunshee of Roseville.

Mrs. William C. Arnold and her son, Ralph Arnold, of Livingston, S. I., are visiting her parents, the Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Dashiell.

Mrs. W. C. Stone is spending a short time with her sister, Mrs. Robert B. Kerr.

While there seems to be plenty of land in and about Lakewood, it is interesting to note the improvements at the town site known as South Lakewood. The land has recently been bought by the same company that owns Ridgway, and is being surveyed to make five-acre lots. An excursion will come down to-morrow from New-York to South Lakewood.

At the Lakewood Hotel, so entirely has the regular routine of affairs been established, there seems to have been no interruption since last year. A fine effect of electric light has been secured by the manager, T. F. Silleck. Since Saturday night last an arc light of extraordinary strength has burned in the tower of the hotel, making the house visible for miles around. To-night the white light was changed for a ruby one. Especially effective also are the colors shown across the main front of the hotel, deep ruby red in the sun parlor at the east of the entrance, white in the centre, and a clear, bright yellow in the sun parlor west of the main doorway.

An informal dance took place in the hotel music room on Thursday evening, and there were dinner parties among the guests, including Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Strong of New-York, who had a party of eight, and Lispenard Stewart, whose company included Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Norrie of New-York. The first concert at the Lakewood Hotel took place on Tuesday evening, and the first morning concert on Wednesday morning. For Thanksgiving morning the Director, Charles Mollenhauer, prepared a special programme. The hours for concerts are as follows: Morning, from 10:30 to 12, and evening, from 8:30 to 11.

Laurel House Amusements.

The customary informal dance took place Thanksgiving night in the music room of the Laurel House. The first Wednesday morning concert took place this week. Lucius Hosmer is the conductor. The fifth in a programme of six numbers served to introduce the new 'cello soloist, C. Frank Porter. The reappearance of Mr. Plumer's little paper, "Laurel Leaves," on concert mornings is welcome to the many guests and cottagers who enjoy the music. The paper is compiled, the same as last year, by Mr. Cooper of the hotel office, and contains, besides the programme of music for the day, a pleasant summary of Laurel House news and news of outdoor pastimes.

A sale under the auspices of the New-York Exchange for Woman's Work was held at the Laurel House under the management of Miss Groot on Friday.

Prof. O. C. Marsh, the geologist of Yale University, has returned to the Laurel House. On Wednesday he made a trip to the marl pits at Farmingdale in company with David Gardiner.

Among the prominent persons at the Laurel House this week were Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, who arrived on Tuesday. Gov. Morton returned to town on Wednesday, leaving Mrs. Morton to spend a few days with her friend, Miss Wickersham of Philadelphia.

Major Gen. Schuyler Hamilton of New-York spent a portion of the week at the Lakewood Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brand of New-York are staying at the Palmer House.

Arrivals at the Laurel House from New-York this week include Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Miss Coudert, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Romeyn, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Slocum, Miss Isabelle Pembrook, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Chadwick, Robert Maclay, Robert Maclay, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Westervelt, Leonidas Westervelt, Albert R. Gallatin, James Park, Mrs. George Schieffelin, Miss Schieffelin, Miss D. Schieffelin, Mrs. R. C. Cornell, John L. L. Anderson, H. A. Brown, the Rev. H. A. Brann, Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Tully, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Skidmore, Miss Skidmore, Mrs. William J. Gibson, H. Theodore Leggett, Mrs. W. K. Strong, S. D. Bowers, J. J. Carle, M. H. Arthur, Charles A. Anthon, F. H. Buckman, Francis G. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Otis Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Griggs and son, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kerr, Dr. J. Newton Heineman, Madison Grant, James McLean, H. W. Johns, Jr., and Mrs. William G. Wood.

Others at the Laurel House were Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Snipman, Mrs. Thomas Kelly, Miss M. A. Kelly, Robert A. Osborn, John J. Carle, Signor di Marchi, Mme. Harlé-Darclée, Signor Ughetti, Signor Sonzagna, Mrs. Hazlett Mc Kim, Miss Bond, F. Billings, Miss Billings, Le Roy McKim, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hughes, Miss Hughes, H. Mortimer Billings, George E. Armstrong, Nelson S. Burr, Mrs. S. H. Russell, Miss Brown, Miss Gertrude M. Brown, C. D. Barnes, Milton L. Hitchcock, Herbert Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ray, the Rev. Hazlett McKim, Miss Alice M. McKim, Winthrop McKim, Stephen P. Nash, Miss Nash, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, William W. Lowrey, John A. Weeks, Mrs. M. C. Steinhauser, O. C. Steinhauser, C. H. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Miss Wheeler, D. W. Tears, Miss M. L. Haydon, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray, Miss Jennie Green, Mrs. J. L. Murray, Parke E. Bell, Algernon S. Bell, and Mr. and Mrs. Aller, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Donaldson, Starr Donaldson, Charles Bueckner and A. R. Bueckner, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Smith Allen, and C. C. Allen are registered from Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers, the Misses Struthers, Wilmer Biddle, Charles Bohlen, J. H. Bohlen, Mrs. S. C. Noble, Miss B. L. Noble, W. H. Arrott, S. H. Connor, Miss Eleanor Lewis, E. R. Perkins, Miss M. E. Wickersham, from Philadelphia, are at the Laurel; Halsted Yates, W. J. Kernan, H. S. Patten, Joseph Kernan, from Utica; Miss Gilman and H. H. Gilman, from Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Bonner, the Misses Bonner and the Masters Fonner, from Staten Island; Mrs. F. Jenkins, Miss L. Jenkins, and W. B. Jenkins, from Jersey City; Mrs. P. M. Dwight and Maitland Dwight, from Morristown; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cole Tappan and Miss Tappan, from Glen Cove; Francis Howland, from Syracuse; Prof. O. C. Marsh and Henry P. Wickes, from New-Haven; Mrs. W. A. Pemrook and Miss E. H. Smith, from Elizabeth; Stephen F. Gale, from Chicago, and E. Morrise and D. Morrise, from Montreal.

Arrivals at Other Hotels.

New-York arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel are Dr. and Mrs. Bowditch Morton, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lee, Mrs. A. B. Colt, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Peck, H. P. Toler, Mrs. H. P. Toler, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rollins, Miss Vance, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Palmer, Charles and Dean Palmer, W. T. Grevy, Arthur Brisbane, William H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber McBride, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Eppinger, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Speyer, De Witt Leo Speyer, Daniel Milliken, Jr., Chauncey S. Kerr, G. F. Martin, Mrs. G. F. Martin, and Mrs. E. Bissell, Mr. and Mrs. Max W. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Greenwald, Mr. and Mrs W. E. Strong, Miss Strong, Miss A. E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Minzesheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hirsch, W. H. Freeman, Mrs. David S. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Minford, Miss Edith Minford, L. W. Minford, Jerome M. Frank, Albert Hobenthal, George J. Seabury, Mrs. A. C. Leggett, Miss Lequise, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Kriegsman, Dr. Charles G. Pease, Mrs. E. A. Pease, James Hersdorfer, M. A. Kursheedt, Miss Carr, A. E. Coe, J. A. Rogers, G. Edward Mehl, J. Mehl, Mrs. J. H. Lebbenhoff, Miss Madeleine Anthon, H. W. Cannon, W. W. Fuller, Samuel Oppenheim, Miss Oppenheim, and W. H. Gestley.

From Philadelphia, at the Lakewood, are Mrs. A. Coates, Miss Coates, W. N. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Blumenthal, Edward Crozer, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Love, Miss L. E. Love, and John B. Love. From Brooklyn are Mrs. H. Drisler, Jr., and P. M. Ely. Mr. and Mrs. Prag are here from Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Howard from St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Snow and George R. Crowell from Boston, Dr. and Mrs. Cook from Cleveland, Richard Stockton, from Trenton, and ex-Mayor and Mrs. Wilber A. Heisley from Long Branch, and T. J. Earley from New-Brighton.

Palmer House guests from New-York include Mrs. James M. Cone, Mrs. Frederick H. Scranton, A. B. Remington, H. W. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brand, Paul De Fina, Louis Schaefer, G. M. Nelce, C. P. McKnight, F. Mele, Mme. A. Guerin, Mlle. T. Guerin, T. Constable, E. G. Bach, W. S. Mallett, Mrs. S. Mooney, Harry Mooney, Bernice Galinger, Edward W. Orrin, S. J. Williams, Mrs. S. J. Williams, and Miss Mildred Lewis. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stearns of Arverne, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Marvin of Utica, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Fisher of Fisherville, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Francis J. Moore of Plainfield.

A Glimpse of Doll Land.

F. A. O. Schwarz's toy store, at 42 East Fourteenth Street, is a world in miniature. Almost every phase of humanity is prettily and artistically imitated in this doll land, and there are hundreds of novelties besides. Fine French jointed dolls form the swell set in Santa Claus society. Their gowns are silks and satins and laces, and they wear real jewelry and entertain their doll friends in luxurious little drawing rooms. Laundry sets, canopied beds of rattan and lace, and toilet stands are some of the latest comforts of doll life. There is one toy at Schwarz's that every child would be delighted to find in his stocking. It is "The Little Artist," the figure of a clown that can draw pictures on an easel. It costs only $1.

It pays to buy at Vantine's.

The beautiful custom of giving and receiving gifts

which is so interesting everyone at this season of the year makes a visit to Vantine's of surpassing pleasure as well as profit. The exquisitely beautiful hand-made productions of the far East are particularly appropriate for gifts expressive of regard and esteem, and on the five floors of our immense establishment we have made greater preparation for holiday trade than ever before in our quarter of a century's history.

Three points about our business will probably interest you just now.

1st. We have the largest stock of Oriental goods in the world to choose from.

2nd. We have made sweeping price reductions in all departments.

3rd. All goods are marked in plain figures.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILK HANDKERCHIEFS; 850 dozen; embroidered and hemstitched; ladies' sizes: **80c, $1.35, 1.75, 2.15, 2.75, 3.75,** and **4.50** a doz.; men's sizes, **$2.85, 3.65,** and **4.75** a doz.

In lots of one dozen only.

SILK PIANO AND MANTEL SCARFS, handsomely embroidered: **$1.00, 2.50, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50, 5.50, 7.50, 8.00,** and **10.00**; in all the newest designs and colorings.

SATIN EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS; 45 inches square; fringed; $5.50, 7.50, 9.50, 10.50, and 12.50; all colors.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES MADE FOR ORIENTAL FURNISHINGS AND DECORATIONS.

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DISPLAYED IN THE SKIES

THE NOTABLE ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS IN DECEMBER.

Some Brilliant Heavenly Tableaux in Prospect—The Sun Will Reach the Extreme Southerly Point in Its Course.

The most notable astronomical event for December is the arrival of the sun, in its apparent journey around the earth, at the extreme southerly point in its course. For over five months past, or since June 20, the sun has been sweeping in a southerly direction, rising, culminating, and setting further and further to the southward each day, the half circle traversed above the horizon gradually shortening, while the daylight hours have been steadily increasing in duration. On Sept. 22 the sun "crossed the line" at the autumnal equinox, and, on Dec. 21, dashing around its southerly solsticial point, or "standing place," it starts out on its half-yearly journey to the northward. At the time when the sun reaches the southern solstice, the days all over the northerly half of the globe are at their shortest and the nights at their longest, and in the southern half the opposite conditions prevail, while the "astronomical Winter" in the north temperate zone begins.

Since midsummer the heavens have put on a somewhat changed appearance, showing that the heavenly scene-shifter has been right busy, and that he has evidently made up his mind that the setting of the Winter's tableaux shall equal in brilliancy those of the other seasons of the year. Magnificent Orion, the most striking and splendid of all the constellations, now greets us two or three hours after the close of evening twilight, with its splendid first magnitude stars Betelguese and Rigel. In the eastern side of the sky also, and further to the north than Orion, is the beautiful group of the Twins, with Castor and Pollux shining conspicuously as the brightest gems of the constellation. Still higher above the horizon, and a little south of the Twins, is the Bull, with

THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

NOVELTY AND VARIETY IN THE THEATRICAL PROGRAMME.

Beerbohm Tree and Gilbert Parker's New Play, Crane in a New Comedy, and Ada Rehan as Lady Gay.

The most noteworthy theatrical incidents of this week will be the production of "The Seats of the Mighty" by Beerbohm Tree at the Knickerbocker Theatre; the revival of "London Assurance," as an "old comedy," with costumes of the 1840 period, at Daly's; the performance of a new comedy by Mr. Crane and his company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and the beginning of the American tour of Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh.

"The Seats of the Mighty" is a dramatization by Gilbert Parker, the Canadian novelist, of his own best-liked book. It is the play Mr. Tree has selected to open his new theatre in London, Feb. 14, and he has brought over all the actors to appear in that performance, and all the scenery and costumes then to be used. At least that is the story. Mr. Tree has certainly imported a large number of actors, and a big supply of painted canvas and stage dresses. Among the actors are Kate Rorke, Janette Steer, Nina Boucicault, Marguerite Sylva, Frances Ivor, James Taylor, Lawrence Cautley, Lionel Brough, Gerald du Maurier, and Leonard Outram.

"The Seats of the Mighty" tells a story of love and jealousy at the time of the siege of Quebec by Wolfe. Doltaire, a natural son of Louis XV., a striking character in the book, is made the protagonist in the drama. Presumably he has been transformed as far as possible into a "sympathetic" personage.

Doltaire, who is in Quebec upon a mission for Mme. Pompadour, persecutes the young lover of Alixe Duvarney, with whom he is, himself, in love. Doltaire is conscienceless, cool, and resourceful, though he loves Alixe desperately. He plays a desperate game, even at the mouth of the cannon, to win the woman, and only gives up the struggle with his life. He meets death calmly, holding his watch and counting the minutes when he finds himself locked in the cellar of the Intendant's palace, with a mine of powder beneath him which the fire will soon reach. All the picturesque and stirring incidents of Mr. Parker's book have been woven into the play, and there is a preliminary story in the drama which does not appear in the novel. This treats of incidents in the Pompadour's rooms at Versailles, when Doltaire sets out to recover certain letters that are known to be in the possession of Captain Moray, a young English officer. Then the scene is transferred to Canada, and there are the riots and burning of the granaries of La Friponne, the gambling in the palace, Alixe's dance before the young cavaliers who had planned to take her lover from jail and whip him through the streets, the outwitting of Doltaire by the French girl, and, finally, the villain's death in the treasure vaults of the palace.

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Until very recently "London Assurance" was a very familiar play. From its first performance, in 1841, it was conspicuous in the common repertory for forty years. It was always played in the clothes fashionable at the time of the performance. It is, however, as artificial and antique as the eighteenth century comedy of intrigue upon which form it was modeled.

A few years ago Charles Wyndham revived it in London as an "old comedy," with dresses of the period in which it was written, and the experiment was successful. Soon afterward the companion play, "Old Heads and Young Hearts," was treated in the same manner at the Lyceum Theatre in this city. Every play that long survives passes through the same stage. Sooner or later it must be treated as an antique, a picture of manners in a past age, and dressed accordingly. "The School for Scandal" was accepted as a picture of contemporary life until after 1820.

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Some random recollections of this extraordinarily successful comedy, and some facts in its early history, may interest young playgoers. In 1841 Mme. Vestris and her husband, Charles Mathews, were lessees of Covent Garden Theatre, in London. The manuscript of this work was submitted to them by John Brougham, a member of their company. Brougham afterward claimed a share in the authorship. But the youngster who then called himself Lee Moreton and afterward took the name of Dionysius Lardner Boucicault, was successful in getting all the credit for it. Many changes were made in the text and much "business," long cherished in the traditions of the theatre, invented by the famous actors in the original cast, which included Mathews as Dazzle, "Cocksalmon" Farren as Sir Harcourt Courtly, James Anderson as Charles, Harley as Meddle, Mrs. Nisbet as Lady Gay, and Mme. Vestris as Grace Harkaway.

In this country Henry Placide was the first Sir Harcourt Courtly, but he had countless successors. Every "first old man" and many "leading men" included the elderly fop of the d'Orsay period in their repertories. One of the best of all the Sir Harcourts on our stage was Frederick B. Conway. At Wallack's the comedy was always in the repertory. At the Fifth Avenue Theatre, under Mr. Daly's management, it was frequently acted between 1869 and 1877.

At Wallack's, in 1872, there was a notable revival of the comedy with Mathews as Dazzle, (31 years after he had "created" the rôle;) Lester Wallack as Charles, John Gilbert as Sir Harcourt, John Brougham as Max, J. H. Stoddart as Meddle, J. B. Polk as Dolly Spanker, E. M. Holland as Cool, Plessy Mordaunt as Lady Gay, Helen Tracy as Grace, and Mrs. John Sefton as Pert.

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At Daly's "London Assurance" has never been acted, and Miss Rehan will have a rôle entirely new to her as Lady Gay. Stevens will be Sir Harcourt, Richman Charles, and Varrey Max.

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Arthur Bourchier is remembered as the young Englishman who briefly supplied the place vacated by John Drew in Mr. Daly's company. Violet Vanbrugh, now his wife, was here with the Kendals—the tall, angular young woman, with the Titian hair. Mr. and Mrs. Bourchier have lately been acting in the Royalty Theatre in London. They are now making a tour of this country.

To-morrow night they will present at the Bijou Theatre "The Chili Widow," an adaptation of "Monsieur le Directeur" by Bisson and Carré. William Blakeley, who used to be the actor of funny old men in Wyndham's company, and W. R. Elliott, who played the old Admiral in "The Schoolmistress," and the author in "A Pantomime Rehearsal," with Rosina Vokes, will be in the cast.

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"A Fool of Fortune," by Martha Morton, which W. H. Crane will produce at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow night, is a three-act comedy, founded, we understand, on a German original. The central figures are Elisha Cunningham, a Wall Street man, and his wife and two daughters. Cunningham, having "struck it rich" in a deal on wheat, has been abroad with his daughter Marjorie, looking at the various sights of Europe with all of the impatence of a man examining the quotations coming from a ticker. During his absence, Mr. Lloyd, his partner, thinking that he sees an easy way of making an enormous fortune, launches into a deal to corner the stock of a small railroad, the "tip" having been given that a larger road wants to buy up the smaller concern in order to increase its service.

Upon his return, Cunningham learns of the deal, and is compelled to go into it in order that the money then at stake may be saved. Ready money must be had, and he hypothecates his securities, sells his house, without the knowledge of his family, and goes so far as to raise funds on his life-insurance policy. The crisis comes, and through the treachery of an operator named Powers, who was in on the deal, Cunningham is ruined.

The old man is thrown upon the street without a penny, and is only saved from utter despair by the nobleness of his wife and family, who part with all of their belongings without a murmur. The family goes through trials of poverty, while the head of the house continues to go to the Street, a shadow of his former self, to deal in pennies where he once handled thousands of dollars. Through a stroke of luck he makes some money, goes into a big deal, and, by a brilliant coup, gets even with his old enemy, Powers.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

—"Secret Service" will run at the Garrick Theatre till the end of the season.

—"The Cherry Pickers" is still prosperous at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

—"Gebildete Menschen" will be kept in the bill at the Irving Place Theatre all this week.

—"The Broken Melody" will be presented by August van Biene and his violoncello at the American Theatre all this week.

—"The Courtship of Leonie" continues at the Lyceum, and "Two Little Vagrants" remains on view at the Academy.

—Pauline Hall, the Rossow Brothers, the Midgleys, and many other popular performers are at Proctor's Theatre on West Twenty-third Street.

—The fiftieth performance of "Brian Boru" will be given at the Broadway Theatre to-morrow night. Pretty souvenirs will be distributed.

—The one hundredth performance of "Rosemary" will be given at the Empire Theatre Tuesday night. The souvenirs will be unique and beautiful.

—"Santa Maria" will be continued at the Olympia Theatre until Dec. 11, when it will be sent "on the road." Mr. Hammerstein has not yet decided upon the play to succeed it.

—The Standard Theatre, after it has been swept and scrubbed, and a new knob put on one of the doors, will be reopened Dec. 14, when Robert Hilliard and his company will appear there.

—"Roaring Dick & Co." will remain at Palmer's Theatre all this week. E. S. Willard will begin a fortnight's engagement there Dec. 7 in "The Rogue's Comedy." The old name of the house, Wallack's, will then be restored.

—"Jack and the Beanstalk" continues merrily at the Casino. The changes made in it this week were designed to freshen it and make it gayer for the holidays. Madge Lessing, as the "principal boy" in this fairy play, is lively and charming.

—"My Friend from India," H. A. du Souchet's successful comic play, will be transferred to-morrow night from the Bijou Theatre to Hoyt's, where it will run until its popularity wanes. The scenery will be new, but there will be no changes in the cast.

—The Cherry Sisters will remain at Olympia Music Hall this week, together with the Florenz troupe, the Hanlons, Amann, the de Forests, Alexandra Martens, and the Poluskis. In the Winter Garden the "floor vaudeville" begins at 11 P. M.

—This will be the last week of "The Mandarin" at the Herald Square Theatre. Next week E. E. Rice will present there "A Gay Girl from Paris," a musical farce known in London as "The Gay Parisienne." The cast will include Clara Lipman, Joseph Herbert, C. A. Bigelow, Josephine Hall, and Charles Dickson.

—This week's bills in Boston: Hollis Street Theatre, "The Heart of Maryland"; Tremont, E. S. Willard in "The Rogue's Comedy"; Museum, Annie Russell in "Sue"; Castle Square, operetta; Boston Theatre, Imperial Opera Company; Bowdoin Square, P. F. Dailey in "A Good Thing"; Columbia, Joseph Hart in "A Gay Old Boy."

—Philadelphia bills this week: Chestnut Street Opera House, "The Sign of the Cross"; Chestnut Street Theatre, "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen"; Broad Street Theatre, Sothern in "An Enemy to the King"; Walnut Street Theatre, "Under the Polar Star"; Arch Street Theatre, "Aladdin up to Date"; Girard Avenue Theatre, "Esmeralda."

—At Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week Sibyl Johnstone and Lyon Adams will appear in a comedietta called "A Woman's Way," taken from a French piece, an adaptation of which, called "The Silent System," was acted by Agnes Booth and Constant Coquelin at a benefit performance some years ago. The variety bill will be long and interesting.

—Nellie McHenry will begin a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House tomorrow night in her new piece, "A Night in New-York." The story of the piece, which was written by H. Grattan Donnelly, tells of the adventures of two husbands and wives. Miss McHenry plays the dual rôle of a demure New-England maiden and Mlle. Henrietta, chanteuse eccentrique.

—John E. Redmond, one of the leaders of the Irish party in the British Parliament, will deliver a series of lectures in this country beginning to-night at the Broadway Theatre. His first subject will be "Fifteen Years in the English Parliament." Gov. Morton, the Mayor, Mr. Depew, Mr. Bourke Cockran, and Mr. T. C. Platt are announced as "patrons." Mr. Charles A. Dana will preside.

—James O'Neill will appear at the Murray Hill Theatre this week in "Monte Cristo." He has been the only Edmond Dantes of the stage for many years, and, with his revival of the Fechter version of the Dumas drama, has made a large fortune. Roland Reed will succeed Mr. O'Neill, Dec. 7, in "The Politician," which is a revision by Sydney Rosenfeld of the late David D. Lloyd's "For Congress."

—Mansfield's programme at the Garden Theatre this week will be as follows: Monday, "The Scarlet Letter"; Tuesday night and Thursday afternoon, "Richard III."; Wednesday, "A Parisian Romance"; Thursday night and Saturday afternoon, "Beau Brummell"; Friday night, "The Merchant of Venice"; Saturday night, "Dr. Jeykll and Mr. Hyde." "Arms and the Man" will be presented the week of Dec. 7. "Castle Sombras" will be produced Dec. 14.

—"A Naval Cadet," by Charles T. Vincent, will be presented at the Grand Opera House to-morrow night under the direction of William A. Brady. James J. Corbett will appear as the hero, Ned Cornell, a cadet, who invents a magazine gun. The gun is accepted by the Examining Board at Washington, but before it can be patented the design is stolen by a Frenchman, who takes it to Paris. Among the scenes are the steamship St. Louis in mid-ocean; the gymnasium at the Naval Academy, Annapolis; the Jardin de Paris, and a counterfeiters' den in the slums of Paris.

—A new group which has been placed on exhibition at the Eden Musée illustrates how wounded soldiers are cared for on the battlefield. It consists of nine figures, which are placed in a special alcove fitted up to represent part of a battlefield. In the background are the soldiers with their guns, in a struggle. From the field is a train of ambulances carrying the wounded. The main scene is a portion of a barn which is being used as a temporary hospital. A surgeon is binding up the wounds of a soldier whose arm has been shattered. By his side stands a Red Cross nurse. Other injured soldiers are near.

—The continuous performance at Keith's this week will present Press Eldridge and Bonnie Thornton, each of whom is to sing new songs. Max Figman will appear with Lillian Burkhardt (Mrs. Charles Dickson) in a new comedietta entitled "Dropping a Hint." Biondi will present an operetta. Others in the show include Leola Mitchell, "The Living Doll"; the Morellos and their trained dog, Sexton and Miller, Conwell and O'Day, Mazziotta, Loriaux, and Wandell, Dobson and Travis, Mlle. Flora, and the Lumiere Cinematographe.

—The Zedoras will appear at Koster & Bial's to-morrow night. There are four of them, and the youngest is Alar, the human arrow. She is shot from a catapult across the big auditorium. Mr. McConnell, who is an archaeological authority, says that this old-time engine of war resembles a mammoth crossbow. From this she is projected headlong, and is caught by her sister, who is suspended from a flying trapeze. This week the Barrison sisters will take their leave. They could take nothing we could better spare. Williams and Walker will introduce a cakewalk to-morrow night, and Dockstader, Werner and Rieder, O'Brien and Havel, and the Glinserettis will be in the bill, while the American Biograph will exhibit moving pictures of the Princeton-Yale football game.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes at the Opera House and the Concert Halls.

—Master Julius Schendel, pianist, will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Friday evening.

—Hans Kronold's second violin recital will take place at Steinway Hall at 8:15 P. M. Dec. 8.

—Miss Suza Doane, pianist, and Mr. Albert Gerard-Thiers, tenor, announce two recitals at Carnegie Hall on Dec. 7 at 8:30 and Dec. 10 at 8:30.

—Mme. Calvé sailed from Havre by La Champagne yesterday. She will make her re-entree at the Metropolitan Opera House on Dec. 11 as Carmen.

—The New-York Ladies' Trio will give its first concert at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening. Chaminade's trio, Opus 34, promises to be an interesting novelty.

—Mr. Perry Averill, baritone, and Mr. Orton Bradley, pianist, announce a series of three recitals at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall on the afternoons of Dec. 10, Jan. 7, and Feb. 4.

—The second of Messrs. Rubens & Andrews's opera musicales at the Waldorf will take place on Tuesday at 3:30. The singers will be Mme. Mantelli, Signor Cremonini, and Signor Ancona. Anton Hegner, 'cellist, will also appear.

—Martinus Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, whose peculiar appearance has won for him the sobriquet of "The Mephisto of the Piano," will give the first of his recitals on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8, at Carnegie Hall. Mr. Sieveking is now successfully playing in the West.

—Young Huberman will give his second recital at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, Dec. 5, when he will play Raff's Suite, Chopin's Romance from the E minor concerto, and Vieuxtemps's Ballade and Polonaise. This young artist is also announced as the soloist at the next concert of the Seidl Society in Brooklyn on Dec. 15.

—The second song recital of Mrs. Corinne Moore-Lawson will be given to-morrow afternoon at 3 in Chamber Music Hall. The programme includes compositions by Haydn, Handel, C. E. Horn, Bishop, A. Jensen, Franz Rier, Anton Dvorak, Victor Harris, W. H. Neidlinger, and George Henschel. Mr. Victor Harris will play the accompaniments.

—Mr. David Bispham, the American baritone of the Metropolitan Opera House, will give three subscription concerts during the season. The first of these will take place on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, at Chickering Hall. Mr. Bispham will be assisted by Mr. Charles Gregorowitsch, the Russian violinist, and Miss Marguerite Hall. Amherst Webber and Victor Harris will be the accompanists.

—Theodore Thomas, Anton Seidl, Walter Damrosch, Emil Paur, and Frank Van Der Stucken, America's five famous orchestral conductors, have engaged Mme. Teresa Carreno as soloist during her forthcoming tournée in the United States under Mr. Rudolph Aronson's direction. In addition to Mme. Carreno's concerts with orchestra, a number of piano recitals in New-York, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia are in contemplation.

—The plan of giving a series of grand opera matinées every Wednesday at the Metropolitan Opera House at popular prices appeals to all lovers of good music, and is very likely to attract large audiences from the suburban towns and cities adjacent to the metropolis. The first of these will be given next Wednesday, and Verdi's "Aida" will be the first work offered. All the operas will be presented with the same care as they receive at the night performances in the Metropolitan.

—The first public concert of the Manuscript Society's series will be given at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening. The programme will consist of John K. Paine's "As You Like It" for orchestra, Paul Miersch's "Indian Rhapsody," songs by Jessie Gaynor of Chicago, Frederic Grant Gleason's symphonic poem "Edris," Henry Schoenfeld's overture "In the Sunny South," songs by Louis R. Dressler, Rudolph Aronson's "Pickaninny Serenade," and Henry F. Gilbert's "Two Negro Idyls" for orchestra.

—The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Die Meistersinger," with the same cast as before; Wednesday afternoon, "Aida"; Wednesday evening, "Romeo et Juliette"; Friday evening, "La Traviata," Mme. Melba, Signor Cremonini, and Signor Ancona; Saturday afternoon, repetition of "Lohengrin," in German; Saturday evening, "Il Trovatore," Mme. Litvinne, Mme. Mantelli, Signor Campanari, and Signor Ceppi. At to-night's concert the soloists will be Miss Engle, Mme. Mantelli, Mr. David Bispham, M. Plancon, and the Russian violinist, Charles Gregorowitsch.

—The first concert of the Oratorio Society of the present season, which will take place on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 1, and Wednesday evening, Dec. 2, at Carnegie Hall, will be notable in that this will be Mme. Lillian Nordica's only appearance in New-York for the present season. The work to be performed is Verdi's "Manzoni Requiem," and the other soloists will be Mrs. Katherine Bloodgood, mezzo-soprano; Mr. George Hamlin, tenor, and Mr. David Bispham, baritone. The full chorus of the society will sing, and the New-York Symphony Orchestra will assist.

—The seventh popular concert given by the New-York Symphony Orchestra on Sunday evenings at Carnegie Hall, every seat in the hall at 50 cents, will take place Sunday next, Dec. 6, and will be the last of this series, owing to the fact that the orchestra leaves New-York to go on tour with the Damrosch Opera Company. This series of concerts has been one of the most successful ever given at Carnegie Hall, and it is a matter of regret that the orchestra's leaving the city should necessitate a break in the series, which will be resumed, however, on their return to New-York in the early Spring.

—At the second concert of the Symphony Society of New-York on Dec. 4 and 5, Herr Carl Hallr will be the soloist. The playing of the orchestra, which was so universally praised at the last concert, gives special importance to the "Romeo and Juliet" symphony, which will be performed. The programme in full is as follows: Part I.—1, Symphony, "Romeo and Juliet"; a, Feast at the House of Capulet; b, Love Scene; c, Queen Mab, (Berlioz;) 2, Gesangs Scene, for violin solo, with orchestra, (Spohr;) Herr Carl Halir. Part II.—3, Overture, "Spring," (Goldmark;) 4, Rondo Capriccioso, for violin solo with orchestra, (Saint-Saëns,) Herr Carl Halir; 5, "Fire Charm," from "Die Walküre," (Wagner.)

—The first concert of the season of the Musical Art Society, under the conductorship of Mr. Frank Damrosch, will take place at Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, at 8:30. The principal work to be performed will be Palestrina's "Missa Papae Marcelli." There will be songs suitable to the Christmas tide, and some part songs by Brahms, Cornelius and Leo Damrosch. A novelty is promised in the form of a Concerto by Bach, for viola da braccio, viola da gamba, and violoncello and bass, which will form a beautiful contrast to the vocal part of the programme. The subscription sale for the season, which consists of two concerts, the second taking place on March 18, is now open at the box office in Carnegie Hall, and will continue up to the time when tickets for the single concert are sold, which will be on Dec. 10.

HIGH SALARIES ARE DOOMED.

English Actresses Out of Work Because They Demand Too Much.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—It is whispered in prominent theatrical quarters that the high salaries now received by leading actors and actresses are menaced with notable diminution. The profession is getting overstocked, and eminent popular artists are finding themselves too frequently "at liberty" for prolonged periods.

Among the actresses who are at present politely announced as "resting" are Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Miss Evelyn Millard, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Miss Janet Achurch, Miss Marion Terry, Miss Lily Hanbury, and Mrs. Bernard Beers. Miss Millard has been "reciting" at ballad concerts, and Mrs. Campbell has been giving a reading at St. James's Hall. In addition, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Robins, and Miss Achurch have been playing at this week's matinées of Ibsen's "Little Eyolf." Their appearance has been in the nature of a gracious intervention, not a permanent engagement.

The high sums still demanded by these artists has something to do with their lack of continuous employment. The days are gone when a really capable actor or actress was considered paid with £10 a week, and the days are going when they can insist upon getting £80 per week.

Yvette Guilbert, the concert-hall singer, is a passenger on the American Line steamer New-York, which sailed from Southampton.

Hahne & Co.'s Christmas Opening.

Hahne & Co. of Newark, N. J., will have their thirty-ninth Christmas opening to-morrow. Seven acres of Christmas presents, and home and personal needs, with twelve hundred employes to do the selling and delivering. A superb Santa Claus window and other pleasing attractions will be offered to the public.

Such a display of Christmas gifts has never been see in New-Jersey. Prices generally are as low as those offered in New-York, and in a great many instances they are much lower.

Elks' Annual Lodge of Sorrow.

The Annual Lodge of Sorrow of the B. P. O. Elks in this city will be held in Hoyt's Madison Square Theatre next Sunday. A full and attractive programme has been arranged, and prominent members of other lodges throughout the country will take part in the exercises. Tickets for admission to the services may be obtained from members of New-York Lodge No. 1.

It is discouraging when you think you have purchased good clothing, paid a good price, and find it to the contrary.

We give you present and future protection. A year's guarantee that clothing will wear satisfactorily, or money back. Would give you still more if we knew how.

We offer a special line of Livingston's Worsteds. Suit to order, $16.00. Trousers, $4.00. Inverness overcoat, silk lined throughout, $20.00. Fine English drape tuxedo or full dress suits, silk lined throughout, $30.00. Our $18.00 kersey overcoats, lined with wool or satin, are worth double.

Suits completed in 10 hours, trousers in 5, if required.

Samples, Fashion Review, and Measuring Guide mailed free.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th St.

SHERIFF TAMSEN VINDICATED.

Mr. Robertson Finds the Charges Not Supported by the Evidence.

William H. Robertson, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to take testimony and report to the Governor with his opinion upon the charges that were made some months ago against Sheriff Tamsen, has vindicated the Sheriff.

Mr. Robertson's report to the Governor is a lengthy one, for in it he has considered and passed upon each of the nineteen charges separately.

In his findings Mr. Robertsen neither condemns nor criticises the Sheriff for his official acts, except to incidentally remark that he might have watched his subordinates more than he did, but in this connection he says the subordinates were properly vouched for before they were appointed, that strict rules were made for them, and that when disobedient they were discharged.

The charges were contained in six counts, the most important one being that in connection with the escape of Allen, Russell, and Killoran, United States prisoners who disguised themselves and walked out of Ludlow Street Jail.

The freedom these prisoners were allowed within the jail Mr. Robertson finds was due to the acts of the Warden, who disobeyed the Sheriff's orders, and so made the escape possible, and that it was impossible for an outsider to discover what they did within the jail, as while any one was gaining admission there was always ample time to remove all traces of wrongdoing and put the men where they belonged.

On the charge of appointing incompetent Wardens and keepers Mr. Robertson says the Sheriff took proper precautions, and that two of those implicated in the escape of Allen and others were old officials whom he kept in office because of their experience, and that Raabe, his Warden, was highly recommended for the position which he held.

In relation to the shaving of Allen, Killoran, and Russell and their daily intercourse, he finds that the Sheriff gave strict orders to the Warden to watch the men closely, to keep them in separate cells, and to have a guard always with them in the prison yard.

The charge that prisoners were allowed privileges upon the payment of $15 a week Mr. Robertson says was true, but that it was contrary to the Sheriff's orders, and that he did not know that the privileges were allowed; further, that the $15 a week board was paid directly to the city, and that the Sheriff derived no benefit from it.

The removal of Warden Raabe and Keepers Schneer, Schoen, and Hartnagle is commended, and the fact that the Sheriff was not indicted by the Grand Jury is referred to.

In the case of Warden James Archibald, who was alleged to have been intoxicated while on duty, and of Keepers Bennett and Buchanan for assaulting persons, Sheriff Tamsen is held to have made investigations as soon as possible, to have acted promptly, and to have properly removed the incompetent men.

Illingsworth, a Sheriff's guard, failed to take Inspector McLaughlin directly from the Court House to the jail. It is found that the guard was dismissed as soon as his action became known to the Sheriff, and that the Sheriff could not personally supervise the conveying of each prisoner from the Court House to the jail.

All the charges in relation to the Sheriff's auctioneers and the fees for sales are dismissed, it being held that the Sheriff did not allow his deputies to charge illegal fees, and that where extraordinary fees were charged it was by agreement with the attorneys in the cases, and that the Sheriff kept within a ruling of the court in this matter.

BROOKLYN'S SONG RECITAL.

Institute of Arts and Sciences Will Give One Wednesday.

The third song recital of the season at the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will take place next Wednesday evening at Association Hall, Bond and Fulton Streets. Mlle. Camille Seygard, soprano; Mr. Gwylym, baritone, and Herr Leo Taussig, 'cello, will be among the artists.

A special course of instruction in physical training will be conducted by Miss Jessie H. Bancroft, under the direction of the Institute, Tuesday afternoons, at 4, at the gymnasium of the Adelphi College, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place. The course will cover free-hand exercises and drills in light apparatus. The lectures Tuesday will be in the Department of Philology, at the Art Building, 174 Montague Street, at 4 P. M., Prof. A. V. W. Jackson of Columbia University will lecture on "Edmund Burke and the French Revolution." At 8:15 P. M. Prof. G. F. Wright will talk on "The Geology of the Ice Age and Its Relation to Ship Canals."

A Benefit for Mrs. Thompson.

A vaudeville entertainment will be given in the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-night, in aid of the widow of Leander Thompson, late advertising agent of the theatre. Those who will appear are Lew Dockstader, George W. Monroe, Zelma Rawiston, Col. Ward Bechtel, Alonzo Hatch, Pendleton and Moore, Montford and Duryea, Mary L. Bell, Connolly and Harrigan, Frank Mack, Begley and Marr, Julia Lee, Katy Mayhew, May Templeton, the Hewes, and Caroline Hull. Many of the numerous friends of the late Mr. Thompson have engaged boxes and seats, and those who have charge of the benefit are confident that the excellence of the volunteer performers will bring a crowd as great as the house can hold.

OUR FLAG IS RESPECTED.

Secretary Olney Denies Some Recently Published Stories.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Secretary Olney gave to the United Associated Presses to-day the following:

"The State Department authorizes the statement that the assertion made by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin that American women in Haskeui fled from massacre, not finding protection under the American flag, is an entire mistake; that the flag was neither furled nor insulted at that point, and that not an American man, woman, or child was at Haskeui during the massacre.

"Equally unfounded is the statement recently made in Chickering Hall by Miss Dr. Grace Kimball that only the English flag is respected in Turkey. During the massacre at Constantinople, she hurried by other flags and found protection under her own flag and the escort of the American Consul General. She passed through the streets where men were being killed by mobs and went safely under our flag up the Bosporus. Through scenes of mob violence all over Turkey, our flag and missionaries have been protected by Turkish troops. We have lost by incendiary fires at but two places, both far in the interior—the value being much less than the claims of England, France, and of Italy, for monks and priests killed, churches burned, or houses pillaged, and for which no indemnity has been paid. Every peaceful American arrested or detained has been released on demand of the American Minister. The demonstrations of revolutionists in Turkey are now the chief danger so far as our missionaries are concerned, whose safety is not promoted by intemperate expressions of public opinion, excited by appeals to sentiment regardless of facts."

This departure from the reticent course hitherto practiced by the department in reference to Turkish, Cuban, and Venezuelan matters, together with the fact that only yesterday several cablegrams from Minister Terrell at Constantinople were made public, emphasizes the impression prevalent in official circles here, that the relations between the United States and the Ottoman Porte are receiving considerable attention by Secretary Olney, now that the Venezuelan matter is practically out of his hands, and there is every indication that many long-standing causes of friction between the two countries are in course of settlement.

TO HEAR EX-PARTE MOTIONS.

The Justices Who Will Sit in Part II. During 1897.

The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the First Department, have assigned the other Supreme Court Justices to hold special and trial terms in the First Judicial District (this city) for 1897.

Justice MacLean, who has been sitting at Special Term and hearing ex parte motions, has been assigned to circuit duty to hear cases that will be tried before a jury, and the Justices who will hear motions and transact ex parte business in Part II., where most of the referees and receivers are appointed, are, in January, Justices Lawrence and Beekman; in February, Justice Pryor; in March, Justice Beach; in April, Justice Beekman; in May, Justice Smyth; in June, Justice Andrews; in July, Justices Lawrence and Smyth; in August, Justices Pryor and Beekman; last part of August and first part of September, Justice Beach; in September, Justices Andrews and Truax; in October, Justice Truax; in November, Justice Lawrence; in December, Justices Pryor and Smyth.

Mrs. Burnett Returns Home.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "A Lady of Quality," and "A Fair Barbarian," arrived yesterday on the steamship Campania. She has been abroad two years, and has recently been ill from an affection of the heart. She has spent most of her time in London and Kent. She said yesterday that she had dramatized "A Lady of Quality" for Daniel Frohman, and it will be produced first in New-York. She has another book under way depicting American society. Mrs Burnett started yesterday afternoon for Washington.

Gen. Stump Back from Europe.

Gen. Herman Stump, United States Commissioner of Immigration, who has been abroad for two months studying the condition of emigrants from Italian ports, was a passenger on the steamship St. Paul, which arrived yesterday. Gen. Stump said he had made a careful study of the question of the restrictions placed upon emigrants and the condition of those leaving foreign ports for the United States. He said that his investigations had shown that the immigrants of to-day are of a better class than they were a few years ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.

CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.

First Appearance of the Great

BIONDI.

Press Eldridge, Bonnie Thornton,

AND 40 OTHER STARS.

5TH AVE. Theatre. Eves. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
TO-MORROW NIGHT!
FINAL PERFORMANCE OF
HIS WIFE'S FATHER.
Tuesday (First time Here,)
MR.
CRANE
and his admirable company in a new and original comedy, entitled,
A FOOL OF FORTUNE
By MARTHA MORTON.
Seats on Sale Two Weeks in Advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
B'way and 41st St. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Handsomest and Safest Theatre in America.
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
ANDREW A. McCORMICK.....Manager
WHITNEY OPERA CO.
In Stange & Edwards's Romantic Opera,
BRIAN BORU
50TH TO-MORROW (MONDAY) EV'G PERFORMANCE. Handsome Souvenirs.
TO-NIGHT, SUNDAY, AT 8 P. M.
JOHN E. REDMOND, M. P.,
will deliver his great historical lecture,
"Fifteen Years in the British Parliament."

DALY'S BROADWAY AND 30TH ST.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2
Monday, Wednesday, Friday Ev'gs, Sat. Mat.
MISS
ADA REHAN
as Lady Gay Spanker in
LONDON ASSURANCE (1st time)
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Ev'gs. Wed. Mat.
Musical Japanese Comedy, The
GEISHA
Most fascinating play in town.

PALMER'S THEATRE. LAST WEEK.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinée Saturday at 2.
THE GREAT DRAMATIC SUCCESS,
ROARING DICK & CO.
By MAURICE BARRYMORE.
Direction of WILLIAM A. BRADY.
The Children's Festival, the most life-like picture ever witnessed on any stage.
NEXT WEEK—MR. E. S. WILLARD.

Palmer's, Dec. 7, two weeks,
MR. E. S. WILLARD
In THE ROGUE'S COMEDY,
by Henry Arthur Jones.
Sale of seats Monday, Nov. 30.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL, 8:15 P. M.
TO-NIGHT.
Grand Vandeville Concert,
with Maud Raymond, the Poluskis, Ed. Leslie, Beautiful Alexandra Martens, Ben Harney, Ammann, Walter Leon, the Boy Orator, and many others.
Adm. 50c, 75c, & $1.
Bill for the week still led by the unapproachable
Cherry Sisters,
who will produce their chef d'oeuvre, the Ben Bolt scene from Trilby.
Bal Champetre.
Two troupes of Quadrille Dancers from the Jardin de Paris. Orchestra and Military Band. All the features of Gay Paris.

OLYMPIA

THEATRE, 8:15 P. M.
Last week but one of the success of the musical season.
Santa Maria.
Cast includes Lucille Saunders, Alice Rose, Eleanor Elton, James T. Powers, Julius Steger, and Alfred C. Wheelan.
100th PERFORMANCE Dec. 12.
Winter Garden
11 P. M.
Floor Vaudeville, Arab Troupe, "Chuck" Conners, and Annie Wilson in the latest terpsichorean twists from the Bowery.
Match games with celebrated teams in the Bicycle Polo Number.
One Admission to All.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. Cor. B'way & 35th St.
CHAS. E. EVANS, Prop. | W. D. MANN, Mang'r
EVENINGS AT 8. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
LAST WEEK.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME,
DE KOVEN & SMITH'S
GREATEST SUCCESS,
THE MANDARIN.
65 COMPANY OF 65
30 ORCHESTRA 30
DEC. 7. THE GIRL FROM PARIS.
NOW NEARING ITS
250TH PERFORMANCE
AT THE DUKE OF
YORK'S THEATRE, LONDON.
SEATS NOW READY.

BIJOU THEATRE.
RUDOLPH ARONSON.....Manager
To-morrow (Monday) Evening,
Mr. ARTHUR BOURCHIER
Miss VIOLET VANBRUGH,
AND THE
LONDON ROYALTY THEATRE COMPANY,
Direction H. C. HUSTED,
Inaugurate Their Initial American Tour,
Presenting Their Latest London Comedy Success
THE CHILI WIDOW,
Performed by them 300 nights
At the Royalty Theatre, London.
Dec. 7th, Second and Last Week.
THE QUEEN'S PROCTOR,
Preceded by the 1-Act Comedy, "KITTY CLIVE."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
E. G. Gilmore & Eugene Tompkins..Props. & Mgrs.
NEVER EQUALED.
CHAS. FROHMAN'S GREATEST MELODRAMA,
Two Little Vagrants
Indorsed by the press
of the three leading cities of the world.
—N. Y. HERALD—
It recalls "The Two Orphans," and will have a long and successful run.
—LONDON TELEGRAPH—
Do go and see "The Two Little Vagrants."
—PARIS FIGARO—
An enormous success. Will outrun "The Two Orphans."
MATS. WED. & SAT., 2. EVE., 8:15.

LYCEUM, 4th Av. & 23d St.
Matinées Thursday & Sat'y.
Daniel Frohman.....Manager.
"A clever and interesting play."—Times.
"A very entertaining play."—Herald.
THE COURTSHIP OF LEONIE.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE LYCEUM COMPANY. "The Lyceum has cause to be proud of its new leading lady. Miss Mannering is one of the best actresses."—World.
"Her qualities are unmistakable."—Herald.
"Best actress seen in a long time."—William Winter.
The new comedy-drama by H. V. Esmond.
Overture at 8:15. Carriages at 10:40.

CASINO Evenings, 8:15.
Wed. & Sat. Mat. 2:15.
2D MONTH HOLIDAY EDITION.
LAST 4 WEEKS.
The Strange Adventures of
Jack and the Beanstalk.
WITH THE MARVELOUS ELECTRIC BALLET AND CHARMING BEAUTY SHOW

The New-York Times

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; evensong and sermon by the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS', UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-th Street.—The Rev. Julian Jaynes of West Newton, Mass., 11 A. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.—C. J. Hicks, Railroad Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and special musical programme, 3:45 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE REFORMED, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Madison C. Peters, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Harris E. Adriance, 4:30 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, Corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—The Rev. Arthur Little, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY, BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur; morning and evening.

CALVARY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. D. L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey, 3 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—The Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Kirkus, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, 30 West Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M.; the Rev. J. Preston Searle, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. J. Preston Searle, 11 A. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. W. T. Sabine, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. John R. Davies, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street.—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street.—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MARBLE COLLEGIATE, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—Anniversary of the New-York Port Society, addresses and singing in various languages, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson and special Mendelssohn musical service, 10:45 A. M.; sermon and chorus, 7:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor, 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Music Hall.—Prof. Felix Adler, 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Roderick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205-209 East Forty-second Street.—The Rev. T. Frederick Talcot, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Mr. Booth, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THE PEOPLE'S, Academy of Music.—The Rev. Anna Shaw, 11 A. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. Dr. Weir, 10:30 A. M.; the Rev. W. P. Anderson, 7:45 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES

AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 29, 1896.

The cabled rumor that Russia has secured the assent of Austria to the partition of Turkey is merely a rumor, and is not likely to have any more basis than inherent probability. But that it certainly has. If Austria were to be appeased by such compensation as Russia could find for her, Germany has no interest that should make her object, and Italy is in the Levant a negligible quantity. England might not require more for her acquiescence than a promise not to interfere with her in Egypt. France would of course view a Russian agreement to that effect with great disgust, but that is not a reason why it would not be made. In England itself there has been a deal of public writing and public speaking, including some from "the highest quarters," to wit, the Prime Minister, to the effect that the animosity between England and Russia is not founded on facts and ought to disappear. This may easily mean that if Russia guarantees the British protectorate in Egypt, England will acquiesce in a Russian protectorate in Turkey, while in the far East the two powers will divide the spoil. If they come to such an agreement, there is no power to gainsay it. It seems curious that Russia should not have made more political use of the British indignation over the Armenian atrocities, which it seems might be made to aid Russia's designs. But, in the first place, the Russians do not regard as fellow-Christians Christians who are not members of the Orthodox Church; and in the second place the Russian diplomatists, expert as they are in dynastic politics, have always shown themselves very maladroit in appealing to public opinion, which, in their own country, is not a political force.

THE QUESTION OF HOMES.

We hardly need to ask our readers' attention to the article we publish this morning describing the plans of the City and Suburban Homes Company. The public interest is intense in the question of the evils which this city suffers and the greater evils by which it is threatened from its tenement houses and its tenement population. The searching, impartial, and skillful inquiry conducted by Mr. GILDER'S commission showed us all what many of us did not know or did not realize as to the misery, shame, and danger of our crowded tenements. The investigations of Dr. GOULD of Johns Hopkins University have given us an opportunity to see how far, how disgracefully far, we are below the other great cities of the world in this respect. We have learned that this is the only city on the surface of the earth in which 1,000 human beings are packed upon one acre; that in the most huddled spaces of London hardly one-third of this density is reached, and that it is only in Bombay that there is any approach to it. Even there the population is but 760. We have learned, too, how eagerly and terribly death and disease respond to the invitation extended to them with urgency by such conditions of existence. And we know only too well what is the character of the population—men, women, and children—who swarm in these tenements.

The City and Suburban Homes Company proposes for these appalling evils a simple, practical, comprehensive remedy. It proposes to do, within the limits of its capital of $1,000,000, what can be done indefinitely as larger capital is invested on like plans. A million of dollars is a considerable sum to put into a real estate operation, into building and renting of houses to a large number of tenants, all of very small means, but it is by no means a formidable sum. It is large enough to enable the company to secure all the advantages of purchasing, contracting, and administering on an important scale. If success attends the enterprise—as there is no reasonable room for doubt that it will—that will be a demonstration that the enterprise is, on purely business grounds, a rational and remunerative one. On the business side the enterprise is neither an experiment nor a speculation. It is based on careful examination of the results achieved in similar work in other large cities. The company set itself to decide this plain question: Can very good homes—clean, healthy, light, airy, convenient, and roomy—be furnished at the average tenement rent at a cost that will secure the average return for money invested in buildings? The company did not guess at the answer. It did not let its benevolence warp its judgment. It investigated practically and carefully, as its officers would have done in regard to a railway or a mine. On the other hand, only this safe, moderate return was sought.

Having decided that as a sound and conservative investment its enterprise is justifiable, the company proposes to carry it on with capital drawn from a large number of subscribers, and, as far as possible, from the class that will most benefit by it. Its specific plans are described elsewhere. They relate first and chiefly to city tenements. Here the company will furnish for the rent now paid for the tenements we know, rooms that afford all the health and comfort that a separate house usually gives. Then there is a most carefully devised system for suburban homes, which will give corresponding advantages at a corresponding cost. We have described this enterprise as involving a comprehensive remedy for tenement-house evils. In our judgment it does involve just that. Of course the houses that this company can build will not go far toward the complete achievement. But they will prove that the achievement can be made complete. The good-will, the sound sense of this community can be trusted to do the rest.

Indeed, the names of the men who have undertaken this enterprise are in themselves practically such proof. What citizen of New-York is there who, if he had an important investment to decide upon, which his conscience strongly urged him to make as sure and effectual as possible, would hesitate to take the advice of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, CHARLES STEWART SMITH, R. FULTON CUTTING, D. O. MILLS, CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, or ALFRED T. WHITE?

The one element of supreme importance in this project is that it is absolutely independent of all public or governmental action. It is not benevolence at the expense of the taxpayers. It does not imply the right of a class—even the wretched tenement-house class—to benefit by the taxes paid by other classes. It does not imply the right of political agents to spend the public funds for charity. There is no charity in it. It is a business enterprise with a high purpose, which will produce priceless good and do no harm, direct or indirect, to any one.

NEW-YORK'S ATTRACTIVENESS.

We pointed out last Sunday some of the considerations which determined Americans who were "at their ease" and could live where they chose, to live in New-York. It is very largely the metropolitan institutions of New-York, in comparison with any other American town, that give it this attractiveness, though of course natural advantages have much to do with it also. The Winter climate of Washington, for example, is preferable to our own, though not very different, having over it about the same advantage that our own has over that of Boston, and that is perhaps the chief attraction that the political capital possesses. But it is powerful enough to influence a considerable number of persons to keep houses there for the Winter who are not drawn thither by either political or social interests. For, of course, the public entertainments of Washington are not to be compared with those of New-York. The only "institution" it possesses is the Congressional Library. In art it would be absurd to liken the Corcoran Gallery to the Metropolitan Museum, to say nothing of the stated and the occasional picture shows; and in music even more absurd to liken the occasional visits of opera troupes and wandering orchestras to the permanent operatic and orchestral "seasons" which we enjoy.

Of course there are not so many rich people from other parts who winter in Washington as in New-York, but they make more of a showing on account of the smaller size of the place. We cannot alter the climate of Manhattan Island, but in everything that comes of art and man's device it will be our own fault if we allow any other American city to have any advantage whatever over our own as a Winter resort, or as a permanent residence. We are all interested in making New-York attractive, and private as well as public efforts ought to be directed to this end. It is not to be denied that in the past one of the advantages of Washington has been the superiority of its municipal housekeeping. The streets, much broader and more open, have been better paved. There were miles of asphalt-paving at the capital before there was a mile of decent asphalt in New-York. Also they have been kept cleaner, though, thanks to Col. WARING, this superiority no longer exists. They have also been much easier to traverse on wheels, partly because the traffic of Washington is so much lighter, whereas we have not had in New-York a single street that is kept free from heavy traffic and reserved for carriages. It is now proposed that we shall have one such thoroughfare in Fifth Avenue, the main approach to Central Park, and therefore the chief resort of such as drive for pleasure. When Fifth Avenue is reserved for pleasure travel, and paved accordingly, the attractiveness of New-York as a place of residence for those who own carriages will be at once enhanced. This is a consideration that we particularly commend to the Aldermen who are about to pass upon the question whether a restriction shall be ordained and enforced.

But it is not only officials, but all citizens, who ought not only to take pride but to feel interest in maintaining the position of New-York as a metropolis by increasing its attractiveness as a place of residence. Almost every citizen can contribute something to this end. Every citizen who puts up a building can contribute to it very efficiently. In some capitals, notably in Paris, the authorities take charge of this, and prevent the private builder from embodying in masonry his own freaks or anomalies, or those of his architect. In New-York all this is left to the sense of propriety and to the civic pride of the individual builder. There is no one thing, of course, that so influences the attractiveness of a city as the character of its architecture. In respect of commercial architecture we are at present in an experimental stage, of which nobody can foretell the outcome, but it would be folly to deny that among the towering buildings that are the results of the elevator and the steel-frame construction, there are many which are really ornaments to the city and count among its attractions. In domestic architecture there need be very little restraint in our congratulations over the vast improvement that has taken place in the past generation. Thirty years ago the ideal residence of a prosperous New-Yorker was the four-story brownstone front, commonly one of a row put up by a speculative builder, of which each was exactly like its neighbor. There was no pretense of architectural interest in the dismal succession. Now, even the brownstone stratum of the town is interspersed with fronts of which the design shows an effort, often successful, for picturesqueness, individuality, and attractiveness; while above the brownstone stratum there are whole quarters in which these qualities are exhibited. Nothing could have been more fortunate for New-York than that the development of the west side by means of the elevated railroads should have been delayed until the progress of architectural skill and knowledge had enabled the builders to make it immensurably more attractive than the older quarters. A walk through the west side of New-York is, in fact, of itself very well worth a trip to New-York, while a residence in it provides a topic of daily interest. It is true that even the west side is still disfigured with architectural crudities and offenses, but it is nevertheless one of the attractions of New-York, and its attractiveness is becoming diffused through other parts of the city. It is true also that our public building is architecturally by no means up to the level of our private building, but even in this there are unmistakable signs of improvement, notably in the newer public schools and in the newer buildings for the Fire Department. We may well look forward to a time when New-York will add to its metropolitan claims that of being architecturally the most attractive of American cities.

FILTERED WATER SUPPLIES.

During this month there have been reported in Paterson, N. J., sixty cases of typhoid fever, and, as there were only ten cases there in October, the sharp increase indicates that the city may suffer in the near future from a serious epidemic of this disease. The number of cases in Paterson is not large enough to preclude the explanation that the germs of the disease have been distributed with the milk supply. Larger epidemics have been caused by the infection of the milk sold by only one milk dealer. This is shown by the history of the epidemics in Montclair, N. J.; Springfield, Mass., and Stamford, Conn. But it appears that the conditions observed at Paterson exclude such an explanation of the origin of the epidemic prevailing there now and point directly to the pollution of the public water supply as the sole cause.

Paterson takes water from the Passaic River, and this stream is contaminated above the intake by the sewage of several villages and by drainage from farmhouses and farm lands. A public water supply may be very seriously infected by only one case of typhoid fever in the watershed district. In Plymouth, Penn., 1,500 cases of the fever were caused by infection proceeding from a single case of the disease in a house situated two or three miles from the city and on the banks of the stream which fed the public reservoir. In Windsor, Vt., an epidemic of nearly 100 cases was caused in the same way, the source of infection having been one case of the fever in a farmhouse where sewage was discharged into a stream from which a part of the water supply was obtained.

Cities should procure water from sources which are not polluted, and which can be guarded, wherever it is practicable to do this. But in some places sources of this kind are not available or are excluded from consideration by the great cost of substituting them for others which are in use. It is reported, for example, that Paterson "cannot afford" to take advantage of distant and unpolluted sources of supply. For years it has been urged that Philadelphia should cease to take water from the contaminated Schuylkill and should go back to the mountains for water that is wholesome, but the great cost of the suggested change has barred the way. Chicago must take water from the great lake, and the city is now striving to prevent the pollution of its source of supply by diverting its sewage to the Drainage Canal by an expenditure of nearly $30,000,000.

It has been shown in recent years, however, that water supplies from polluted streams can be made wholesome by subjecting them to sand filtration. By the use of filtration works several large cities in Europe which formerly were cursed with a high-death rate from typhoid fever and other "water-borne" diseases have so purified their water—the sources of supply not having been changed—that the number of cases of such diseases reported by their health authorities is now very small. Such has been the experience of Berlin, Hamburg, and Rotterdam. Clearly this is the remedy which should be applied by every American city which has a polluted supply and a high typhoid death rate, and which finds it impracticable or very difficult to substitute unpolluted sources of supply for those now in use.

For example, Philadelphia might make the Schuylkill water wholesome by means of "subsidence" reservoirs and sand filtration. We notice that the Woman's Health Protective Association of that city recently employed Prof. HAZEN to make a careful investigation and to report as to the cost of subjecting the present water supply to the filtering process. He says that the entire cost of filters having a maximum capacity of 195,000,000 gallons daily in connection with the pumping stations now in use would be $8,400,000, and that the cost of maintenance and operation would be $166,000 per annum. This is not a high price to pay for the purification of the water used in so large a city, and the expense would be small in comparison with the great cost of procuring pure water from new sources.

The authorities in Paterson and other small cities should inquire as to the expediency of using filtration beds for the protection of their people. We recall the experience of a small city in the far West which promptly and cheerfully raised the money required for a filtration plant, after it had suffered from an epidemic of nearly 1,000 cases of typhoid fever—due to the pollution of river water by the sewage of another town—and which has been free from the disease ever since. The tax collected for the improvement was not a light one, but the money was wisely and profitably invested.

TROLLEY COMPETING WITH STEAM.

The victory won in a Connecticut court by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, in the suit by which that company sought to prevent the completion of a trolley road between the Cities of Hartford and New-Britain, appears to have stimulated the projectors of electric roads in that State to greater exertions. Plans have been completed for trolley lines which may extend the electric system centring in Hartford as far west of that city as Litchfield. The New-Haven Company's Naugatuck Branch will be paralleled from Winsted to Torrington, and the construction of about twenty-five miles of trolley line in that part of the State is projected. Parts of other branches of the steam company's main line are to be paralleled, and it will be possible to travel by trolley westward and northwestward from Hartford about thirty-five miles. That is to say, the Legislature will be asked to grant charters for these extensions, and the people directly interested are holding mass meetings in support of the projects. It is quite probable, for reasons of which we have spoken heretofore, that the trolley interests will have a majority in the Legislature.

The steam roads on each side of the Connecticut River are now paralleled for considerable distances, and recent extensions point to the completion of parallels between the Cities of Hartford and Springfield in the near future. A parallel from Hartford to the City of Rockville, fifteen miles, will soon be finished. At the next session of the Legislature the decisive contest between steam and trolley, with respect to suburban and interurban parallels, will take place.

In Ohio, the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company has undertaken to control trolley competition in a part of its territory by purchasing the electric roads in the City of Middletown, connecting them with its own tracks, and using electric power between Middletown and Hamilton. From the last-named city this electric service is to be extended to Cincinnati, over the lines of the steam company, which will thus offer to suburban passengers not only the fast service on its main lines, but also the advantages of trolley transfers and distribution in the outlying cities. Other steam companies may find it expedient to follow this example.

ENGLISH UNPOPULARITY.

The way in which Englishmen of culture, ability, and wide experience discuss the vexed problem of the unpopularity of their race really throws a good deal of light on the answer—if only the participants in the discussion were not blind as moles to what the light discloses. Recently the subject was taken up before the Franco-Scottish Club of Edinburgh by Lord REAY. The qualifications of this gentleman, as described by The Spectator, would seem to be ample and peculiar. "He is at once a Scotch peer and a Dutch noble; he was a diplomatist for years, and would, but for his accession to the Mackay clan, have risen high in that department of life; he governed for five years one of the most important Indian Presidencies; and he is a man almost devoid of intellectual prejudices."

What Lord REAY found to say about the disagreeableness of the English is summed up by The Spectator under one head—the "bewilderment" which the English "spirit of compromise" causes in the minds of other people. As far as other people's experience goes, the English spirit of compromise most often shows itself in some such proposition as this: "We are entitled to all, but you may have what we cannot take." That puzzles at first and afterward irritates, no doubt.

The Spectator, however, does not think Lord REAY'S explanation sufficient, and proceeds to give its own, under three heads. One reason, it says, "is accident. We happen to be in everybody's way. From the Russian to the Frenchman, no one can go anywhere in the world, or try to obtain a wider outlook for his people, without finding the Englishman either before him, or watching him with acute annoyance and a disposition to interfere." The writer is serenely unconscious that to call general and insatiable greed "an accident" is in itself extremely irritating to those who suffer from the greed.

The second reason is "jealousy." That, practically, is the same as the first, but in amplifying it The Spectator rubs a little more salt into the wound made by the first. "The English," he says, "who are wholly free from the feeling, replacing it by a sort of sulky pride, hardly understand how other races can be moved by it."

And, finally, there is the quality which The Spectator calls "separateness"—the quality that enables an "Englishman alone in a hostile province to rule it." By the instances given, we should say that this quality might fairly be described as a rooted racial contempt for others and a corresponding satisfaction with himself—a quality which beneath the veil of philosophic discrimination exists, unrecognized but conspicuous, in The Spectator writer himself. If only he could have a mental mirror to look into, how easy the explanation of his people's unpopularity would become!

COLLEGE SPORTS.

It may fairly be maintained that college football players go too far when they maim and slay each other on the field. The true and beneficial ends of the sport may be attained short of that extreme. At the same time critics of college pastimes ought to understand—some of them plainly do not—that football in its true estate is not a sedentary pursuit, like checkers or dominos. It is a rough and lusty sport at best, and in that quality lies its chief value. Boys under twenty and young men somewhat over that age, if they are properly constituted and in good health, have a superabundance of physical energy which cannot be satisfactorily drawn off by croquet or even by the hopping and plunging about of lawn tennis. Football answers the purpose admirably. It is of the very essence of the game that young men individually or in masses should traverse the field at great speed, and that they should occasionally collide. No harm worth mentioning results from these casualties if the game is played in the spirit of recreation and not in the spirit of war. But football is a degraded and ignoble form of contention when the breaking of bones, the smashing in of ribs, and brain concussion become a part of its deliberate and calculated technique. Its great defect as a game is its deplorable lack of precision. Mere hazard counts far too high in the percentage of factors that determine victory or defeat. Nevertheless skill does play its part, a large part, and the greater this part is, the more interesting and worthy of respect the game becomes. College students of the present day mostly go about the business of football in a very stupid and unworthy way. If they would substitute headwork, swiftness, and dexterity for mere weight and brawn and a capacity to slug, maim, and disable, the public would have a higher respect for their sportsmanship.

The sympathy of reasonable persons, however, is, we think, rather with the game than with its severest critics. If the ideas of these latter should prevail, a game of football would involve about as much active exertion as button-button. The notion that in their athletic exercises young men ought to demean themselves like a group of elderly ladies returning from church lies at the bottom of most of the railing at football.

To some extent current newspaper discussions of college hazing are based upon a similar misconception of American college life. The rigors of Faculty discipline have almost everywhere put a stop to brutal hazing. Most instances of the practice which now come to the public knowledge result in no physical harm to the victim. If the truth could be known, in a very large proportion of the cases the hazing doubtless does him much moral good. A great many boys go to college with minor defects of character which it is to their advantage to have cured while they are in the plastic state. Hazing, even if it be a little unpleasant at the time, is often an excellent remedy for these ill-bestowed peculiarities. Generally, too, students are fairly just in their selection of the offenders and their administration of the penalties. Men whose bearing and character command general respect are not molested. It is the bumptious and conceited boys, the persistent offenders against the rules of good fellowship and the etiquette of the college body, that receive the visitation. About every man of mature age who has had knowledge of college hazing will admit that except in cases where the custom was manifestly abused its observance was one not to be very seriously deplored.

The real and weightiest objection to most of the athletic pursuits of students is not that they are rough and call now and then for the police or the surgeon, for that rarely happens, but that they encroach to a degree out of all proportion to their importance upon the time which their practitioners ought to devote to the shaping and forming of their immature minds.

Cardinal SATOLLI'S denial that he has made any report to the Pope about the University of Washington, Cardinal GIBBONS, or Archbishop IRELAND ought to put at rest a number of foolish stories that have been in circulation. It is not unlikely that tnere are prelates in Rome as well as in America who dislike such American Catholics as the Cardinal and the Archbishop. It is extremely unlikely that the Pope would take any action adverse to either except upon the report of his own Delegate. Mgr. MARTINELLI has not been long enough in this country to report upon so complicated and critical a matter. If any report had been made, it would have been by his predecessor, who now denies having made any.

Sportsmen who still have some misgivings about the use of smokeless powder will be reassured by the results of experiments made under the supervision of the War Department, which are thus set forth by Secretary LAMONT in his annual report:

"Smokeless powder of American manufacture is used in the .30 calibre rifle and carbine service ammunition. Severe tests, which will be continued, have been made to determine the stability of this powder. Cartridges containing the several varieties of powders used in service have been exposed to the weather through Winter and Summer for periods of from nine to fourteen months, and then tested in comparison with others of the same date of manufacture which had been stored with great care. Other lots were stored for from six to twelve months in the dry climate of Arizona and then tested along with similar ones which had been stored in a damp climate. In no case did the powder subjected to these tests show any loss of stability."

The trouble with the early makes of smokeless powder, and one not yet altogether overcome, was that in using ammunition that had been kept on hand for some time subject to variations of moisture the gunner was never quite sure whether the explosive force developed would be barely sufficient to roll the shot out of the muzzle or greatly in excess of the limit of safety for the barrel. This uncertainty arose from the fact that smokeless powder has not been an altogether stable compound. The War Department experiments indicate, however, that the manufacturers are approaching absolute stability.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Now that the transmission of electrical power developed at Niagara is in practical operation, and its utilization at Buffalo an assured success, interest has revived in the plan to apply a portion of the available energy to the propulsion of boats on the Erie Canal. Tests made last Summer at Tonawanda proved that the idea is perfectly feasible, and bonds of the Erie Canal Traction Company have been disposed of in England to the amount, it is said, of $2,500,000. Some of this money, according to the Buffalo papers, is already at hand, and the work of equipping the line is to begin at once.

—Maryland's Sons of the American Revolution have just received from Brooklyn a relic which they value highly. It is a piece of granite from beside the doorway of the old Cortelyou house, around which 400 Maryland soldiers made their desperate charges upon the British troops in the battle of Long Island on Aug. 27, 1776. At that time the house which still stands near Prospect Park, was owned by one NICKLAUS WEGHTS, from whose hands it passed to the CORTELYOUS in 1790. The stone was sent to Baltimore by Col. LOOMIS L. LANGDON, accompanied by a signed certificate attesting its genuineness. The relic will be decorated with an inscribed silver plate, and preserved in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society.

—When the Senators get back to Washington they will be able to test, and doubtless to enjoy, the effects of a new and elaborate system of ventilation with which their part of the Capitol has been equipped since their departure. Hitherto the air in the Senate Chamber has always been far from pure, and sometimes, at the end of long sessions, it was entirely unfit to enter human lungs. This, naturally, affected the health of the great men who breathed it, and more than one sanitarian has been disposed to find in the lack of ventilation an explanation of the fact that Senatorial speeches are so rarely worth listening to. However that may be, there will be good air enough for everybody in the Senate hereafter if the plan adopted turns out to be the success expected. The legs of every chair in the chamber have been perforated, and through them tubes from fans in the basement will send constant gentle streams of fresh air. The system has been proved effective in one of the Boston theatres.

—Extreme interest attaches to the statements made by MORITZ ROSENTHAL in regard to underclothes. The great violinist is a person who has visited cities in more lands than a few, and he doubtless knows, and to some extent has always followed, the customs prevalent among their best-dressed citizens—yet he now reveals that it took a strong hint from the vigorous American climate to arouse in him appreciation of the fact that others than infants and people extremely old need to cover themselves with more than one layer of textile fabrics. Just what the musician means by "underclothes" is not clear. There are degrees of underness, and it would be absurd to suppose that ROSENTHAL has hitherto been playing the fiddle in places of public resort with his coat buttoned up close to his chin, or that, by throwing it back in a moment of passionate struggle with some harmonic difficulty, he not only acquired the influenza, but, at the same time, disclosed to an astonished audience—even a Chicago audience would have been astonished—what might be called the superficiality of his habilimentation. Such irrepressible emotion would have been excited that even the professional critics would have both noticed and noted it. As nothing of this sort has been reported, it can be taken for granted by those who have not seen ROSENTHAL that the wearing of a shirt of some sort will not be wholly a novelty to him, and assurance may be given that it will be quite safe for the young person to attend his concerts, not only in chilly weather, but also on days not so warm and pleasant that attacks of influenza need not be feared.

PERSONAL.

—OLIVER ELISON of Concord, Neb., has secured letters patent on a combination of sixteen windmills acting in conjunction with one windmill and doing work of a kind not stated. The Topeka Capital hints that Mr. ELISON stole his idea from another now almost forgotten resident of Nebraska, but then The Capital is a gold paper, and slurs on Western enterprise and ingenuity are just what one would expect from it.

—Somebody who has just returned to Rockville, Conn., after a long stay in Cuba is quoted by The Springfield Republican as asserting that many Spanish officers have made enormous amounts of money since the war began, and that they have no desire to see it end. Gen. WEYLER himself, according to this authority, has already accumulated something like $3,000,000 as his share of the plunder. This is a large story, but that fact does not disprove its truth. There are many characteristics of the Spanish system of campaigning that are explicable only in some such way as this.

—Three years ago a San Francisco importer named BERGMAN protested against the valuation put upon some goods in which he was interested by an examiner named STACKPOLE, and later by another customs official named FERRE. The case went to the Board of General Appraisers, and was not decided until last week. Meanwhile, BERGMAN, STACKPOLE, and FERRE have died, and there is nobody in the city with interest enough in the matter to ask whether the decision is in favor of the importer or against him. This is regarded by the San Francisco papers as proofs that the Board of General Appraisers acts too slowly. The conclusion would seem to be justified.

—One cannot help wondering what the emotions were that took possession of the Muses last week when they were informed, as informed they must have been, that Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN had just fallen into the River Tweed. Equally interesting would it be to know whether it was a sigh of relief they heaved, or some other kind of a sigh, when they learned, a few minutes later, that a wholly unauthorized and unofficial boatman had rescued their imperiled votary from the river, limp and white, indeed, but still alive. The Muses are feminine, and, therefore, little likely to contemplate with indifference, much less to desire, the moist demise of anybody, even a Tory Laureate; but they are pagans, and pagans of the artistic temperament at that, so it is not quite certain how they will view the boatman's interference with the designs of Fate. These are extremely delicate and difficult problems. Among mortals, of course, there will be no regret that Mr. AUSTIN was not drowned. Far from it—so far that we will all rejoice, calmly, but sincerely, that he was rescued. As a mere matter of academic curiosity, however, and strictly in connection with the Muses, the queries indicated above deserve consideration.

Mr. Redfield's Acknowledgment.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am just in receipt of your letter of yesterday, Nov. 24, with its inclosed check for $100, the same being in award for the prize motto for THE TIMES, selected by Mr. R. W. Gilder. Allow me to thank you heartily for the favor, and also to express my appreciation for your kind congratulations, as well as for the compliments of the Sunday editorial. My very best wishes I offer for your continued prosperity on the old reliable lines.

D. M. REDFIELD.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 25, 1896.

EXPERIENCE.

A child laid in the grave ere it had known
Earth held delight beyond its mother's kiss;
A fair girl passing from a world like this
Unto God's vast eternity alone;
A brave man's soul in one brief instant thrown
To deepest agony from highest bliss;
A woman steeling her young heart to miss
All joys in life, one dear one having flown;
These have I seen; yet happier these, I said,
Than one who, by experience made strong,
Learning to live without the precious dead,
Survive despair, outlive remorse and wrong,
Can say when new grief comes, with unbowed head,
"Let me not mourn! I shall forget ere long!"

—Alice Marland Rollins in New-York Ledger.

HEALTH AND PROFIT

Scheme for Tenements Worth Living in Which Shall Pay Interest on the Investment.

COMPANY'S STOCK TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

Solution of a Great Problem Without Appeal to Charity—Plans of the Buildings and Some Sanitary Arrangements.

Philanthropy of the most practical character, in regard to the housing of wage earners, will manifest itself Tuesday, Dec. 1, in a disposal of the capital stock of the City and Suburban Homes Company by public subscription.

The company was incorporated July 7 last, and its offices are at 281 Fourth Avenue. Its objects, as stated in its prospectus, are:

"To offer to capital what the Directors believe to be a safe 5 per cent. investment and at the same time supply to wage earners improved, wholesome homes at current rates. It will provide the very best accommodations from the standpoint of hygiene, and the largest degree of home comforts consistent with a fair return upon the capital invested."

This is the business scheme of the incorporation. It is a plan that deprecates philanthropy of the ordinary sort and seeks to do good, not only practically, but in the offering of a paying investment. Underlying the plan and scope of the enterprise are all the motives that for years have impelled those who have sought to improve the condition of tenement dwellers, such as decency, hygiene, and the raising of the morale of such dwellers. As the promoters say:

"Philanthropy, pure and simple, will never greatly improve the housing of the people. The problem is too vast. After all the philanthropic money is turned into homes, it will be only a drop in the ocean of want, but if it can be shown that the best class of model dwellings can be built, and at the same time prove safe investments, yielding regularly the full ordinary rate of interest, they will contain within themselves the germ of life and development. Capital will be attracted to this field of investment, and, presently, the rookeries and the slums, with their attendant immorality, drunkenness, sickness, epidemics, and frightful death rates, will have disappeared, and 'Home, sweet home!' will cease to be a bitter irony, and be transmuted into a happy reality."

The capital stock of $1,000,000 of the City and Suburban Homes Company will be offered for public subscription on the date named by Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., the United States Trust Company, the Fifth Avenue Bank, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

The shares are $10 each, and are entitled to an annual cumulative dividend of 5 per cent. Desire to make the shares popular and within the reach of wage-earners dictated their denomination. The enterprise was conceived wholly in the interest of such toilers, and its promise of success is based on the fact that it has been planned on the lines of like schemes that are safely profitable. The shares should be more attractive than savings bank deposits, because of the higher rate of interest. In times of necessity, there could hardly be difficulty in turning them into money.

Although the company was incorporated in a time of financial depression, the disposition of investors toward the enterprise has been thoroughly and satisfactorily tested. At once $845,000 of the capital stock was underwritten, and in addition the subscriptions to date amount to $344,000. But for the Presidential campaign, the Directors would have started to build soon after incorporation. As to the distribution of shares, the prospectus of the company says:

"The company, however, desires to distribute its stock as widely as possible, because the larger the circle of people financially as well as morally interested in practical housing reform, the larger will be its development. The more subscriptions the company receives for 5, 10, 50, and 100 shares each, the better will its Directors be pleased. It is expressly stipulated that the underwriters stand simply as guarantors, and that whatever proportion shall be subscribed upon the public offering of stock shall be deducted from their quota. In this way all parties are accommodated."

The first block of city homes to be constructed by the City and Suburban Homes Company will be built on a plot of ground between Tenth and Eleventh Avenues, fronting on West Sixty-eighth and West Sixty-ninth Streets. The space to be occupied consists of nineteen city lots. The location is at the north boundary of the tenement region on the west side. The tenants of the new homes will not merely be surrounded by better hygienic conditions, but will be in a neighborhood where there are elevating instead of degenerating influences at work. The buildings to be constructed are after the design of Ernest Flagg.

Valuable Land Secured.

This first operation by the City and Suburban Homes Company is made possible through the action of Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark. She has turned over her land to the company on an appraised valuation in return for shares of its capital stock at par. She also makes a cash subscription to the capital stock of the company, which, together with the price of the land, will amount to half of the value of the land and buildings when completed. The remaining half, in accordance with the policy of the company, and as is often the custom of the most successful British model housing companies, will be borrowed on mortgage at a rate of interest so low that, to pay 5 per cent. on its share capital, the company will not be compelled to earn more than 4½ per cent. on its entire investment; the resulting advantages being larger, better-built, healthier, and more comfortable homes for its tenants at rentals no greater than are now paid for wretched quarters.

Architect Flagg was, with James E. Ware, recommended to the City and Suburban Homes Company by the Committee on Model Apartment Houses of the Improved Housing Council, of which Richard Watson Gilder is Chairman and William H. Tolman Secretary. The organization of the City and Suburban Homes Company was promoted by the council.

The council was the direct outcome of the improved housing conference held in this city last March under the auspices of the Department of Dwellings, Constant A. Andrews, Chairman, and of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, R. Fulton Cutting, President. The council's Committee on Model Apartment Houses, Joseph S. Auerbach, Chairman, and Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary, at once organized a competition of architects to secure plans for a block of city model apartment houses. The conditions were rigorously drawn to eliminate the existing evils of tenement construction and to secure for tenants the largest possible apartments, the best sanitary arrangements, family privacy, and the maximum of home comforts at rentals no greater than now paid, and at a cost to the company that would permit annual 5 per cent. dividends on the investment.

Twenty-eight architects competed, among whom were Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes and Henry B. Herts, two young New-Yorkers who are studying architecture at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, with a view to making tenement architecture a specialty.

The plans submitted were judged by a commission, consisting of Dr. E. R. L. Gould, W. H. Folsom, agent for the Improved Dwellings Association, and A. W. Longfellow, a distinguished Boston architect, with large experience in tenement planning.

The commission had an exceedingly delicate task to perform, having to keep in mind the economic outcome as well as the sanitary and housekeeping excellences presented by the various plans. Many designs, meritorious from the standpoints of hygiene and comfort, and well adapted to cheap land, the commission found would fail to yield the requisite financial return if built upon the high-priced land of New-York City. They finally recommended to the company the plans of Messrs. Ware and Flagg.

The first house of the company, at Sixty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will be typical of the others to be built. It is intended to make all as perfect as science to date can make them, while keeping the cost within a limit where a moderate but certain interest on the investment may be earned.

Style of Apartment House Chosen.

Heretofore architects and builders of tenements have confined themselves generally to the regular city lot, 25 by 100 feet, and it is probably safe to say that on such lots it is impossible to build tenements that shall yield even a very modest return if sufficient ground is left unbuilt upon to provide enough light and air. By building, however, on sites 100 feet square almost perfect hygienic results may be obtained, buildings may be erected in the most substantial manner, giving as large a rentable area as in the old style buildings, and yet at a considerably less cost for construction. It is simply the difference between scientific and unscientific plannings.

The chief objections to the old-style tenements are contracted quarters, lack of family privacy, and promiscuous toilet arrangements, inviting moral deterioration; lack of light and air, and of sanitary accommodations, insuring a large death rate, and danger from fire—that ever-present tenement horror. All of these are wickedly cruel when such houses are new; when they become old, dilapidated, infested with vermin and infected with disease germs, they are a disgrace to humanity and a menace, not only to the health of the unfortunate residents therein, but to the health of the whole community.

The unit of the plans of both Mr. Ware and Mr. Flagg is a building 100 feet square with an interior court about 30 feet square, ventilated to the street either by narrow passageways or from the street through the basement; additional light, air, and ventilation being provided by recessed courts 18 feet by about 60 feet opening from the street.

Mr. Ware's plan divides the block of 200 by 400 feet, for which competitive plans were asked, into four separate structures. At each avenue end of the block are two connecting buildings, each 100 feet square, with the rear opening upon a courtway 13 feet wide, extending from street to street. On the interior of the block facing on each street are two precisely similar buildings separated at the rear by an east and west courtway 20 feet wide, and terminating at either end in the north and south courtway noted above.

In Mr. Flagg's plan an east and west courtway 20 feet wide runs through the centre of the entire block, and the square interior courts, which of course are open to the heavens, are additionally ventilated through the basement. In Mr. Ware's plans these square interior courts are connected by narrow alleys, with the transverse courtways opening to the streets.

Mr. Ware has adopted the French plan of a main entrance from the street into the central court, from the corners of which start the stairways, four to each 100 feet square building. Mr. Flagg's entrances are from the recessed courts opening on the street.

A salient feature of these houses is a minimum of danger from fire. Each 100-foot building is divided into four compartments by unpierced fire walls, running from cellar to roof. The structural elements will be either fire-proof or slow-burning. All stairways will be non-combustible and inclosed in fire-proof compartments of brick.

Arrangements and surroundings that conduce to clean living and self-respect have received the most careful attention. Every architectural device to secure a maximum of air and light has been taken advantage of. Every apartment, whether it have two, three, or four rooms, is complete in itself, with its private water closet, laundry, tubs, &c., while special attention is given to all the little "human nature" features, such as closets, pantries, dressers, mantels, &c., so dear to the heart of every housekeeper, whether she lives in a tenement or a palace, and which add so greatly to the ease of making a home orderly, attractive, and comfortable.

Baths, Heat, and Lighting.

Not the least of these provisions is the item of baths. The Tenement House Committee found a population of 255,033, of whom only 306 could properly bathe where they lived. This situation will be alleviated, however, next year, by the completion of the first municipal bath, to be erected at a cost of $200,000 in the Hester Street Park.

Nor is this all. The promoters of this scheme of housing will do nothing by halves. Their plans may appear optimistic and hardly possible of realization, but every detail of the enterprise will be carried out. In the buildings of this company the smallest bedrooms will contain seventy square feet of floor area and must be not less than ten feet in length by seven feet in width; and the smallest living room must contain 144 square feet. In addition to the laundry tubs in each compartment, commodious laundries will be furnished, equipped with all the modern appliances, and steam drying rooms, where a washing may be dried in fifteen or twenty minutes. Tenants will have the privilege of doing their washing in their rooms and of drying their clothes on the roof or in the yard, as is the custom at present, but this is an eyesore, a nuisance, and unhealthful, and it is hoped that housekeepers will soon learn to prefer the machine-furnished laundry with its quick drying rooms, so greatly reducing their labor, and which will at the same time render their living rooms so much more healthful and comfortable.

Gas will be introduced throughout the buildings. The company will light and clean the halls, courts, passages, &c. There is under consideration a system of gas ranges whereby housekeepers may have fire only when and in what quantity needed. This would certainly result in much cooler dwellings during the Summer, and would save a vast amount of fuel and the trouble, work, and dirt of coal and ashes. It is probable that the company will supply hot water throughout the buildings without extra charge. This will be supplied by the central boiler system, which will furnish the hot water and steam for the laundries, drying rooms, the heating of halls and stairways, and for the baths, of which there will be extensive and perfect systems.

The surroundings of the houses will not be neglected. The setting will be worthy of the gem. The borders and sidewalks will be as trim as may be possible to set off architectural façades. Even roof gardens are talked of.

The officers and Directors of the City and Suburban Homes Company are Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, late of Johns Hopkins and Chicago Universities, President; Samuel D. Babcock, Vice President; Charles Stewart Smith, Treasurer; Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary; Directors—R. Fulton Cutting, Chairman; Joseph S. Auerbach, John D. Crimmins, W. Bayard Cutting, Adrian Iselin, Jr., D. Ogden Mills, Isaac N. Seligman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Alfred T. White, and George W. Young; Joseph S. Auerbach, Counsel.

Some of Those Interested.

Many of these are identified with the better homes movements of the end of the century. Dr. Gould is a publicist on the subject, and studied the housing question here and in Europe as Special Commissioner of the United States Government. Messrs. Babcock, once a partner of George Peabody, the practical philanthropist; Mills, Vanderbilt, and R. F. and W. B. Cutting have been active in the cause of tenement reform, and are shareholders in the Improved Dwellings Association of this city, a very successful enterprise. Mr. White began to build model tenements in Brooklyn twenty years ago. Mr. Seligman is also a shareholder. At New-Rochelle Mr. Iselin has built cottages for clerks and men who earn small salaries.

Others who have taken an interest in the enterprise are J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Jacob H. Schiff, George J. Gould, W. C. Schermerhorn, Seth Low, Miss Hannah N. Lawrence, David G. Leggett, M. Bayard Brown, Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, Morris K. Jesup, William D. Sloane, R. R. Bowker, Miss E. Aymar, Miss A. G. Johnson, William E. Dodge, W. D'H. Washington, Percy R. Pyne, Jr., Miss Anna T. Van Santvoord, James Loeb, Edward Marshall, William H. Tolman, Mrs. R. C. Lincoln, the Misses Dike, D. W. Bishop, and S. C. Van Dusen.

The City and Suburban Homes Company begins business under no pecuniary charges whatever. The hardest-worked men of large affairs have given it their time and labors without stint. Office rent has been furnished free, and lawyers and bankers have made no charge for their services. There has been no expense whatever for commissions or fees of any kind. Their aims were unselfish, and they started to mature their plan when the Tenement House Committee, of which Richard Watson Gilder is Chairman, startled the community in 1894 with the declaration that New-York possessed the worst tenement system in the world. The disclosures of Mr. Gilder's committee included the fact that in the thirty-two acres bounded by Second, Columbia, Rivington, and Clinton Streets and Avenue B there were huddled a population of 986.4 to the acre, only approached in the world by a district in Bombay, with 750.66, one in Prague with 485.4, and one in London with 365. With this revelation came the tracing of frightful mortality, especially that of infants, to crowding and bad housing, disregard of hygiene, want of air, and lack of bathing facilities except during the three months when the free salt water baths are open.

Investigation showed that the death rate among children under five years of age runs up to 254.4 per thousand in the rear tenements of the First Ward, while under the most favorable conditions it is only 30 per thousand. This is a "slaughter of the innocents" compared with which the butchery of Herod over which centuries of Christendom have shuddered sinks into insignificance. Under the same conditions, too, the general death rate rises from an average of 21.03 for the entire city to 61.97 and in some of the recently condemned rear tenements to 73 per thousand.

The City and Suburban Homes Company has a plan of suburban homes which is expected to form an important branch of its activities. It has already received 372 applications to participate in its advantages.

The company will not compete with building and loan associations.

Suburban Homes Also.

The method of operation will be as follows: The sites before being absolutely selected will be submitted to the judgment of would-be purchasers who will visit them and state whether they would like to live there. A location which pleases the majority will then be purchased. A sufficiently large area will be bought or secured under option to build up quite a good-sized colony. There is an important advantage in this, because the company is enabled to protect the locality from nuisances and anything which would have the effect of diminishing values. Thus the workingman will be secure in the possession of a property which by the time he has it all paid for will certainly have increased largely in value.

Applicants for homes visiting the company's office will select a type of house from plans presented for their approval. The company, when application has been made for, perhaps, twenty-five or fifty houses, will proceed to build. In this way a great saving is effected, the prospective purchaser reaping the entire advantage, as the company operates within fixed limits as to profits, taking advantage neither of enhanced value of land due to its own improvements, nor the saving effected by building on the wholesale.

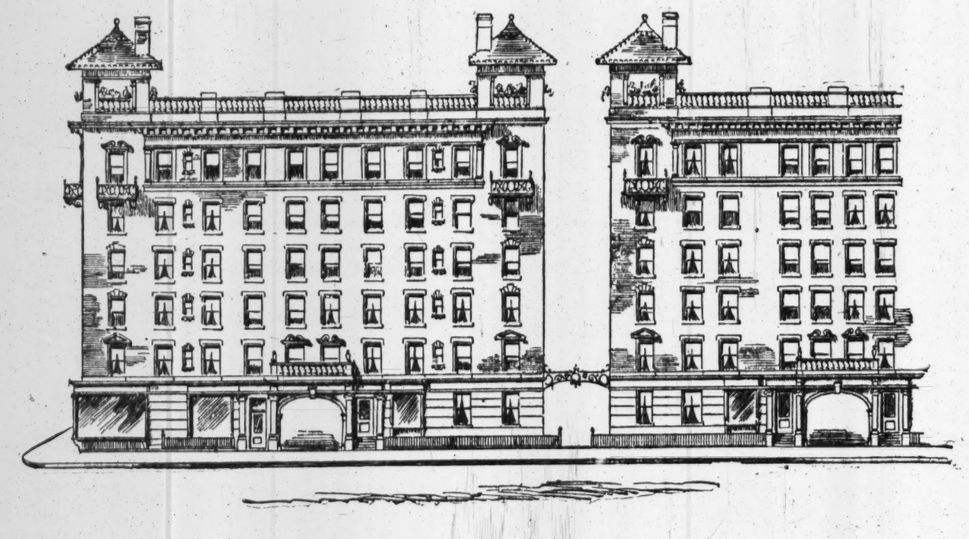
Sites must be selected within the area owned by the company. The methods enable a wage-earner to get what he wants, both as regards lot and house. Nothing is anticipated. The company builds on demand. Speculation of every kind is eliminated.

When a house is ready for occupancy, the purchaser pays 10 per cent. down, and selects a period of ten, fifteen, or twenty years in which to acquit himself of his debt in monthly installments. The company also insists that he insure his life, so that in the event of his death, his family may be sure of retaining the home. The obligations of the insurance policy are assured by some well-known life insurance company. The premium payments are not onerous to the borrower. The company attends to the payment of premiums, so that all the wage earner has to do is to undergo proper medical examination. The company regards this life insurance feature as particularly important and valuable. It will therefore insist upon insurance in every case where it may be effected.

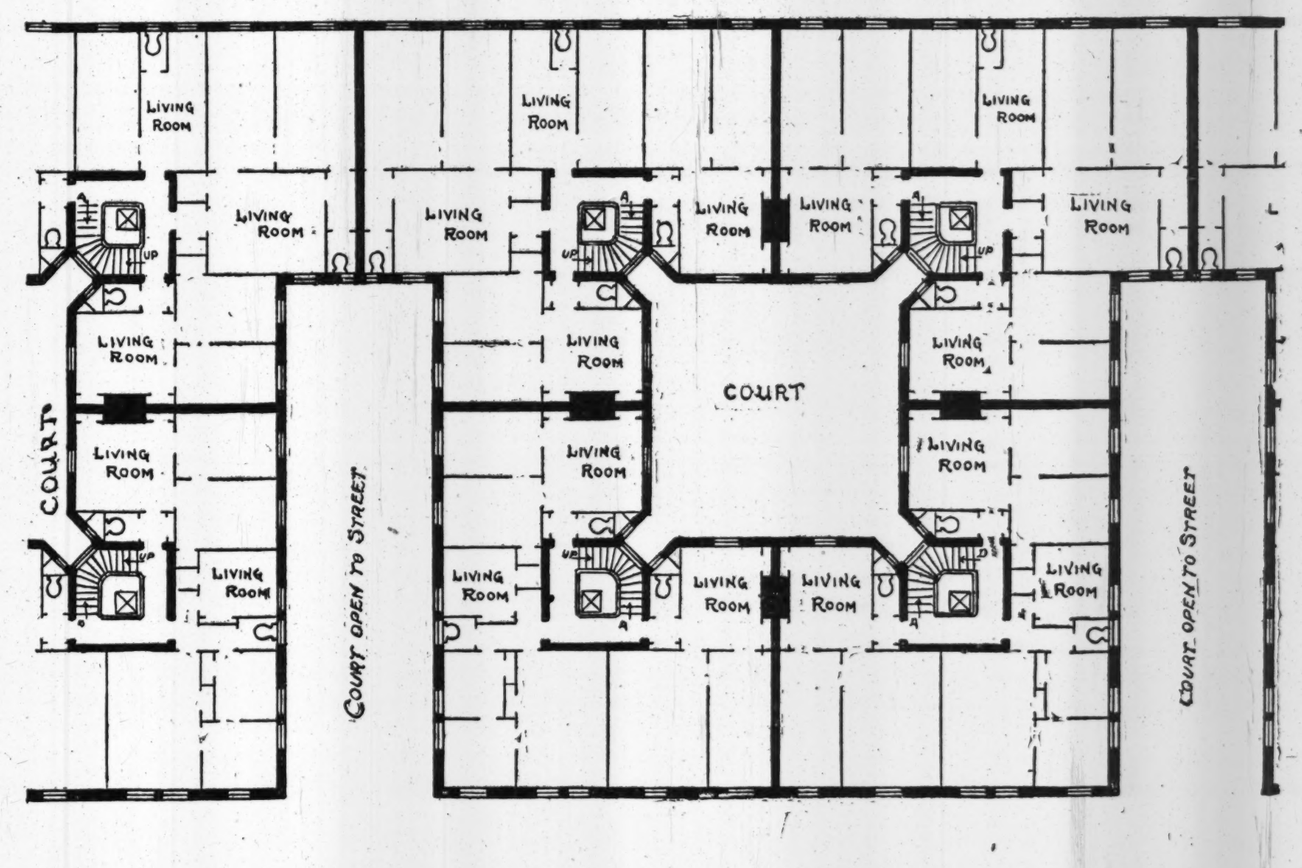
By this plan a purchaser may, in a reasonable number of years, own his house and lot, in which he will have lived the entire period; and the amount he formerly paid for rent in a tenement will not only have paid for his home, but will also have paid his daily traveling expenses, his taxes, life and fire insurance, &c., and after his entire indebtedness to the company is discharged he will have his own home and a substantial equity in his life insurance.

Confidence in the success of the enterprise of the City and Suburban Homes Association is partly based on the success of kindred plans. Eighty-eight per cent. of all these enterprises (almost all of them in Europe, where the earnings of capital are less than in America) steadily pay the prevailing commercial rate of interest, (that is, from 4 to 6 per cent.,) after putting the property in the best of repair and providing a comfortable contingent fund; 6 per cent. of these operations regularly pay a savings-bank rate of interest, and only 6 per cent. are partial financial failures.

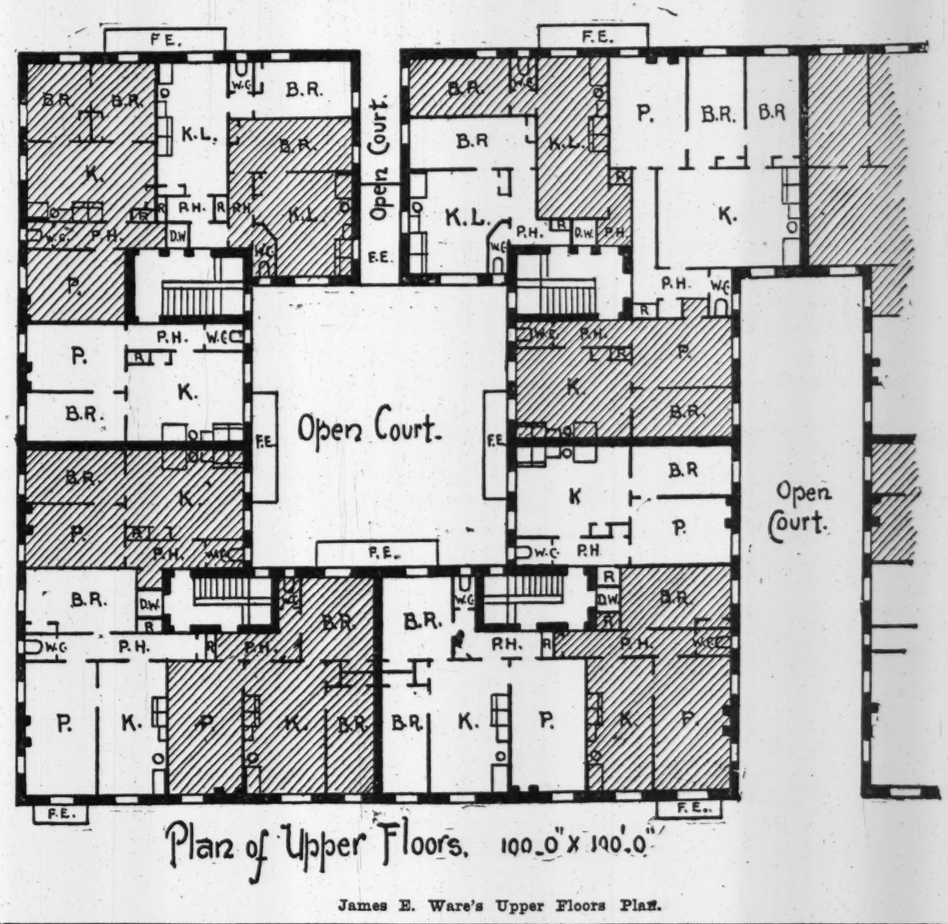
Americans may properly be proud of the fact that their countryman, the noble George Peabody, was one of the first in the field, and, due to his munificence alone, nearly 30,000 of London's working people are comfortably and healthfully housed at rentals commensurate with their incomes; and yet no profitable has been the undertaking that the capital has more than doubled from its own increment—all the increase being devoted to the extension of the enterprise. In London more than 160,000 of the poorer and poorest classes live to-day in the highest standard model tenements, while a far larger number have been transferred to cottage homes in the suburbs. All important British cities are fully abreast and some in advance of London in this important reform.



JAMES E. WARE'S PLAN OF ELEVATION.

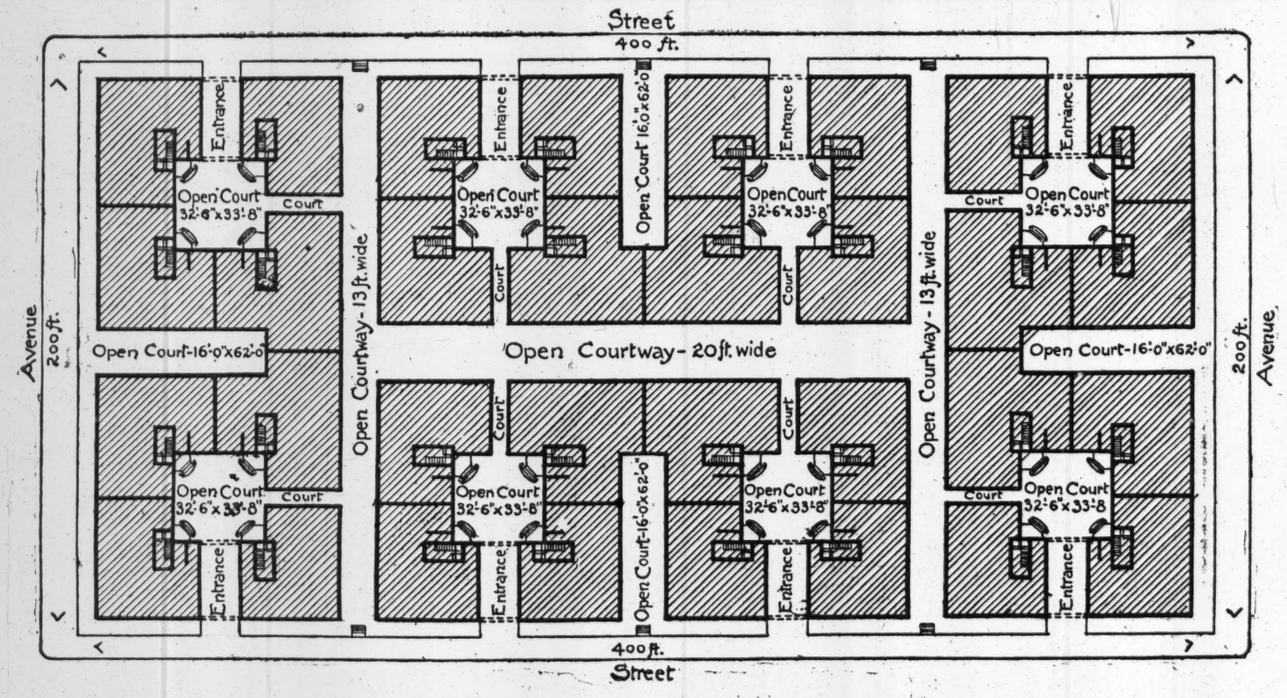


BLOCK PLAN, GROUND FLOOR, (Ernest Flagg, Architect.)



Plan of Upper Floors. 100'0" x 100'0"

James E. Ware's Upper Floors Plan.



BLOCK PLAN GROUND FLOOR.

(James E. Ware, Architect.)

Contest over a Street Stand.

For twenty years Joseph Brennan has been the proprietor of a small newstand in front of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Chambers Street and West Broadway. He had authority from the owners and lessees of the adjacent property. When he arrived at the stand yesterday morning he found that Patrick J. Finn of 587 Broome Street had taken possession of it. Finn produced a permit from the Board of Aldermen authorizing him to conduct a stand on that corner. They quarreled for some time as to who had the right to the place. They finally went to Centre Street Police Court, but Magistrate Kudlich refused to interfere. They will now go to the civil courts with the matter.

Child of a Drunken Mother.

"Please don't let mamma get me!" cried Laura Hill, seven years old, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when her mother, who was under the influence of liquor, reached for the little one. The child was found on the morning of the 22d inst. on the street, half clad, and crying from hunger. Her mother, Catherine McDermott, moved recently from 146 West Nineteenth Street, leaving Laura behind. No trace of the mother was found till she appeared in court yesterday. Magistrate Simms decided she was not a fit person to care for the child and committed the girl to St. Ann's Home.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.99¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23¾
Cotton, middling	7 11-16
Coffee, No. 7, spot	.10
Minnesota patent flour	$4.95
Lard, prime	4.30
Molasses, O. K., prme	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.04¾
Tallow, prime	.03⅜
Pork, mess	8.37½
Beef, hams	17.00
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅞
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.05
Copper, lake ingot	11.40

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Cash quotations were as follows: Flour, prices unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 80¾@83¾c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 81@82c by sample; No. 2 red, 90¾@94¾c; No. 2 corn, 25½@24c; No. 2 oats, 19@19¼c; No. 2 rye, 41@43c; No. 2 barley, 36c; nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, 78¼c; prime timothy seed, $2.50, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $6.85@$6.90; lard, per 100 lb, $3.90@$3.96; short ribs sides, (loose,) $3.65@3.95; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed) $4.25@$4.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4@$4.12½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18; sugars, cutloaf, $5.20; granulated, $4.57; standard "A," $4.20. Linseed oil—Raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November	7.54	7.54	7.54	7.43@7.45
December	7.60	7.60	7.44	7.44@7.45
January	7.63	7.65	7.52	7.52@7.53
February	7.70	7.72	7.61	7.60@7.61
March	7.77	7.80	7.67	7.67@7.68
April	7.84	7.84	7.74	7.72@7.73
May	7.89	7.90	7.78	7.77@7.78
June	7.94	7.94	7.84	7.81@7.82
July	7.96	7.96	7.84	7.84@7.85
August	7.98	7.98	7.84	7.86@7.88

Market closed easy at 12 to 15 points decline. Transferable notices, November 750, December 705. Total sales, 116,900.

Spot cotton dull, unchanged; middling uplands, 7 11-16; middling Gulf, 7 15-16; no sales.

Liverpool Cables—Spot cotton firmer; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 8,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; middling uplands, 4 13-32d. Futures steady; sellers at 2-64d advance; closed quiet, ½ to 1½ points net advance. January-February, 413b.; February-March, 412½b.; March-April, 412½b.; April-May, 413d.; May-June, 413½d.; June-July, 414s.; July-August, 414½d.; November, 421s.; November-December, 416½b.; December-January, 414v.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28.—Cotton quiet and firm; good middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7 5-16c; low middling, 7⅛c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net receipts, 15,194 bales; gross receipts, 16,484 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,725 bales; to France, 3,950 bales; to the Continent, 5,750 bales; coastwise, 252 bales; sales, 4,900 bales; stock, 361,198 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 28.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, 5,052 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 11,496 bales; to the Continent, 598 bales; sales, 1,002 bales; stock, 174,922 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—Cotton quiet; middling, 6 15-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 14,038 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,894 bales; sales, 2,035 bales; stock, 118,850 bales.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 28.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 3,692 bales; gross, 4,333 bales; shipments, 962 bales; sales, 3,600 bales; stock, 148,241.

MOBILE, Nov. 28.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6⅞c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net and gross receipts, 2,319 bales; exports coastwise, 765 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 53,041 bales.

NORFOLK, Nov. 28.—Cotton firm; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 6,652 bales; exports, coastwise, 4,281 bales; sales, 1,095 bales; stock, 85,165 bales.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling and good ordinary not quoted; net and gross receipts, 2,976 bales; exports coastwise, 899 bales; sales, none; stock, 67,144 bales.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 28.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; net and gross receipts, none; sales, none; stock, 15,304 bales.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 28.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 1,818 bales; sales, none; stock, 21,150 bales.

FUTURES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT.				
November	....	....	....	90¼
December	91½	91⅝	90¼	90¼
January	91½	91½	90¼	90¼
March	93	93	91⅞-2	92
May	90⅝-⅞	90⅞	89⅝-¾	89¾
CORN.				
November	....	....	....	29⅞
December	29¾	29⅞	29¾	30⅛
January	....	....	....	30⅝
May	33½	33½	33¼-⅜	33⅜
OATS.				
December	24	24	24	23½
February	....	....	....	25½
May	....	....	....	26⅝

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Nov.	82¼@..	82¾@..	80⅝@..	81 @..
Dec.	81⅜@82	82⅝@..	80⅜@..	80½@..
May	85¼@85½	85⅞@..	83¾@..	83⅝@84
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov.	23⅞@..	23⅞@..	23⅜@23¼	28⅝@28⅛
Dec.	24 @..	24 @..	23½@23⅝	23½@23⅝
May	27⅝@..	27⅝@..	27½@..	27½@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov.	19 @..	19 @..	18⅝@..	18⅝@..
Dec.	19½@..	19¼@19⅜	18⅝@..	18⅝@..
May	22½@..	22½@..	22 @..	22⅛@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$6.85	$6.80	$6.82½	$6.87½
Jan.	7.85	7.87½	7.80	7.85
May	8.17½	8.20	8.10	8.15
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.90	3.90	3.87½	3.87½
Jan.	4.12½	4.15	4.07½	4.12½
May	4.35	4.37½	4.30	4.35
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90
Jan.	3.95	4.00	3.92½	3.97½
May	4.15	4.20	4.12½	4.15

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Atlantic coast flour export showed a large decrease. The total was 3,641,000 bushels of wheat and flour, against 3,937,000 bushels the preceding week, and 2,460,000 bushels last year. Total since July 1, 75,166,000 bushels, an increase of 25,127,000 bushels over last year. For the week the exports from the principal Atlantic ports were 151,000 bbls of flour, a decrease of 118,000 bbls. The exports were 1,387,000 bushels, an increase of 466,000 bushels. Primary receipts for the week have been 2,911,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,393,000 bushels. The market closed at unchanged to ⅛c loss. On the curb May wheat was active and weak, selling at 89@89⅞c, closing at 89c asked at 1 P. M. Cash wheat was inactive; No. 2 red was quoted nominally at 9c over December, free on board, afloat; December closed at 90¼c; No. 1 hard, 61½c over December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 Northern, 2c over December, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Wheat sold at the highest point of the year shortly after the opening this morning. The advance was not permanent, however, and on realizing sales prices broke 2 cents and closed well under last night. Liverpool bids were still out of line. Light receipts in the Northwest, 542 cars, against 785 cars last Saturday, and 1,148 cars a year ago, and higher Liverpool cables caused the buoyancy at the opening. The shipments from both coasts for the week, 2,041 bushels, were less than for several recent weeks. Chicago received 58 cars and inspected out 220,019 bushels. Continental markets were generally higher. Atlantic seaboard clearances amounted to 398,529 bushels. May wheat opened from 85¼c to 85¾c, sold at 85¾c, declined to 83¾c, closing at 83⅞@84c, ⅜@⅝c under yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and higher early, closing easier at ⅜ of a cent decline. Receipts at principal Western points, 642,542 bushels; shipments, 608,896 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 101,676 bushels; shipments, 817,793 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 28.—Under the influence of considerable realizing by traders who had become long of May wheat, a break of 2¼c was made from the opening price. There was a scramble to dispose of wheat in the hands of holders. There was a partial recovery before the close of the session, which was in turn followed by another drop. December opened at 82⅜c and closed at 80¾c, against 81¼c yesterday. May opened at 84⅜c, sold at 84⅜@84¾c; broke to 82¾c, and closed at 82¾c, against 83⅝c yesterday. Cash wheat receipts were about one-fourth the amount received a year ago. The price was established at 1c under May for No. 1 Northern. No. 2 Northern was salable at 1¼c under No. 1. There was not much No. 3 or low-grade stuff offered. Receipts, 143 cars; shipments, 29 cars. On Track—No. 1 hard, 82¾c; No. 1 Northern, 81¼c; No. 2 Northern, 79¼c.

DULUTH, Nov. 28.—The wheat market was quiet to-day. May opened at 86c, and tumbled to 84¼c rallied to 84½c, and went off again, closing at 83¾c bid. It widened the spread over December about ⅝c. The cash demand was good. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 84¼c; No. 1 Northern, 82¼c; No. 2 Northern, 79¼c; No. 3 Spring, 75¼@76¼c; rejected, 68¼@76¼c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 84¼c; No. 1 Northern, 82¼c; December, No. 1 hard, 82¼c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c; May, No. 1 Northern, 83¾c, bid.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Wheat opened firm, ¼@1c higher; December opened at 81¾c, rose to 82¾c, fell to 80¼c, and closed at 80¾c. May ranged 3c above. Sample wheat steady; No. 1 Northern, 86¼c; No. 2 Northern, 84¼@85c; sample barley very dull; No. 2, 35c; No. 3, 28@27c.

Corn.

The market was very dull, with prices about steady. The trade was limited in the future market, and cash was inactive. Bradstreet's exports for the week were 2,451,000 bushels, against 2,975,000 bushels the preceding week, and 1,820,000 bushels last year; since July 1, 50,037,000 bushels, an increase of 22,314,000 bushels over the preceding week. Primary receipts for the week have been, partly, 1,067,000 bushels, a decrease of 378,000 bushels. Exports from the principal Atlantic ports for the week ended to-day were 2,187,000 bushels, an increase of 10,000 bushels. The market late was dull, closing at unchanged prices. On the curb the market was weak, with May off ⅛c, closing at 33¼c, nominal. Cash corn was inactive, with practically no export inquiry; No. 2 corn was quoted at 29⅜@29½c, in the elevator, and the local trade was out of the market. The sales reported of car lots of ungraded corn were at 28½c, in store.

Oats.

The market was inactive and weaker, selling off on very light offerings, closing dull at the lowest of the day, at ⅛@⅜c loss. Receipts at the Western points during the week have shown a large decrease, partly owing to the weather, and are 1,780,000 bushels, a reduction of 695,000 bushels. Cash oats were dull. Sales were 17,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels track and ungraded white at 22@22c, as to quality, and 2,000 bushels rejected white, 21¼@21½c; No. 2 oats quoted at 23¾@24c. elevator; No. 3 oats, 21¼c; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 23c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—An advance of ½d at Liverpool helped corn materially. Receipts were 255 cars, and 74,446 bushels were sold from store. Exports for the week were 2,651,663 bushels. Argentina shipped 760,000 bushels for the same period. The West was reputed to be selling corn in this market to-day, for which reason heavier deliveries in the interior are looked for. Export clearances were 198,701 bushels. May corn opened at 27⅝c, declined to, and closed at 27⅜c, ¼@⅝c under yesterday. Cash corn was firm early but later was quoted ¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 298,073 bushels; shipments, 401,013 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 592,103 bushels.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Oats rose and sank in price with wheat. The action was purely a matter of sympathy. Receipts were 208 cars, and 2,000 bushels were taken from store. Exports were 127,135 bushels. May oats closed ¼c lower. Cash oats were quiet and steady.

Flour.

The market was held higher and the result was an insignificant trade. The total sales were 4,850 pks, as follows: 300 bbls Winter straights, $4.70; 1,150 pks extra 1s, $3.65 in sacks and $3.75 in bbls; 150 bbls extra 2s, $3.25; 300 bbls superfine, $3.10; 1,000 bbls Spring patents, $4.90@$5; 1,500 pks clears, $3.75 in sacks and $3.50@$3.95 in bbls.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market irregular. Quoted, 48½@49c for No. 2 Western, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York. Car lots, State, 40@41c. BARLEY—Market dull. New feeding quoted, 28½@29c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo. Malting quoted, 38@46c, as to quality....BUCKWHEAT—Market dull at 36@37c for prime State track. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy. Quoted at $1.40@$1.45....RYE FLOUR—Firm; sales, 450 bbls at $3....CORNMEAL—Quiet; $2.05@$3.15 for kiln-dried, as to brand....BAG MEAL—Quiet; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 75@75c; coarse, 60@62c.

FEED—Firmer; 40, 60, and 80 lb, 52½@57½c; 100-lb, 57½@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 70@75c; hominy chop, 55@60c; cottonseed meal, 97½@1.02½; oil meal, 97½c@$1.02½; city feed, 60c.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The feeling in rye was not so strong as yesterday. There was a 2@2½c decline from outside figures of yesterday. Receipts were 17 cars. No. 2 on the regular market sold at 42@43c, and declining, closed at 41c; No. 3 sold at 41c early, 40½ closed at 39½c. December declined from 43¼ to 41c, and May from 48c to 45c. Barley—Offerings were moderate, and the demand slow. The feeling was about steady. Receipts were 151 cars. The range was from 24 to 35c for common to choice. Fancy was nominally 36@37c.

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a fairly steady undertone, but the demand for product is light and not at all urgent. PORK—Dull and unchanged. Quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $10@$11.25; short clear, $8.75@$10.50....BEEF—Steady. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $7.50@$10....BEEF HAMS—Strong at $17@$17.50....DRESSED HOGS—Steady. Quoted: 160-lb, 4¾c; heavy to light, 4½@5c....CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies, steady. Quoted at 4½@5¼c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders, firm at 4@4¼c; pickled hams, quiet at 8½@9c....TALLOW—Steady at 3⅜c....STEARINE—Dull for lots at 5c; oleo, 4¾c, asked....LARD—Firm; prime steam closing at 4.30c, nominal; city, 3¾c; refined unchanged; South America, 4.90c; Continent, 4.60c; compound, 4¼c; options closed at 4¼c, nominal, for December.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28—1 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 55s; prime mess firm at 45s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, steady at 50s; do, medium, steady at 42s 6d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 29s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 28s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 29s; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 27s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, about 45 to 50 lb, firm at 25s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 28s. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, firm at 28s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 21s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm at 51s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 19s.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Provisions participated in the early improvement of wheat, and was also assisted by an advance of 5@10c in the price of hogs. At the close January pork and ribs were each 7½c higher, and January lard 5c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and firm. Liverpool quoted hams 6d higher. Receipts were moderate and the shipments fair.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—In London the market was quiet, but unchanged on cane and beet. In the local market there was a very quiet feeling, with the tone steady to firm, and old prices quoted at say 3¼c for 96° test, centrifugal; 2⅞c for 89° test muscovado, and 2⅝c for 89° test, molasses sugar. Refined sugar is very quiet, but prices are unchanged.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—There was the usual Saturday quietude in the market, but there was a steady tone nevertheless. Choice stock is firmly held. New-Orleans, centrifugal, old crop, common to prime, 10@16c; old, open kettle, 18@25c; new, open kettle, prime to fancy, 26@34c; centrifugal, 12@23c; syrups, common to fancy, 9@25c.

RICE—Demand was moderate, but market steady at full prices; common to choice, 3½@5¼c; head, 6@6½c; Patna, 4¼@4¾c; Japan, 4¼@4¾c; Java, 4@4¼c; Rangoon, in bond, 2@2¼c.

OILS.

The local market for cottonseed oil is without important change. Neither buyers nor sellers showed any disposition to enter into any important deal. Linseed oil is quiet at former prices. Prime crude, bbls, 21½@22c; off crude, bbls, here, 21c; prime Summer yellow, 25c asked; butter oil, 28@28½c; prime white Summer, 28@28½c; lard oil, prime city, 43c; linseed oil, American raw, 33@34c; Calcutta, raw, 50c.

Charles B. Taintor & Co. say: "The weakness last advised has continued and produced a break of from ½c to 1c per gallon, and we now quote the market dull, and with the present holiday this dullness is not unnatural. But fortunately there seems to be considerable old oil now in store seeking sale, and this, while a surprise to the trade, is a very depressing factor at present. Conditions have not materially changed, and cottonseed oil is very low, but the consensus of opinion here is that December will see lower and the lowest prices. The surplus of consignmnt oil reaches New-York in this month, most of which has to be disposed of.

COFFEE.

The market closed barely steady, with sales of 19,250 bags. The closing prices showed a net loss of 15@25 points. There was considerable exchanging, as follows: 250 bags, March, exchanged for 250 bags, May, even; 250 bags, May, exchanged for 250 bags, June, even; 500 bags, March, at $9.05 and 250 bags, June, at 9.05, sold together. Five points paid to exchange 250 bags, March, for May; 5 points paid to exchange 250 bags, December, for May; 10 points paid to exchange 200 bags, December, for July; 10 points paid to exchange 500 bags, December, for September; 2,000 bags, December, exchanged for 2,000 bags, April, even. Foreign markets were lower, Havre losing about 1 point, while Hamburg was irregular and generally 1 point lower. October and November closed 1 point higher than it did yesterday. Primary receipts were liberal, and stock in the United States is quite large. Exchange, 8 5-16; Rio receipts, 14,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 3,000 bags; for Europe, nil; Rio stock, 382,000 bags; market quiet; Santos receipts, 29,000 bags; Santos stock, 673,000 bags; market quiet; good average Santos, 10 $ 700.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock resin, 89,654 bbls; spirits of turpentine, 2,900 bbls; tar, 358 bbls. The market for spirits of turpentine remains quiet, with prices as last quoted. Regulars and machines selling in a jobbing way at 27@27½c. Resin is quiet, but about steady, with common to good strained quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, obls, quoted at $1.90. Tar and pitch unchanged, and $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 28.—Resin firm; strained, $1.50; good strained, $1.55. Spirits of turpentine—Machine and irregular, nothing doing. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.10; soft, $2; virgin, $1.90.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24½c; sales, 1,363 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

WOOL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The wool sales to-day were conducted by Charles Bolme & Co., wool brokers. The offerings were 13,707 bales, generally of good character. American operators were active competitors for greasies, of which there was a limited supply, in some cases at a 15 per cent. advance. Scoured locks and pieces were well sought for by Continental buyers, and the home trade at 10 per cent. advance. Lambs' wool was quoted at 2½ per cent. above the opening price. The transactions and the prices obtained were: New South Wales, 4,300 bales—Scoured, 10¼d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 5¾d@1s 1d; greasy, 5@10d. Victoria, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 1s 1d@1s 2d; locks and pieces, 1s 1d@1s 2d; greasy, 7½@10d. Queensland, 4,000 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 8¼d@1s 2d; greasy, 7½@10d; locks and pieces, 6d@8¼d. Victoria, 1,100 bales—Scoured, 5½d@1s 4¼d; locks and pieces, 6½@10¼d; greasy, 6¼@8½d; locks and pieces, 5½@7½d. South Australia, 1,500 bales—Scoured, 11¼d@1s 2d; locks and pieces, 5¾d; greasy, 5@8¼d; locks and pieces, 3@6¼d. West Australia, 300 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 1½d; greasy, 4¾@5¼d; locks and pieces, 3¼@5¼d. New-Zealand, 500 bales—Scoured, 5½@11½d; greasy, 7@7¼d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,800 bales—Scoured, 7½@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 9d@1s 1d; greasy, 2¾@7¼d; locks and pieces, 5d. The offerings for next week's sales are 79,034 bales. The imports for the week were: New South Wales, 21,037 bales; Queensland, 68 bales; Victoria, 5,201 bales; South Australia, 1,284 bales; France, 1,786 bales; Singapore, 1,321 bales; Natal, 962 bales, and elsewhere, 835 bales.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

BEEVES—Receipts, 28 cars, or 406 head—12 cars for export alive and 16 cars for slaughterers. No trading. Feeling steady. City-dressed beef slow at 6¼@8½c per lb for ordinary to choice native sides. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted American steers steady at 10@10¾c; American sheep slow at 8@8¾c, estimated dressed weight; refrigerator beef selling at 7@8c per lb. Latest advices from Glasgow quoted 10¾c as the top price for American beeves.

CALVES—Receipts, 16 head. Very little trading for lack of stock. Good veals sold at $7. No grassers or Western offered, but feeling steady. Dressed calves slow. Country-dressed veals sold at 6@9c per lb; city dressed at 7@10¼c; little calves at 4½@5½c; dressed grassers at 4@5c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5 cars, or 977 head, all for the market, and 5 cars were held over yesterday, making 10 cars on sale. Sheep were slow and unchanged; lambs more active and firm, and medium to light weights a trifle higher. Three cars of sheep unsold. Medium to good sheep sold at $2.75@$3.12½ per 100 lb; good to prime lambs at $4.75@$5; 3 cars of Canadian lambs at $5. Dressed mutton slow at 4½@6½c per lb; dressed lambs firm at 7@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 25 cars, or 3,766 head. None for sale alive. Nominally firm at $3.70@$4.15 per 100 lb for good heavy to light hogs and $4.20@$4.30 for pigs. Country dressed quiet at 4@6½c per lb for heavy to light weights.

AMUSED THE DECREPIT POOR.

Meritorious Entertainment at the Blackwell's Island Almshouse.

About 1,500 decrepit women and men in whom the hope of a bright future in this world has been extinguished were treated to an entertainment yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island. These were the inmates of the almshouse, and represented various nationalities. Old people who hobbled on crutches; white-haired women who walked with difficulty and many whose eyes were dimmed with age; men who seemingly were in fair health, but who were afflicted with ailments that prevented them earning a living, and others whose disorders required the presence of nurses, gathered in the chapel, eagerly expecting the good time that had been promised them.

They had to wait nearly half an hour, as the entertainers had been delayed on the way. An old man by the name of Connolly, who had been sixteen years on the Island suffering from rheumatism, volunteered to while away the time by playing on the piano. His fingers, which had once been crooked by rheumatism, had improved under careful treatment, and he played several selections.

At last the ladies and gentlemen who were to give the entertainment came. Mme. Ida Talbot Albert, soprano, sang first a Scotch ballad, and then rendered "Maid of Athens." Many of the old people leaned back in their seats, closed their eyes, and seemed to drink in the song with ecstasy.

Miss Grace Bell Stanley, contralto, rendered a song about five curly-headed little coons, and satisfaction in all parts of the chapel, and then Miss Ella Gertrude Gustain recited several humorous pieces, which were so well rendered that an outburst of laughter rang through the chapel.

Then followed two juvenile dancers—Nora Sinclair and Baby Josephs. Nora gave a Highland fling and then a skirt dance, and the old men and women chuckled with glee, and when Baby Josephs gave several handsprings an old, bent man in front nodded his head with the remark: "I used to do that, too, when I was a kid."

Other entertainers were Master Nichols Richards, soprano; Messrs. Gray and McDonald, song and dance, and Miss Beatrice Taylor.

YOUTHFUL SOCIALISTS.

The Oldest is Sixteen Years and the Youngest is Twelve.

The Young Socialists' Literary Society, which has recently been organized, will meet this evening at 161 Monroe Street.

This society is still numerically small, and its oldest member is sixteen years old, while the youngest is twelve, and wears knickerbockers and eyeglasses, just like a Boston boy. The boys all attend the public schools, and for this reason are afraid to give their names lest prejudice should be aroused against them.

A few days ago these young Socialists had a debate with another boys' club, which calls itself the Wadsworth Literary Society. A young Socialist acted as Chairman, and whenever a debater disagreed with his decision and appealed from his ruling, he justified his action by reference to a copy of Cushing's Manual which he had on his desk.

The twelve-year-old Socialist in knickerbockers and glasses delivered an essay on Socialism, and held that improvements in machinery threw more and more people out of employment.

Another boy spoke of the Cuban revolution, and said that even if the Cubans became free, they would simply be exchanging one form of tyranny for another—monopoly.

The society is going to get out a weekly paper. It has not got enough money to print it, so it will be written out and manifolded, and copies will be sold at 5 cents each.

Directory of Building Trades.

The New-York City Building Trades Directory for 1896-7, which has just been issued, is more complete even than the volumes that have preceded it. It contains 718 pages of valuable information, and in addition maps and pictures of buildings. In it is a complete directory of all branches of trades engaged in the erection and construction of buildings and the furnishing and manufacturing of materials for building purposes. It also contains the laws, rules, and regulations governing the erection and alteration of buildings in New-York City and Brooklyn. The book is superior to that of last year, including as it does the names and addresses of architects, builders, contractors, and mason builders of Greater New-York. The book, which was published by the New-York City Record Publishing Company, is handsomely bound.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Orcutt Company of New-York City, to do a general lithographing and publishing business; capital, $30,000. Directors—James M. Clark, John M. Horton, and Fell W. Foster of New-York City.

—The Tag-A Mac Chemical Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Paul De Spotte of New-York City, Frank Miller, Civilian Fones, Alfred C. Fones, and George H. Copeland of Bridgeport, Conn.

—The Belmont Telephone Company, to maintain a telephone line in Belmont and other points in Allegany County; capital, $2,500. Directors—J. H. Anderson, W. J. Richardson, W. K. Paul, W. Clark, Henrietta W. Paul, Mary E. Anderson, and Helen A. Richardson of Belmont.

—The Cayman Extract Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000. Directors—Francis H. Hillman of Brooklyn, Frederick H. Floy and Samuel Osborn of New-York City.

—Wilkinson Brothers & Co. of New-York City, to import and deal in paper, twine, rope, paper stock; capital, $80,000. Directors—Edward Wilkinson, Charlotte D. Wilkinson, and Alice S. Wilkinson of Brooklyn.

—The Metropolitan Furniture Association of New-York City, to furnish protection, promote mutual support, secure fair rates on fire insurance, and to collect the debts of furniture dealers; capital, $500. Directors—J. Howard Cowperthwait of New-York City, Edward Hoos of Jersey City, John J. Friel and John F. Doherty of New-York City, William H. Ammerman, Jr., of Brooklyn, and W. J. Lockwood of Paterson, N. J.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE PURCHASE OF FINE RESIDENCES A FEATURE.

Some Large Sales of Down-Town Property—Auction Sales During the Week—Important Ones to Come.

The transactions of last week, while in no sense eventful, were more numerous and important than is usually the case when a holiday intervenes and cuts short the hours that brokers and auctioneers are able to devote to the sale of real estate. The observance of Thanksgiving Day practically limited the operations of the week to the first three days, but they it seems, afforded sufficient time for the closing of sales at private contract that in number and value compare favorably with the business accomplished during the corresponding week of previous years.

The purchase of residences of the better class, as well as those of moderate cost, was on so large a scale for the closing days of November that it may be said to have been the dominant feature. The highest price by far agreed upon for a dwelling is the one that will be paid by William C. Whitney to Amzi L. Barber for the mansion on the north corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The amount will not be less than $600,000, nor more than $650,000. The sale, while devoid of any special significance, is nevertheless illustrative of New-York's realty resources. Mr. Whitney was bent on acquiring a new home that would at least be as well appointed a residence as his present house on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, which is to be presented to his son, Harry Payne Whitney, when he returns in the Spring from his wedding trip abroad. A short search for such a property ended when it was discovered that Mr. Barber was willing to sell, and the ex-Secretary will secure a mansion, on reasonable terms, that cost more to build than almost any other in the city.

The house has a height of four stories, a frontage of 55 feet, and a depth of over 100 feet on a lot extending 200 feet on Sixty-eighth Street. Its erection was the pet hobby of Robert L. Stuart, a sugar merchant and millionaire, during the closing years of his life, but he failed to live to see it completed. Including the value of the land, it is doubtful if the dwelling could now be duplicated for a round million. The property proved to be a white elephant in the hands of the executors of Mr. Stuart, and at an auction sale of the realty owned by the estate in March, 1893, they decided to withdraw it, after the inadequate bid of $455,000 had been offered. Subsequently Mrs. Mary S. Stuart, the widow, made the house her home, and after her death, in the following year, her executors sold it in December, 1894, to Mr. Barber for $562,500. It is now occupied by Gov. Levi P. Morton on a season's lease, and will be vacated by him in the Spring when the remodeling of the residence 681 Fifth Avenue, recently sold by John D. Crimmins to Mrs. Morton, is completed.

Among the other house sales effected, the following were the most conspicuous: No. 33 West Forty-sixth Street, the residence of George R. Read, to Mrs. Alfred L. Loomis, for $60,000; 44 East Seventy-third Street, by Douglas Robinson & Co., for Thomas R. Harris, at about the same price; 46 West Forty-seventh Street, by Henry D. Winans & May, for the heirs of Henrietta Rindskoff, to Mrs. H. C. Bowers, and 48 East Eightieth Street, by the same brokers, for Leonard Lewisohn, to A. B. Frank. Newly finished dwellings were not much in favor, only three being disposed of, inclusive of 10 and 14 West Sixty-eighth Street, by the builders, Wagner & Wallace, at about $30,000 each.

William Waldorf Astor's purchase, through George R. Read of 23 Park Row, at $210,000, was the sale second in importance as regards the amount of consideration involved. The contract price is at a much lower rate per square foot than the Ivins syndicate paid for the adjoining property, 21 Park Row, in February. The latter sold for $303,000, about $71 per square foot, while No. 23 has only realized about $54 per foot. Mr. Astor is also the owner of Nos. 25 and 27, adjoining, and now possesses a plot having a frontage of 76.6 on Park Row. That he will improve it in the near future is doubtful, as some of the existing leases on the property have eight years or more to run.

Another sale worthy of mention is that of the parcel, about 110 by 55.3, with a south line running 100 feet, 5 to 15 Elm Street, southeast corner of Duane Street, bought by Louis M. Jones for improvement through William A. White & Sons from one or more of the A. T. Stewart heirs. The same builder purchased at auction, for $44,000, during the previous week, 54 and 56 Duane Street, which adjoins the corner property, and now has a site with two frontages of over 100 feet, that will as soon as possible be cleared of the present old buildings preparatory to the erection of a six-story store and loft structure. The sale of a lot on Thirty-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Park Avenue, at $65,000, by Douglas Robinson & Co., for Prescott Hall Butler, is also of interest, as it will be followed by the erection of a fine residence.

Lot sales have fallen off, and those reported comprise, with the single exception noted above, only low-priced parcels. Investors are showing a decided preference for cheap land that carries with it a possibility of immediate or remote enhancement in value. This preference was shown at the Ward estate partition sale of Washington Heights property on Nov. 19, at which there were forty-eight different buyers, and was emphasized by the brokers' sales of last week. A resale by J. Romaine Brown to E. Vanderhorn, at an advance of 8 per cent., of four lots on Haven Avenue, secured at the Ward sale for a total of $10,000, is the first and a remarkably early instance of profit being derived by any one of the numerous buyers at that particular auction.

It is not much of a week when the real estate gossip fails to develop one or more rumors of deals of a startling nature, the greater number of which prove groundless, however, when closely investigated. The latest to attract attention refers to a new "sky-scraper," said to be projected for a site somewhere along Broadway south of Liberty Street. The story runs that it is to have a height of thirty-three stories, overtopping every tall building now standing or under way, and that the frontage will be 150 feet. Whether the land has yet to be secured or a Broadway owner is interested in the scheme, and will simply have to make an additional purchase to square the plot selected, has not been told. The only certainty regarding the project is that plans have been drawn, and that a firm of brokers is endeavoring to secure a loan, both permanent and for building purposes, which, if placed, will be the largest ever advanced on a single property. The momentous question is as to the location of the site. Brokers who are familiar with Lower Broadway happenings have thus far failed to name it.

The announced auction sales looked, as a whole, more attractive on Monday than they proved to be when submitted to the test of public approbation. The success that attended the offering of a number of the properties more than made amends, however, for the failures that were met with. With one exception, that of the dwelling, 4 West Eighteenth Street, sold at the Real Estate Exchange by George R. Read, the property that found purchasers was all disposed of in the Trinity Building Salesroom.

William Kennelly's sale, in partition, of property belonging to the estate of George Chesterman, on Tuesday, outranked all others, and, therefore, attracted the largest attendance. In one of the parcels, 80 Nassau Street, the many investors and professional operators present betrayed great interest. After lively bidding, which started at $100,000, the property was knocked down to Flake & Dowling of the New-York Realty Company at $160,000. They were able to announce fifteen minutes later that two offers of advances of not less than $5,000 each had been made by disappointed and not overbrave bidders, and declined. It was learned subsequently that the Trustees of the estate had refused not long since to consider an offer of $167,500 for the property.

The rate realized per square foot is $45. At the Sickles estate partition sale, in October, 1895, the rate obtained for No. 79, on the opposite side of Nassau Street, was $43 per foot. It was soon afterward resold, however, at an advance on the purchase price of $113,000. The parcel sold this week has the advantage of being much the larger in area, and is, therefore, the better investment of the two. Three others of the Chesterman proper

HOME-SEEKERS! INVESTORS!

Your attention is specially invited to the Important Executors' Sale

By GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

—OF—

455 Lots in the Twenty-fourth Ward,

At the Real-Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59-65 Liberty Street, on

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, AT NOON,

Under orders of the Executors of the Estate of Maria L. Travers, Deceased.

OPPORTUNITIES of the kind afforded by this sale are of rare occurrence, and, therefore, appeal with exceptional force to your interests. There never was a better opportunity to "do something" in real estate in this city, with large promise of profit as the city grows and develops. The property is located directly on the line of most rapid expansion of the city at this present time. There is no element of uncertainty in its future. Its destiny is foreshadowed in permanent municipal improvements all around it, and in the character of the homes recently built and now in building within sight of it.

BRONX PARK lies on the easterly side of it. Mosholu Parkway lies a block to the southward. Williamsbridge Reservoir and Park touch its northwest corner. Van Cortlandt Park is less than half a mile toward the northwest. The beautiful Bronx River flows past it in the valley to the eastward. All are in full view, for the land lies high—from 100 to 140 feet above high tide, with gentle grades. The general tendency of the slope is toward the south. The view from this property is one of the most attractive in this naturally beautiful section of the city. It embraces a wide expanse of territory to the south, east, and west, including some well-settled sections and much park land in hills and valleys. The formation is a rocky promontory of gently undulating surface, covered with a thick layer of rich earth, out of which grow several stately forest trees, among them oaks, shellbark hickory, beech, cedars, button-wood, and a few large apple and cherry trees. The drainage is naturally perfect. Water has no resting place on the property, and the municipal sewerage system is gradually ramifying the whole surrounding territory. There is no more healthful location in New York.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS are in progress throughout the vicinity in the liveliest fashion. Webster Avenue, which cuts through the property in its easterly portion, is a main thoroughfare, paralleling the Harlem Branch of the New York Central Railroad, which also runs between the hill portion of the property and that which lies along the Bronx River. Webster Avenue is a first-class macadam road, but is to be widened to the dimensions of a boulevard. It will be the line of a Trunk Sewer, already built from Bedford Park (three blocks below) to tide water, and it already has water and gas. Webster Avenue is destined to be the principal business thoroughfare of this section of the city.

WOODLAWN ROAD, skirting the property on the south and west, is one of the principal avenues of this section and is developing as a high-class residence highway. It is graded and has water and gas. Two Hundred and Seventh Street, which lies along the northern boundary of the property, is also graded and has water and gas. Norwood Avenue, Hull Avenue, and Perry Avenue, which divide the property longitudinally, are graded to the confines of this property, north and south, and have water and gas. In fact, the tide of population and settlement has flowed all around this property, fixing its character, and imparting peculiar interest and value to it. It is part of the history of the city that late improvements are always of a higher and better order than those which have gone before. But little grading will ever need to be done on this property. Most of the lots are approximately at grade with the streets and avenues on which they face, and cellar and foundation excavations will furnish all the filling that will be needed.

ACCESSIBILITY: To get there, take either the Third or Second Avenue Elevated Railroad to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and transfer to the Suburban Elevated (no extra fare), and ride to Tremont Avenue. Then take the electric (trolley) railroad to Bedford Park, then walk three blocks north to Woodlawn Avenue. Or, take the Harlem Division of the New York Central Railroad to Bedford Park. Or, take any of the surface street-car lines to Harlem Bridge, and go thence by trolley road to Bedford Park. Or, the roads being excellent, take your bicycle or other equipage and go by way of the Boulevard and Washington Bridge through Sedgwick or Jerome Avenue to Van Cortlandt Park, and thence through Mosholu Parkway to Webster Avenue, then turn north one block to the grounds.

LANDS AND LOTS in all the surrounding territory have steadily risen in value during the last ten years, most rapidly in the latter portion. People who bought at auction sales six and seven years ago property less desirable than this have realized two, three, four, and five times ordinary rates of interest on their investments. Population is increasing more rapidly here than in any other section of the city. These are facts of which any person interested may satisfy himself by easy investigation.

But the property itself must be seen to be fully appreciated. Visitors on Sunday will be met with free conveyances at Bedford Park and shown over the property by representatives of the owners, who will be provided with maps.

The Titles will be guaranteed, free of charge to the purchasers, by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

SIXTY PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE PRICE MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE YEAR AT 5 PER CENT.

Book Maps of the property may be had on application to

Messrs. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for the Executors, No. 115 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer,

GEO. R. READ, No. 9 Pine Street, Telephone 1442 Cortlandt, and No. 1 Madison Avenue, and of

Mrs. AGNES K. MURPHY-MULLIGAN, 777 Tremont Avenue.

JOINT COLLEGE ATHLETICS

HARVARD-YALE RECONCILIATION OFFICIALLY STATED.

Rochester, Hamilton, Colgate, Syracuse, Hobart, and Union Will Form an Association—Western Agreement.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—The managers of the Yale athletic team to-day made the following official signed announcement:

"The Harvard Athletic Committee and the Yale athletic managers having severally held meetings and resolved that a resumption of athletic relations between the two universities is desirable, a university meeting will be called on Monday, Nov. 30, to ratify the policy of the Yale athletic management in making arrangements for the renewal and continuation of contests in track athletics, baseball, boating, and football."

NEW-YORK COLLEGES AGREE.

Athletic Meeting of Representatives of Six Institutions.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 28.—The following gentlemen, representing the Faculty of their respective colleges, held a conference at Baggs Hotel in this city this afternoon: Prof. Durfee, Hobart; Prof. Patterson, Union; Prof. W. H. Crawshaw, Colgate; Prof. Squires, Hamilton; Prof. Smalley, Syracuse; Prof. Laurence, Rochester. Prof. Smalley was chosen President and Prof. Durfee Secretary. The object is to regulate athletics in and between colleges. A question to be considered is, How far can stringency in the rules go?

It was decided to amend the rule requiring fifteen hours' work each week of a student, making it twelve hours. The question of purity in athletics in the colleges was discussed. Prof. Smalley said that in Syracuse there was not even a shade of professionalism, and no inducements were offered to any athlete to attend that university.

Rules have been submitted to each of the colleges. All have agreed upon these except Syracuse, which objected to the stringency. The meeting was the outcome of the Syracuse protest, and an effort will be made to modify the rules. The meeting adjourned to the call of the President.

A meeting of the alumni and undergraduates was held at 2 o'clock. In addition to the Faculty the following were present: Hobart, Mr. Johnston of the alumni and Mr. Herrick of the undergraduates; Union, Messrs. Canfield and Franklin; Syracuse, Messrs. Bond and Robert Adams; Rochester, James Briggs and Mr. Cobeley; Colgate, W. E. Weed and L. J. Caldwell; Hamilton, Messrs. Dunham and Glass.

Prof. Durfee stated the purpose as in the Faculty meeting—to regulate athletics. Mr. Franklin of Union was made Chairman. Mr. Glass of Hamilton was made Secretary.

Mr. Briggs of Rochester stated that the regulations might extend to all contests in the college, athletic and oratorical. The rules reported by Prof. Durfee would not be entirely satisfactory to Rochester. Mr. Briggs offered the following resolutions:

"That the work of the convention shall be to declare who shall be eligible to athletic teams; that State associations be requested to conform to the agreements entered into; that all the colleges and universities of the State be requested to subscribe to the rules."

Prof. Squires—We hold that the league has not been for the benefit of athletics. Shall this conference form an association of New-York State colleges, Faculty and alumni?

The meeting did not accept Prof Squires's suggestion, and adopted Mr. Briggs's resolution.

An organization will certainly be formed, in which all the six colleges will enter. There is now no association representing the colleges. The Inter-Collegiate Union, as it was called, was composed of three colleges, which held a field day in Syracuse last year. The records made when the organization was in its prime, several years ago, will stand, and the disposition of them will cause endless discussion.

WESTERN COLLEGES ADOPT RULES.

Designed to Exclude Professionalism from Student Athletics.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—A meeting of great importance to Western college men was held yesterday at the Chicago Beach Hotel. Among those present and the colleges represented were Prof. Benton of the University of Minnesota, Prof. Knowlton of the University of Michigan, Prof. Stagg of the University of Chicago, Prof. Stone of Purdue University, Prof. Everett of the University of Illinois, Prof. Birge of the University of Wisconsin, and Prof. Clark of Northwestern.

The meeting was for the purpose of constructing rules to govern intercollegiate athletics next year. The most important rule adopted was that a man should be a resident one year before he could play upon a college team after leaving some other college team unless he had a degree.

If a man takes a degree of some institution he can change to some other and play without the residence qualification. The number of years that an undergraduate can play was fixed at four years, and a graduate can play two years more. A rule which prohibited colleges from playing with teams representing so-called "athletic clubs" was changed so that it now reads that a college team shall play only teams representing educational institutions."

The faculties of the colleges represented will be requested to set a date in each term and to debar any student entering after that date from playing in any intercollegiate contest during that term. The professors finished their task this evening and separated for their college homes.

Propose to Make Football a Felony.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 28.—It is certain that a bill will be introduced in the Missouri Legislature this Winter making it a misdemeanor or a felony to play football in the State. A number of members, including Col. John T. Crisp of this county, have measures drawn up placing football upon the same plane as prizefighting, and it is probable that a number of bills will be introduced in both houses upon the matter as soon as the Legislature meets.

Seventh Regiment Games.

In all over 400 entries have been received by the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association for their annual games which are to be held in the armory, Sixty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday evening next. The list included all the prominent athletes of the regiment, and spirited competitions ought to be the order of the evening. Many new names are among the entries this year, and it is predicted there will be several surprises in store for the cracks who usually carry off so many of the prizes. The novel events usually put on by the Seventh Regiment will be seen. There will be three-legged races, potato races, sack races, hopping races, and a Roman chariot race. The bicycle races will also add variety to the evening's sport. The sports will begin promptly at 8 o'clock, and as there are twenty-two events on the list, the events will be called and run off with promptitude.

WHEAT MAKES A RECORD.

Bullish News Caused Sharp Advance—Then Long Traders Sold.

The wheat market yesterday made another record for itself for the year by the opening of the December option at 91½, or 1¼ points above the closing price of Friday. All of the early news was of a bullish character. The foreign cables were better, showing advances of a penny on all active options. This, of itself, would have acted as a tonic on the local and Chicago markets, but it was supplemented by the further news that the Argentine shipments were unexpectedly small, aggregating only 16,000 bushels.

From the West came the information that the severe weather in the Northwest had forced a material decrease in the movement, and the receipts showed a marked falling off. In addition to this, it was reported that three cargoes of wheat had been taken at San Francisco; one for shipment to Cape Town, Africa, and two to Australia. With such news on hand before the opening, a sharp advance was to be expected.

The opening price for December, at 91½, and for May, at 90¾, was improved upon shortly after the opening by bids and sales at ⅛c higher, but that was the high-water mark for the day. The great advance since the close of the previous Saturday of 84½c for December, to 91⅝c yesterday, had made the profit side of the account in the case of many traders altogether too alluring to be resisted, and the desire to realize caused heavy lines of long stock to be thrown over, in spite of the general bullish news and sentiment.

This selling movement was too strong to be checked, and a decline followed. The decline was sharp and steady, and the price of both December and May at the close was at the exact quotation of Friday's closing.

It is generally conceded that the selling was for profit solely, and that the bearish element did not participate to any noticeable extent. From all accounts, there seems to be no encouragement for short selling, as the factors are so favorable to the other side that the constitutional bear has nothing to offset them with, and is forced to join the advancing column or remain passive and inactive.

HIGH PRICES AT CHICAGO.

The Top Notch for the Season Is Reached.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Wheat sold higher to-day than on any previous day of the season, but weakened on realizing sales of long wheat, and closed ⅞ cent lower than it did yesterday.

Wheat opened very firm, but there were too many people who had good profits in long wheat, which they were willing to accept to permit of firmness being long continued. Some of the heaviest holders became free sellers of May, and there was as well some pressure of December on the market. May, which closed yesterday at 84¾ cents, opened at from 85¼ to 85½ cents this morning; and December, the closing price of which the day before was 81⅛ cents, started at from 81¾@82 cents. The latter touched 82⅝ cents, and May sold, for a moment, as high as 85⅞ cents before the turn came. These highest prices for the day were also the top prices of the season so far. The market had, however, hardly made its new record before it began to shrink back into its hole again. Near the end of the session December got down to 80¼ cents, and May to 83⅞ cents—2½ cents per bushel in the one case, and 2 cents in the other, below the highest of the day and the season.

The strength of the market at Liverpool imparted a good deal of strength to the market here at the start, and comparatively small receipts in the Northwest was an encouraging bull circumstance.

The demand for cash wheat had, however, been choked off, temporarily at least, by the big advance, and that helped the longs in making up their minds to get out and wait. At Toledo wheat sold at $1 per bushel, and it brought 98¼ cents at Detroit.

Flour Market Unsettled.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 28.—On account of the high price of wheat, the local flour market is unsettled, and a number of the larger mills have closed, while a majority of the remainder are running on half time. Millers declare that they are merely grinding sufficient flour to meet the local demand, which is exceedingly light for this season. Patent flour, which sold four months ago at $3.10 per barrel, wholesale, is to-day quoted at $4.75, and straight flour that sold at $2, now brings $4.45.

BICYCLE COSTUME IN SCHOOL.

Miss Owen May Be Reprimanded for Appearing in Such Attire.

Miss Mamie Owen, a teacher in Public School No. 10, will probably be mildly disciplined for having appeared in her classroom, a few days ago, in her bicycle costume, and thereby causing a hilarious outbreak among her pupils.

Miss Owen's pupils are boys of the fourth grade grammar class. She has been in the habit of riding from her home, 71 East Eighty-sixth Street, to the school, which is at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. Before entering her classroom she would change her bicycle costume—a short skirt and checked sweater—for a longer and less conspicuous dress. On the morning in question, however, she heard a noise among the boys as she passed the classroom door, and entered the room to quiet them. Instantly the boys began hooting and laughing at her. Their noise attracted another teacher, who took charge of the boys while Miss Owen changed her costume. She taught her class that day, and had no more trouble with the boys.

The incident became a matter of gossip about the school, and finally reached Superintendent Jasper's ears. When Miss Owen became sick a few days later, and was given a leave of absence, it became rumored about that she had been suspended, Superintendent Jasper said last night that Miss Owen had not been suspended, and that it was not likely that any notice would be taken of the incident, except to warn her against repeating the indiscretion.

"Miss Owen is a very competent teacher," he said, "and would not do anything intentionally to create comment."

Dying Bravo Confesses to Conspiracy.

PERRY, Oklahoma, Nov. 28.—Henry T. Bayless, Frank Lawrie, J. H. McDonald, Thomas H. Bryan, and half a dozen other prominent men living near McKinney were arrested a few days ago on the charge of conspiracy against Lord B. T. Brooke of Tonkawa, to burn his house and kill both Lord Brooke and his wife. The men are charged with hiring Charles Graham and two others to do the killing. In an attempt to carry out the contract alleged to have been made, Graham was killed, and two others—Bill Jones and Kenneth McDonald—fatally wounded. Before his death Graham made a confession of the conspiracy. All the men connected are prominent, and the matter has caused a great stir.

AVERTED A DISASTROUS FIRE.

Early Discovery of a Blaze in a Storehouse Saves Loss.

Owing to the fact that F. W. Fink of Lehn & Fink, wholesale druggists of 128 William Street, worked longer than usual yesterday afternoon, the Fire Department was enabled to extinguish a blaze with an estimated loss of $3,000, which, according to Chief Bonner, had it gained headway, would have cost hundreds of thousands.

Mr. Fink was hard at work at 7:15 o'clock last evening, when he smelled smoke. Owing to the inflammable nature of his stock, he grew nervous and began a prompt investigation. Looking out of a rear window, he saw that the adjoining building was on fire, and at once turned in an alarm.

As the alarm came from the wholesale drug district Chief Bonner responded in person, and at once sent out a second alarm as a precautionary measure. He found the fire to be in a four-story building situated in the centre of the block bounded by William, Fulton, Gold, and John Streets. The only entrance to the house was through an alley between 128 and 130 William Street. The two upper floors were used for storing paper boxes, the other floors being unoccupied.

It took only a few minutes to extinguish the fire. The building is owned by the estate of Mr. Jones, formerly a partner of the Berlin & Jones Envelope Company. No cause is known for the blaze.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL, Park Av.—Dwelling; perfect order.
MURRAY HILL, Madison Av.—Dwelling, extra wide; dining-room extension.
FIFTH AV., near 48th St.—Dwelling, extra wide; beautifully decorated.
FIFTH AV., facing Park—Dwelling, low stoop; modern.
38TH ST., near 5th Av.—Dwelling, nearly full size; recently overhauled. Sixty Thousand.
46TH ST., near 5th Av.—Dwelling, 21 feet, never offered before.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE Leaseholds on and adjoining 5th Av.—Extra wide, full, and medium size.
IN THE FIFTIES, near 5th Av.—American Basements, extra wide, full and medium size.
52D ST., near 5th Av.—4-story high-stoop dining room extension.
67TH ST., near 5th Av.—4-story high-stoop dining room extension.
NEAR 72D ST. and 5th Av.—Dwelling, modern, elaborately decorated; most perfect order; electric lights, open plumbing; tiled baths, etc.

GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. AND 509 5TH AVE.

39 WEST 69TH ST.
AMERICAN BASEMENT.

314 WEST 72D ST.
HIGH STOOP, LAST UNSOLD OF FIVE.
ALL FINISHED THROUGHOUT IN THE BEST MANNER.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Send for descriptive pamphlet to
Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect,
264 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A.—A.—TO LEASE.
FACTORY,
124th St., Near East River;
50x100; three-story and basement; boilers and machinery; rent moderate. Apply to
PORTER & CO.,
159 WEST 125TH ST.

A.— CHOICE OFFICE TO LET.
HAMILTON BANK BUILDING,
125th St., 7th and 8th Avs.
Thoroughly Fireproof.
$120 and upward. Apply to
All light; steam heat; elevator service; rents
PORTER & CO.,
No. 159 West 125th St.

Large Corner Lofts,
Great Jones St. and Lafayette Place.
Steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; rent extremely moderate.
Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CENTRAL PARK WEST,
corner of 68th St., Nos. 1 and 3.
RAYMORE,
The finest apartment house on the west side; finished in hard wood; 7 and 8 rooms, butler's pantry and bath; elevator, electric lights, hot water and hall service. Rents, $1,500 to $2,400 per annum.
THE VERA,
Six-story single apartment house, finished in mahogany and oak; 8 rooms and bath, electric lights, hot water, hall and elevator service. Rents, $1,500 to $1,800.
Particulars in office on premises.

4% MONEY
We have funds to loan on New-York City property at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT, PINE STREET, modernized building, 6 per cent. net. Bargain, $30,000.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. AND 509 5TH AV.

DOWN-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTY.—One of the finest corners in the financial section of New-York. To close an estate. $200,000.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. AND 509 5TH AV.

FOR INVESTOR.—WASHINGTON ST.; RENTED 5 years; $6,500 per year; two tenants. Building new. Price $100,000.
GOLDING & WHITEHOUSE,
9 PINE ST. AND 509 5TH AV.

FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.
CHATHAM SQUARE, 4-story building, leased for 2 years at $2,100; price, $27,000. 41ST STREET, 200 feet from Broadway, full size lot and 4-story house.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 111 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE

YONKERS.—45 Overlook Terrace; best part town; 8 minutes from station; wide, shady piazza; superb view; beautifully furnished; lot 100 feet square; all improvements. M. B., 27 West 34th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

144 EAST 89TH ST., CORNER LEXINGTON Av.—To let, unfurnished, this roomy house, with light and air on three sides; close to elevated station; cable cars pass the door; in fine order; rent only $1,600; seen without permit; immediate possession; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

77TH ST., 27 EAST.—To let, unfurnished, to strictly private family; this small house contains many rooms, is modern, handsomely decorated, and well plumbed; seen without permit; immediate possession; rent, $1,800; any broker.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

IN ONE OF THE FINEST
blocks on the West Side.—Two beautiful 3½ front, four-story rear; built by day's work for an estate; 161 and 163 West 85th St.; three years' rental. POWER, corner 85th St. & Columbus Av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Small brown stone house, all modern improvements; very moderate price. Apply at 547 West 157th St. or A. WHITE, 54 Worth St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

417TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A full-size four-story high-stoop house to let, furnished, for the season. H. R. DREW & CO., 1 West 27th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

APARTMENTS.
West End Avenue, Corner of 79th Street.
Seven and eight large and light rooms.
Elevator service. Electric light, steam heat, and hot water included in rent.
Rents $1,100 to $1,600.
Open daily, including Sunday.
D. D. BRANDT,
Agent on Premises.

The Rutland.
BROADWAY AND 57TH ST.
Genteel unfurnished housekeeping apartments of 6 to 14 rooms, including elevators, hall service, steam heat, range, fuel, and hot water, to let at rents ranging from $1,100 to $3,500 per year. Apply directly to D. W. HEATH, resident Superintendent, at office on premises.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

POILLON,
Central Park West, (8th Av.,) corner 61st St., apartments; all modern conveniences, including hot-water supply, electric light, and elevators for servants and tradespeople.
For further information please apply to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO., Agents,
51 Liberty St.,
or to owner on premises.

"THE WIESBADEN," 110 WEST 40TH ST.—To Let—One large single flat, third floor; rent, $75; only to families of refinement, having undoubted references. Janitor will show.
G. W. BASHFORD, 41 Wall St.

THE GORDON, 126 West 45th St.
A very superior apartment on second floor to let; comprises the whole floor; has light and air from all four sides; also steam heat. Janitor will show. Rent, $1,200.
G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

No. 201 West 54th St., corner 7th Av.
Corner apartments to let; 8 rooms and bath; elevator, steam heat, hot-water supply. Apply to janitor on premises, or to
H. H. CAMMANN & CO.,
51 Liberty St.

THE BERESFORD, A HIGH-CLASS APARTment hotel, situated on Central Park West, 81st to 82d St., has one choice suite of rooms to be rented from Dec. 1. Can be occupied immediately.

THE PARK MADISON, 25 MADISON AV., Corner 25th St.—Now open for inspection.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A— GREENFIELD,
46 West 73d St.
A beautiful apartment, occupying entire floor, 50x90; eleven rooms and bath; new decorations; open plumbing; two elevators; steam heat, hot water, gas range; location unsurpassed.
L. J. PHILLIPS & Co., 72d St. & Columbus Av.

A— ONE LEFT A—
in the Scarboro, 176 West 86th St., seven rooms and bath; $50; hot and cold water. POWER, 516 Columbus Av., corner 85th St.

BARRINGTON,
40 East 25th Street (Madison Square.)
One Desirable Apartment To Let.
$40, $45—CANNOT BE SURPASSED. SEVEN rooms; bath; steam heat. Superior neighborhood. 19 West 84th St.

STABLES TO LET.

114 WEST 50TH ST.—Private stable to let; elegant appointments; five stalls and one box stall; carriage lift; harness closets, &c., including living rooms for coachman; rent, $2,000; open for inspection, without permit, 9 to 10 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M.
G. W. BASHFORD, Agent, 41 Wall St.

RECTOR THIRTY YEARS

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, ASTORIA, GREETS ITS PASTOR.

The Rev. E. D. Cooper, D. D., and His Congregation To-day Commemorate Their Long Association and Joint Labors.

To-day the Rev. Edmund D. Cooper, D. D., completes the thirtieth year of his rectorship of the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, L. I. He is the church's first and only rector in all that period, and the event will be commemorated to-day by a special musical service, and, after the evening service, the presentation of a handsome silver loving cup to the rector by William Mulligan, who is to-day one of the Wardens of the church, and who was a member of the first vestry thirty years ago. Mr. Mulligan and James M. Carrington, the present Senior Warden, are the only two gentlemen now living who were members of the original vestry. The loving cup will represent the contributions of the whole congregation, it having been thought proper to make of it a popular testimonial, in which all members of Dr. Cooper's flock, from the youngest to the oldest, might participate.

Thirty years ago to-day, Advent Sunday, Dr. Cooper preached his first sermon as rector of the church, or, rather, society, for at that time the little congregation had no church, but met in a small store on Fulton Street, Astoria. To-day, due mainly to its rector's unflagging energy and enthusiastic, zealous labors, the congregation worships in one of the most picturesque and handsome stone churches on Long Island outside of Brooklyn; maintains the largest Sunday school on the entire island, even including Brooklyn; is noted far and wide for the fine music given by its surpliced choir of male voices, under the leadership of Organist Charles Seibert, and Dr. Cooper himself is the Archdeacon of the Diocese of Long Island, an honor recently conferred upon him by unanimous choice of the proper Church authorities of the diocese.

Five years ago to-day, the church held a sort of silver jubilee, as it marked the twenty-fifth anniversary. Bishop Littlejohn and a number of visiting clergymen from other cities took part in the elaborate services, and the Ladies' Aid Society tendered the doctor a reception at the rectory. But for engagements that make his presence imperative elsewhere, the venerable Bishop would not have been absent from to-day's services.

The vestry has presented Dr. Cooper with a set of eulogistic resolutions, embodying its appreciation of and gratitude for his untiring devotion and the blessings that have followed both rector and people throughout the long stretch of years, and it is whispered that some of the young people's societies of the church have decided upon a way to still further brighten the day's event.

The Church of the Redeemer was originally an offshoot from the older St. George's Church of Astoria. It was but a handful of worshippers that Dr. Cooper found when he was called to be their rector, and the little enterprise was given only six months to live by some pessimistic onlookers, some of whom have lived to learn their error and see the struggling little society of thirty years ago outgrow the parent church. The membership of the church now numbers over 300; there are more than 700 scholars in the Sunday school, and there are a number of flourishing societies in the church, including the Ladies' Aid and the Girls' Friendly Societies, the Industrial School, Mothers' Meeting, and St. Andrew's Society.

In addition to performing, unaided, all the pastoral duties of the parish, which covers an unusually wide and populous territory, Dr. Cooper has filled for years the exacting position of Assistant Secretary of the Diocesan Convention, and has been in constant demand for gatherings, meetings, and conventions connected with the work of the Episcopal Church on Long Island.

NEW IDEAS IN MEN'S DRESS.

Fine Materials and Novelties at a Leading House.

Well-dressed men who buy their outfits at the tailoring establishment of Arnheim, 767 Broadway, are delighted with the Winter exhibition of handsome cloths now crowding the two floors used as salesrooms. Marks Arnheim, the proprietor, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the selections in both quality and coloring now on the shelves of the big six-story store have never been so varied since the establishment moved into its present quarters, six years ago. All the floor space of the building is devoted to his exclusively merchant tailoring business.

For full evening dress suits there is a new novelty in undressed drapé worsted, which is made up complete, lined throughout with silk or satin, for $30. Tuxedo suits, made also from imported drapé worsted and lined in silk or satin, are made to order for the same price. The Inverness coat, for wear over full dress, which is made at this establishment for $20, is lined with the same attractive materials, and is this year made up with a velvet collar.

In the latest styles of business suits there are several attractive things in the stock, notable among which are the English cheviot brown mixtures. The English walking coat, with pockets under flaps, and three and four button cutaway sack suits, are made to order for $16.

In the trousering line all the favorite colorings in narrow, medium, and broad stripes and checks are shown at prices ranging from $5 to $7. The Winter stock comprises many choice things in Worcumba and Norwalk mill kerseys and meltons. These are made one-half fancy plaid and one-half satin lined, to suit the purchaser, for $20.

German Charity Ball for 1897.

The annual German Charity Ball for 1897 will take place Feb. 4 at the Metropolitan Opera House. The committee that will have charge of the ball will be formed from the three bachelor societies of the Arion, German Liederkranz, and Beethoven Maennerchor. There will also be an honorary committee. The officers for the coming year are: President—Oswald Ottendorfer; Chairman—Charles Brandt, Jr.; Corresponding Secretary—Robert C. Kammerer; Recording Secretary—Louis E. Neumann, Jr.; Treasurer—Hubert Cillis.

The Chairmen of the various committees that have already been appointed are Emil Steiger of the Liederkranz, Frederick Berndt of the Beethoven, and George Wicke of the Jung Arion. Robert C. Kammerer is Chairman of the Box Committee, Emil Steiger of the Music Committee, William H. Klenke of the Finance Committee, E. M. Burghard of the Charity Committee, R. J. Schaeffer of the Patron Committee, Oscar B. Weber of the Press Committee, Louis E. Neumann, Jr., of the Printing Committee, A. C. G. Huepfel of the Hall Committee, and Charles Spitldorf of the Catering Committee.

Deputy Revenue Collector Removed.

Internal Revenue Collector Edward Grosse yesterday removed John E. Hayes from his office of Deputy Collector for having demanded and received from William Mayer, a retail liquor dealer at 490 Eighth Avenue, the sum of $2, in consideration of releasing him from the payment of a special tax due from an alleged club, which was said to meet in Mayer's house. Hayes claimed to have borrowed the money from Mayer, but Collector Grosse did not believe him, because the charge was very strongly corroborated by the testimony of credible witnesses.

LIFE TEACHERS APPOINTED.

The Largest Number Since 1875, with Two Exceptions.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—The result of the State examinations for life State teachers' certificates held August last, has just been determined at the State Department of Public Instruction, and State Superintendent Skinner will issue fifty-three life State certificates.

This is the largest number of certificates of this kind issued in any year since 1875, with two exceptions, and the examinations were attended by a larger number of candidates than on any previous year during the past twenty-five years, except in 1888. Holders of these certificates are entitled to teach in any of the public schools of the State for life without further examination. The only ground upon which a certificate of this kind can be revoked is that of immoral conduct.

The following is a list of persons receiving these certificates: Eugene M. Adams of Lockport, George J. Anderson of Hankins, Florence B. Brinckerhoff of Highland, Lucian R. Rowlish of Rouse's Point, Josephine Bristol of Matteawan, Bessie P. Bradford of Louisville, Frederick W. Barthel, Julia Kirschner and Anna E. McAuliffe of Troy, Grace E. Chapman of Oneida, Winter X. Criler of Verona, Hiram C. Case of Allen's Hill, Kate De F. Crane of Brewster, Frances A. Collins of Sing Sing, Edward D. Callahan of Brooklyn, Ada Y. Donahue of Eaton, Jeanette E. Dewey of Binghamton, W. M. E. De Melt of South Westerlo, Flora L. M. Harris of Darien, William H. Hood of Bath-on-the-Hudson, Virginia M. Houston of Bellvale, Margaret C. Hollister of Ithaca, Frank B. Hess of Richmondville, Ethel A. Haydn of Adams, Scott E. Kellogg of Brookfield, Thomas E. Lockhart of Mayville, Anna Lane of Schenevus, John B. Laidlaw of Pine, Rebecca M. Ludlum of Stapleton, Elwin A. Ladd of Wexander, Jennie S. Murray of Springville, Sarah E. Mackey of Ellenville, Thomas J. McNamara of Taberg, Annie M. Merritt of Port Richmond, Herbert S. McCasland of Au Sable Forks, Samuel J. Neff of Port Leyden, Charles E. Nichols of Mount Vernon, William C. Roll of Naples, Murray C. Porter of Rodman, Lucy Gertrude Robertson of Churchville, George L. Rifenburgh of Charlottville, Joseph M. Raymond of New-York, Arrietta Snyder of Newburg, Margaret M. Shaw of Canandaigua, Silas Springstead of Eminence, Selma E. Swenson of Flushing, Mary M. Smith of Whitestone, Cassius J. Sargent of Chaumont, Howard Shaffer of St. Johnsville, Roscoe C. Tarbell of West Groton, Myron J. Wilson of Geneseo, Gertrude Wilson of Rochester, Frank H. Wallace of Madrid, and Dwight B. Williams of East Bloomfield.

MINISTER COOPER'S MISSION.

Believed that He Comes to Urge the Annexation of Hawaii.

HONOLULU, Nov. 21.—It is generally stated here on what seems to be excellent authority that Minister Cooper's mission to Washington is to assist Resident Minister Hatch in the negotiations of a treaty of annexation to the United States with President Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Some doubt is expressed in official circles respecting the report that the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Cooper, is coming to Washington to assist Minister Hatch in negotiating a treaty of annexation between the islands and the United States.

Mr. Cooper has been in this country about a month, and since his arrival he has been employed principally in an inspection of the Hawaiian Consulates on the Pacific slope and in other parts of the country. He will reach Washington early next week, and during his stay here will discuss Hawaiian matters fully with Mr. Hatch, but not, it is understood, with a view to bringing the subject of annexation before Congress this Winter. What action the Hawaiian Government will take regarding annexation after the McKinley Administration comes into power cannot be stated, but it is asserted in a general way that if the new Administration shall favor the proposition it will be speedily brought to their attention.

Mr. Francis M. Hatch, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, who has been in New-England for some months, is again in the city. He declines to discuss the question of annexation, but refers all inquiries to the resolution adopted by the Hawaiian Congress last May, which contained a declaration strongly favoring the annexation of the Islands to the United States. It will be remembered that the Harrison Administration, acting through Secretary of State Foster, in February, 1893, negotiated a treaty of annexation with a special commission of Hawaiians who came to Washington for that purpose. The treaty was sent to the Senate, but before that body acted upon it, President Cleveland withdrew it.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN SAMOA.

The Imperial Post Office Extending Its Limit of Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Department of State continues to receive evidences of the widening of German influence in Samoa.

A mail dispatch received from Consul General Churchill to-day states that the German Imperial Post Office at Apia has received instructions from its Government to enlarge the postal service, which is maintained in Samoa in connection with its Consulate.

Beginning Oct. 29 last, the Post Office was instructed to receive subscriptions from all newspapers published in countries of the Postal Union at prices according to the official tariff. Beginning Jan. 1 next, it will accept, forward, and pay postal money orders from countries in the Postal Union. This improvement in the service is made pending the establishment of such a postal system as may be permitted under the municipality of Apia by the terms of the "Berlin German act."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Major Jackson, upon being relieved, will repair to this city and report to the Paymaster General.

—Second Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, Second Cavalry, will report to the Governor of Arizona, at Phoenix, for duty with the National Guard of that Territory.

—Col. Robert P. Hughes, Inspector General, having returned from duty as Inspector General of the North Atlantic District, Lieut. Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery, is relieved from duty as Acting Inspector General.

—First Lieut. Montgomery D. Parker, Ninth Cavalry, upon being relieved as Recruiting Officer at Cincinnati, will proceed to Albany, N. Y., and assume charge of the recruiting station in that city, relieving Major Allan N. Jackson, Paymaster.

Navy.

—Paymaster I. G. Hobbs has been ordered to the Brooklyn.

—Lieut. T. C. Fenton has been ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

—Surgeon L. B. Baldwin has been detached from the Newark and ordered to the Puritan.

—Lieut. G. R. Slocum has been detached from the Monadnock and ordered to duty with the Coast Survey.

—Assistant Engineer J. R. Morris has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Maine.

—Passed Assistant Surgeon L. H. Stone has been detached from the Castine and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New-York.

—Assistant Naval Constructor J. E. McDonald has been detached from duty at Newport News and ordered to the New-York.

—Chief Engineer G. Jowle has been detached from the New-York Navy Yard and ordered to the Puritan.

—Ensign L. R. De Steigner has been detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Monadnock as watch and division officer. Assistant Engineer M. E. Reed has been detached from the Marblehead and granted three months' leave.

MYTHICAL POLICE FUND

OFFICIALS DOUBT THAT ONE IS TO BE RAISED.

If New-York and Brooklyn Patrolmen Intend to Influence Legislation, Their Superiors Do Not Know It.

Police corruption rumors are again current, this time indicating that a fund is being gathered to fight the legislation contemplated by the Greater New-York Commission.

In connection with this a story was published in an evening paper yesterday, declaring that the patrolmen were grumbling under the assessment.

Both Commissioners Andrews and Grant of the Police Board and Chief of Police Conlin stated to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that they had no actual knowledge that a corruption fund was being collected, but an investigation will be made at once.

It was said that for two years past the tax for a fund had been levied among he patrolmen, there always being something to get, or something to prevent. Great difficulty, it was said, existed in the attempt to secure this fund, because many of the patrolmen are rebelling.

Interest of Brooklyn Police.

The facts about the alleged fund are said to have leaked out through a visit of a committee from the Brooklyn police, who desired to pool their issues with the New-York men in the legislative fight which is expected this year. It appears that the Brooklyn men were not successful in combining with the New-York force, and the matter was dropped. The Brooklyn men, who receive less pay than the New-York policemen, desired to co-operate in a fight to defeat Greater New-York legislation on the point of regulating salaries. The Brooklyn men want the same salary that is paid in New-York.

Whether there is any foundation for these rumors no one really seems to know. The new Board of Police Commissioners made an exhaustive investigation into the matter in 1895, and on the strength of it several Roundsmen were reduced. Among these was Roundsman McGinley, the secretary of the Police Association. It was McGinley who was restored to his rank a few days ago by Chief Conlin, and to whom allusion was made in the story of yesterday.

Grant Does Not Believe It.

Commissioner Grant, when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said:

"I have no information that there is a corruption fund among the police. If I had, I would put a stop to it. I do not think it likely that there is one. All this talk about the Greater New-York police force and the possible reduction in salaries might have scared some fellows into proposing a fund to look out for their welfare. It is possible that they are chipping in for the purpose of employing an attorney to look out for the interests of the patrolmen. There was some sort of an organization among the police in the old days. It was used to look out for their interests, just as a labor union looks after the interests of its members. It was also a benevolent organization. It was said that the members paid in $25 each to secure an increase in their pay. Whether this is true or not I cannot say.

"This story of corruption has come up several times. It has been a sensation for a day or two and then dropped.

"If the police want to prevent legislation that is injurious to them, as far as I am concerned it will help them. Legislation in the future should not affect the pay of men already in the department. It should apply, if to any, to future applicants. Then persons coming into the department would know what they have to put up with.

"This story of corruption will probably be investigated. If there is a fund being collected to buy votes in the Legislature, every man connected with it should be dismissed; but if a fund is being collected among the force to employ an attorney or other person to look after their interests in legislation injurious to them, it will do no good. I am willing to do all I can to help the men, and believe I can prevent any injurious legislation. I am on friendly terms with the Legislature."

Andrews's Knowledge.

Commissioner Andrews said: "The only knowledge I have about a corruption fund is that a man named Steffens called on me a few days ago with the story published yesterday, and said he secured it from a probationary policeman in Brooklyn. An investigation will be made into the statements, and we may be able to get some information about the fund, if there is one, from some of the new men appointed under this board. Any fund for the purpose of aiding the men in Albany is illegal, and would be so looked upon. This board would do all that was possible to aid the men, but we would not allow a fund to be used. There are many reasons why such a fund should not be used, especially to fight a reduction of pay. I have nothing to say about the wisdom of an increase in pay, but, having been made, I doubt the wisdom in trying to reduce it again."

Chief Conlin Will Investigate.

Chief of Police Conlin declared that he knew nothing about a corruption fund.

"I will investigate the matter to the bottom, but I doubt its truth," he said.

From another source it was learned that McGinley, who was restored to the rank of Roundsman, received his promotion because he was a good officer, and not because of his connection with an alleged corruption fund.

Thief Tried to Seize a Razor.

Joseph Mitchell, colored, thirty-seven years of age, a married man, with three children, was arraigned in Oyster Bay yesterday by Constable C. M. Doty. Mitchell resided in Fenwick, Salem County, N. J., and disappeared from there after having been accused of numerous thefts. He was arrested on the farm of Joseph Smith while he was in bed. When the constable appeared Mitchell jumped toward a bureau for a razor. The constable, however, seized and handcuffed him. He confessed to many robberies and implicated Albert Beckett and Clark Johnson, negroes. He said he would go back to New-Jersey.

Morgue Keeper Suspended.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, one of the Commissioners of the Department of Charities, said yesterday that Keeper White of the Morgue had been suspended from his position. He would not state what the nature of the charges was. Wr. White received his notification yesterday afternoon stating that he was suspended pending an investigation in regard to the disposition of three bodies that were brought to the Morgue. Isaac Newton, who has been attached to Bellevue Hospital, was appointed to take temporary charge of the Morgue. It is thought at Bellevue that the charges were based upon a report that White had been interested with an undertaker in getting trade from persons who had friends in the Morgue.

A Tug Sinks in the Harlem.

Transfer Tug No. 7, belonging to the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, while cruising about in the Harlem River, near the company's freight yards, Friday night, struck a reef and sank. She had been ordered out of a slip to make way for the transfer steamboat Express. The tide swung the tug in the way of the Express, and Capt. Sherry rang for full speed. He miscalculated the distance to the reef and struck it. The Captain and crew escaped in a small boat. The tug will be raised to-day. The damage will probably be about $1,500.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE STANDARD.

Convention of Professors Favor Keeping Up Requirements.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—The tenth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, which began yesterday, resumed its session to-day, in the chapel of the University of Pennsylvania. When the convention adjourned last night the members were discussing "College Entrance Requirements," and this subject was again taken up when the session began to-day.

The discussion was participated in by President Schurman of Cornell University, Principal Thurber of the Morgan Park Academy, Chicago; President Patton of Princeton, Principal Livermore of the Adelphi Academy, President Sharpless of Haverford College, President Warfield of Lafayette College, and others.

A resolution offered by President Schurman of Cornell, declaring it to be the sense of the meeting that the present standard of requirements for collegiate admission should not be lowered, was adopted. These officers were elected:

President—J. G. Schurman, Cornell University; Vice Presidents—John Quincy Adams, University of Pennsylvania; Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, University of the City of New-York; Prof. Pace, Catholic University of America, Washington; Charles F. Ruddoiz, Baltimore City College; Prof. Robinson, Delaware College; Superintendent Randall Spalding of Montclair, N. J.; Secretary—Prof. Daniel Munro, University of Pennsylvania; Treasurer—Prof. John B. Keiffer, Franklin and Marshall; Executive Committee—the President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University; President Charles De Garme, Swarthmore College; Wilson Farrand, Newark Academy, and James C. MacKenzie, Lawrenceville, N. J.

This concluded the business of the session, and the convention finally adjourned.

DEVOTED TO ARTS OF PEACE.

The Ambition of Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Señor Rodriguez of Nicaragua, who arrived in New-York last week as the diplomatic representative of the three Central American republics of Nicaragua, Honduras, and San Salvador, has reached Washington and will present his credentials to the State Department without delay.

Señor Rodriguez reports a highly satisfactory condition of affairs in the three countries. Each is exerting its strongest efforts to secure a more systematic and stable Government. Now that this result has been practically reached, Señor Rodriguez believes that their efforts in future will be devoted to the arts of peace and to the upbuilding of their credit and standing among the nations of the world. Commercially, they are all prospering, and the amount of exports, as well as of imports, is increasing annually.

The principal article of export at present is coffee, which according, to Señor Rodriguez, holds a high rank among epicures. Very little of it comes to the United States, as the European countries have enough demand for it to take off the whole crop. What little does reach this country is palmed off as Java, for the people would not know it under the name of the country in which it is grown.

RANKIN DIED OF PARALYSIS.

Austin, the Friend of the Detroit Lumberman, Heard From.

TOBERMORAY, Ontario, Nov. 28.—T. J. Austin of Detroit, a timber surveyor, and the guide Belrose, who left Fitzwilliam Island for this place Tuesday, Nov. 24, to send word home to Detroit of the death of a third member of their party, Thomas J. Rankin, arrived here to-day on board the tug Seaman, which had gone in search of them.

Rankin's death was the result of a paralytic stroke. He and Belrose were returning to camp from their day's work Tuesday, Nov. 24, when Rankin suddenly fell to the ground unconscious. He was carried to camp, where he died at 4 o'clock the next morning.

Austin and Belrose left for this place in a small boat, but owing to the heavy sea they could get no further than Black Bill Island. Yesterday the tug Seaman came along and picked them up. The tug, which has the body of Rankin on board, left this afternoon for Wiarton. Austin accompanies the remains.

POISONED THE TURKS.

Campaign Tactics of the Druses as Exemplified Recently.

Letters from the Lebanon to Syrians in this city say that the rebellious Druses recently made an offer to the principal Sheikh of the Bedouins in the vicinity, who is a descendant of the Prophet Mohammed, to recognize him as the Khalif, and make common cause with him and his people against the Sultan of Turkey, who they say is a Turk, and has no right to the Vice Regency of the Prophet, who was an Arabian. While the Bedouins were considering the offer the matter reached the ears of the Turkish authorities, who bought off the subordinate Bedouin chiefs.

In a recent engagement between the Druses and 600 Turkish soldiers, the Druses retreated, and led the Turks toward one of their villages. The Druses passed through and out of the village, and when the Turks entered they found the village deserted and a quantity of bread and other provisions lying about. The soldiers were hungry, and ate what they found. The food, however, had been poisoned by the Druses, and many of the Turkish soldiers died.

THIEF CHOKED A GIRL.

He Appeared at Port Washington, L. I., as a Book Agent.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Nov. 28.—Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a strange man called at the residence of Thomas Costello, in Port Washington, and told the latter's seventeen-year-old daughter, Lillie, he was a book agent.

The girl was alone at the time. She said she did not want any books. Then suddenly the man choked her until she became unconscious. He ransacked the house, and returned and took a valuable ring from the girl, who was conscious, warning her to make no outcry. A few minutes later her sister returned, and, before entering the house, closed the shutters. Miss Costello at that went into hysterics.

A man answering the description of the thief was seen in the village by several people only a short time before the assault occurred.

The Brooklyn's Marine Guard.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 28.—The Marine Guard for the United States steamship Brooklyn, which has been quartered here and drilled in its various duties for the last two months, will leave for the ship Monday night. While here the men have performed the duties of marine guard of the naval station, and have been put through a great deal of work. They number some sixty all told.

Squadron A May Have a Third Troop.

ALBANY, Nov. 28.—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin to-day issued an order authorizing Cavalry Squadron A of New-York City to divide into three troops, each to have a maximum membership of seventy-five. The squadron now consists of two troops of seventy-five members each, and there are many applicants for enlistment on the waiting lists.

REVENUES ARE GAINING

THE TREASURY DEFICIT LOWER THAN IT WAS LAST YEAR.

Receipts from Customs and Internal Revenue Have Increased—Figures from Treasurer Morgan's Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The annual report of Daniel Morgan, Treasurer of the United States, made public this afternoon, shows the total receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30 last to have been $326,976,200, as against $313,390,075 for the fiscal year 1895, an increase of $13,586,125.

The receipts from customs aggregated $160,021,751, a gain of $7,863,134; from internal revenue, $146,762,864, a gain of $3,341,192; from sale of public lands, $1,005,523, a loss of $97,823; from miscellaneous sources, $19,186,060, a gain of $2,479,622.

The total expenditures for the year were $352,179,446, as against $356,195,298 for 1895, a decrease of $4,015,852.

The deficiency for the year is $25,203,245, or $17,601,977 less than for last year. The net receipts from the $262,315,400 of bonds sold in 1894, 1895, and 1896, were $294,164,295.

Continuing, the report says: "In ordinary times and under ordinary circumstances, there is a natural flow of gold toward the Treasury which often is limited only by the capacity of the Treasury to carry the specie. The product of our mines finds its way to the mint, where it is paid for by checks, and these are presented at the counters of the Sub-Treasuries, or through the Clearing House in New-York, as currency obligations. The result is an increase of the gold reserve and a diminution of the available balance of notes and silver certificates. Gold imported in the form of bullion or foreign coin takes usually the same course.

"Besides these two sources of ordinary gain to the gold reserve, there is another in the direct exchange of paper currency for the coin, where the paper is preferred for its greater convenience. Fortunate, indeed, has it been for the Treasury that even during the most critical periods through which the country has recently passed, these currents of inflow have not been altogether checked, and that their volume has been materially diminished is the loss has been partly made good by the assistance of financial institutions. In the fifteen months ending with September last, the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury in redemptoin of United States notes and Treasury notes amounted to the immense sum of $192,972,205, while the net gains of gold from all sources attained a total of $98,138,902."

The outstanding public debt June 30, 1896, aggregated $1,769,840,323, as compared with $1,676,120,983 on the same date in 1895.

According to a revised estimate of the department the composition and distribution of the monetary stock for the fiscal year 1896 is as follows:

	In Treasury and Mints	In Circulation.
Gold coin	$112,589,974	$454,905,064
Gold bullion	32,102,926	.....
Silver dollars	378,673,137	52,116,904
Fractional silver coin	16,767,056	60,294,451
Silver bullion	120,933,958	1,032,565
Total metallic	680,067,051	568,258,984
United States notes	122,431,148	224,249,868
Treasury notes of 1890	34,638,033	95,045,247
National bank notes	10,832,423	215,168,122
Gold certificates	42,818,070	426,381,119
Silver certificates	11,962,313	330,657,191
Currency certificates	320,000	31,880,000
Total paper	180,803,989	939,208,547
Aggregate	$40,871,040	1,507,467,531

The grand aggregate is $2,348,338,571, as compared with $2,396,704,682 for the fiscal year 1895. While these figures show an apparent loss of more than $50,000,000, the report says that as a matter of fact the loss in only apparent. Many millions of gold went abroad prior to the closing of the last fiscal year, thus showing an unfavorable balance, but it is claimed that since the inflow of gold has recurred, and the importations have grown this money, with a considerable addition thereto, has come back to the United States.

The net proceeds of the National bank notes redeemed during the year were $107,091,026.34, the largest amount for any one period in ten years, and, with the exception of three years, the largest since 1879.

The cost for the redemption of National bank notes has been assessed against the banks at the rate of $1.12½ per $1,000.

The appendix contains a large amount of new matter of interest to bankers and students of finance, in tabular form.

New Naval Regulations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The new naval regulations were issued to the service to-day—the first revision since 1893. It was made by a board consisting of Judge Advocate General Lemly, Lieut. Commander Clover, with Chief Clerk Micou of the department as civilian member.

Lorillard Stables Burned.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Nov. 28.—A fire last night at the Rancocas Stock Farm, at Jobstown, the property of Pierre Lorillard, destroyed the large racing stables and caused a loss of about $10,000. None of the horses was burned. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

STATE COURTS.

New-York Calendars, Monday, Nov. 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term.—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Court. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Matter of Lees. 2—Matter of Liquori. 3—Stone vs. Morgan. 4—Neuberger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 5—Mount Greenblatt. 6—Matter of Rae. One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. 7—Kemarek vs. Crimmins. 8—Schloss vs. Schloss. 9—Kennedy vs. Cronly. 10—Richards vs. Richards. 11—Biggert vs. Murphy. 12—Mann vs. Ketcham. 13—Conolly vs. American Casualty Insurance Company. 14—Powell vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 15—Cohen vs. Bliss. 16—Engert vs. Connor. 17—Reustle vs. Reustle. 18—Thorne vs. Bankers' Life Association. 19—Gallagher vs. Board of Education. 20—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 21—McKim vs. McKim. 22—Miller vs. Klett. 23—New-York Commercial Company vs. Earle. 24—United States Trust Company vs. De Forest. 25—Goffe vs. Wisner. 26—Skinner vs. Breese. 27—Goldberg vs. Hayes. 28—Makert vs. Hassey. 29—Schneeberg vs. Feseler. 30—Eastern Brewing Company vs. Gaisert. 31—A. M. Beyers & Co. vs. Hammerstein. 32—Matter of Lloyd. 33—Feldheimer vs. Newwitter. 34—People, &c., vs. Strauss. 35—John Karm Malting Company vs. Schaefer. 36—Maybeck vs. Behrens. 37—Mariano vs. Mariano. 38—Underhill vs. Underhill. 39—Paget vs. Melcher. 40—Schortemeier vs. Schortemeier. 41—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Richardson. 42—Hand vs. Holtzer Cabot Electric Company. 43—Flanagan vs. Staples. 44—Scott vs. Johannesen. 45—Culver vs. Woolsey. 46—Rosso vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 47—Hamilton vs. Investors' Securities Trust Company. 48—O'Brien vs. Mullen. 49—Biesel vs. Pabst Brewing Compmany. 50—Langer vs. Lyons. 51—Macauley vs. Halpin. 52—Palmer vs. Palmer. 53—Congress Brewing Company vs. Stroh. 54—Marine vs. Sakariasen. 55—Stubbe vs. Stubbe. 56—Talcott vs. National Credit Insurance Company. 57—Baldwin vs. Baldwin. 58—Miller vs. Miller. 59—Keystone Meter Company vs. Van Steenbergh. 60—Rieder vs. White. 61—Hudson vs. Conlon. 62—Patterson vs. Shaped Seamless Stocking Company. 63—Matter of Singer. 64—Goldberger vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 65—Berkovitz vs. Sekolski. 66—O'Reilly vs. Dale. 67—Langfeld vs. Band. 68—Berbing vs. Eberle. 69—American Type Founders' Company vs. Springer & Welty Company. 70—Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund vs. Cornwall. 71—Leonard vs. Leonard. 72—Forgotston vs. McKeon. 73—Oviatt vs. Oviatt. 74—Hopkins vs. McLaughlin. 75—Reilly vs. Sabater. 76—O'Leary vs. Stack. 77—Cunningham vs. Wathen. 78—Gaylor vs. Palmer. 79—Findler vs. Weber. 80—Murray vs. Sobel. 81—Munroe vs. Green. 82—Pohl vs. Davies. 83—Matter of Carrere & Haas Iron Works. 84—Mackie vs. Mackie. 85—Getman vs. Kempf. 86—People, &c., vs. Lesser. 87—People, &c., vs. Farrell. 88—People, &c., vs. Simms. 89—People, &c., vs. Brown. 90—Matter of O'Connor. 91—Seymour vs. Cavinato. 92—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Milbank. 93—Sanfield vs. Sanfield. 94—Byers vs. Hammerstein. 95—Dietz vs. Yetter. 96—Moses vs. Dolan. 97—Excelsior Brewing Company vs. Prauer.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 2.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

1—Marie Barberi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—Margarette Keim, George A. Holt, Nathan Brand, Jacob Schwarz, Bridget Loughran, Robert E. Snowden, Charlotte H. F. Skidmore, Martin Cuneen, Thomas A. Boyle, Louis Russinger, Martin L. Townsend, Catharine A. Kelly, and Mary Butler.

At 2 P. M.—Rudolph Quensell and Patrick Leddy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate's Court, in County Court House—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1112—Contested will of Jane A. Dwyer, formerly Jane A. Tamajo. 1212—Contested will of William Ivison.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Trial Term, Part XI., Supreme Court—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:45 A. M. 1233—Contested will of John Bickmann.

CITY COURT—General Term—Van Wyck, C. J.; Fitzsimons and O'Dwyer, JJ.—Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Boyer vs. Fenn. 2—Gillespie vs. Satterlee. 3—O'Brien vs. Schultz. 4—Kratzenstein vs. Lehman. 5—Weis vs. Mooney. 6—Berger vs. Mooney. 7—Biggert vs. Nichols. 8—Graves vs. Graham. 9—Peetsch vs. Quinn. 10—Kemp vs. Elliott. 11—Herman vs. Bailey. 12—Biggert vs. Hicks. 13—Smith & Briggs Brass Works vs. Kahn. 14—Boundey vs. Stilwell. 15—Same vs. same. 16—Graves vs, Graham. 17—Crosby vs. Root. 18—Fromme vs. Jaricky. 19—Cohen vs. Goodson. 20—Weltman vs. Posenecker. 21—Graves vs. Graham. 22—Holly vs. Gottlieb. 23—Alderdice vs. Keller. 24—Dettling vs. Hess. Appeals from Judgments.—1—Charwat vs. Vopelak. 2—First National Bank vs. Gilmor. 3—Gregor vs. McKee. 4—Carpenter vs. Cummings. 5—Smith vs. Unangst. 6—Eichner vs. Bowery Bank. 7—Goodwin vs. McKeever. 8—Haupt vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 9—Thompson vs. Child. 10—Freeman vs. United States Grand Lodge, &c. 11—Newcombe vs. Eagleton. 12—Whelan vs. Holcombe. 13—Boundey vs. Stilwell. 14—Reilly vs. Poerschke. 15—McMahon vs. Smith. 16—Keegan vs. Smith.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Stephen A. Dutton. 2—Leopold Herschkowitz. 3—Thomas Kenney.

Pleadings.—1—Harry Lewis. 2—John Weathers. 3—Thomas Brennan. 4—Hilfirich Oelgeschlager. 5—Peter O'Reilly. 6—Lawrence Gargon. 7—James McHugh. 8—James Rown. 9—Jonathan D. Post.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Morris Finkel. 2—Henry Festa, Joseph Olivella. 3—William Sinclair Crewe. 4—Frank Spicer. 5—John Gumbert. 6—James Kelly. 7—Dong Fong, Bo Gow, Young Ton, Lee Hee. 8—James Reynolds. 9—Abraham Rosenblum. 10—Thomas Murphy. 11—Michael Goodman. 12—Joseph Isaacsohn. 13—Joseph Pospisil. 14—Anderson Randell. 15—Rufus Reiff. 16—Francis Reynolds. 17—Patrick Fedro. 18—Henry Inoebus.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—Jacob Webster. 2—Rosano Russomano. 3—Henry Neaderthal. 4—William

Sunday
November 29-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

AS LONDON HAD PREDICTED

Russia Refuses to Grant the First Favor Asked by France.

THIS SAVES THE SULTAN ONCE MORE

Authentic News from Manila Proves that Spain Will Also Lose Her Possessions in the Far East.

PREPARING FOR WORK IN PARLIAMENT

India Gives Cause for Anxiety—The Hamburg Dock Strike—Elizabeth Robins Has Won a Great Triumph.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 28.--Less than seven weeks ago the Czar's presence was stirring French enthusiasm to frenzy, yet in Paris the politicians and the press are already thinking, and even saying, ugly things about Russia. Very likely it is only a passing mood, but there can be no doubt as to the genuineness of the depression for the moment.

The French Government, ever since the establishment of the Republic, has been peculiarly open to the influence of the representatives of the big financial interests centred at the capital. Practically every diplomatic move that France makes is dictated by the plans or prejudices of the masters of the Paris Bourse. They were responsible for its fatuous Egyptian policy of fourteen years ago, just as they are accountable for the unexpected rebuff it received this week in the house of its friends. The holders of Turkish bonds in Paris persuaded M. Hanotaux, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to indorse a scheme which they had concocted for transforming the Administration de la Dette Publique at Constantinople into something like the Caisse de la Dette Publique at Cairo. The result of the action would have been to destroy the last semblance of the Sultan's independence, either financially or politically.

It is now seen that this is why the Count de Montebello hurried back to St. Petersburg from his interrupted vacation, and why M. Nelidoff was detained at the Russian capital so long after he was due back at his post in Constantinople with M. Shishkin. These two diplomats worked for a fortnight trying to arrange some compromise on lines that would be acceptable to Russia. At last the Czar has had to veto the whole thing. It is an open defeat for France at the hands of her ally, a fact which only increases her humiliation and disgust.

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Russia's Characteristic Excuse.

To other nations that have had experience in trying to work with Russia, there is nothing surprising in this, but the French take it badly. They still cannot see why their proposition, which would give the Sultan much needed funds, and at the same time protect the creditors who are now threatened with the utter collapse and bankruptcy of the Turkish Treasury, is not the best possible solution of the problem. It would be for Turkey's good, as well, that her actual dependency on the powers for help, advice, and protection should be regularized by the formal creation of an international financial control.

Thus the French argued, and plausibly enough, but, to their amazement, they encounter the Czar's objection that the Sultan is an independent sovereign, and that it would be an intolerable invasion of his royal prerogative to impose any such interference of outsiders upon him. To the logical French mind this is as meaningless as the abstract propositions of a churchman of the Middle Ages, but it is by just such empty formulas that Russia is governed.

Of course there is practical politics in it, too. The pro-German party in St. Petersburg is boasting that it has won a victory, not only in this, but also in the matter of the introduction of the gold standard in Russia, which the French thought they had succeeded in convincing the Czar would be a ruinous mistake when he was in Paris, but which M. de Witte has now obtained permission to go on with none the less. It seems, however, not so much a case of the defeat of one palace faction by another as a triumph of bureaucracy over them all, the Czar included.

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The Egyptian Situation Unchanged.

In the Egyptian matter, also, it is asserted that Russia has deserted France, and this statement is maintained in spite of M. Hanotaux's reference to the support of France's ally in that controversy. What is apparently true is that Russia tells the French now, as she has done before, that she is full of sympathy, but that there is no good in trying to effect the impossible. The Triple Alliance, she says, votes solidly with England in the majority, and, short of war, there is no way of getting around that fact.

All this brings Europe back to the impasse which confronted her a year ago. There has been, in the interim, a great show of moving the pieces on the diplomatic checkerboard, but it can be seen now that nothing is really altered. England can always retreat to the double corner of her seagirt isolation whenever the play gets too dangerous, and the Continental powers remain balanced against one another in what is practically a drawn game.

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Some Real News from Manila.

To-day's letters from Madrid give the first intelligible and comprehensive account yet obtained of the revolt in the Philippine Islands. The story has been pieced together from various private correspondence, as the telegraphic censorship is even sterner in Manila than in Havana. Despite the tone of the official press of Madrid, which talks as if the rebellion were already a matter of history, it seems that Gen. Blanco is merely holding his own in Manila and its immediate vicinity. There is no certainty that the reinforcements which are being hurried out to him will enable the General to do much more than this. The fury of the rebels is directed about equally against the Spanish officials and the Friars of the great religious orders, which flourish in those remote seas as nowhere else now on earth, and the tales of savagery on both sides make even the Cuban stories tame by comparison.

News of the dispatch of Japanese men-of-war to the scene of war, ostensibly to protect the Japanese mercantile colony at Manila, has created great excitement in Madrid, where all along the tendency to suspect Japan of sinister designs against Spain's vast possessions in the China Seas has been strong. Apprehensive anxiety as to what President Cleveland may say and the Congress do at Washington concerning Cuba is still uppermost in the Spanish mind, but close below it in disturbing force is the growing suspicion that an even deadlier danger threatens from Tokio.

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Predictions About Parliament.

January's Parliamentary session—for it is now understood that the 19th of that month has been definitely fixed upon for the opening—begins to assume shape on the horizon. The idea of giving to church schools money out of the rates has been killed, and it is now clear that the Government will proceed by means of a short bill granting half a million dollars from the Treasury in aid of voluntary schools, this sum to be distributed by the Education Department according to needs and deserts. The bill will have to be both brief and limited to a single point, because it must pass before March 31 if the current year's money is to be used. There is no chance of the Opposition's defeating a measure thus simplified, and I do not imagine they will try very hard to do so.

Less certainty attends the fate of the Ministerial project to spend an extra $30,000,000 this year on strengthening the army. It took years of constantly shouting "Wolf!" and of pounding the alarming drum to persuade John Bull to draw a check for the recent big augmentation of the navy. He is very proud and pleased, now it is done, but to be asked immediately for another huge sum to make the army worthy of the navy is pretty hard. There will undoubtedly be a great deal of grumbling, and the service men have an uneasy apprehension that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, will create difficulties on the subject inside the Cabinet. He fights over every penny of public money as if he were a miser defending his own hoards, and he has not been forgiven yet for saddling his party with the odium of sweating the Indian Treasury for the Suakim expedition. The prospect of having a quarrel with him now over an Indian famine grant is considerably exercising the Tory mind.

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Progress of the Hamburg Strike.

The principal feeling here about Tom Mann's summary expulsion from Germany is one of surprise that he was allowed to remain there so long. The progress of the Hamburg strike during the week has been followed here with only feeble interest, for, although the number of strikers has increased by leaps and bounds, enough free labor has been brought in from England and Italy to keep the harbor business going all right, and, of course, the presence of the Eleventh Army Corps at Altona puts turbulence out of the question. The British leaders of the International Dockers' Federation admit a partial failure of the strike at Hamburg, but they say that the developments to be expected at Bristol and Hull, when ships from Hamburg that have been loaded by free labor arrive and are boycotted by the English dockers, will alter the situation in their favor. They profess no surprise at the coldness of New-York's response to their overtures for a general strike, and they say that American workmen are hopelessly selfish individualists.

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"Little Eyolf" a Great Success.

Miss Elizabeth Robins is quite the heroine of the week. After years of undaunted fighting against the vast odds of London's apathy and stupidity, she has won a real victory with Ibsen's "Little Eyolf." Hundreds were turned away from the theatre every day this week, and what had seemed to be a daring experiment has turned out to be such a sweeping success that not only will the matinées be continued next week, but Miss Robins has received several substantial offers to put the play into an evening bill. This will probably not be done, but undoubtedly the movement to establish a permanent theatre here for the production of intellectual, as opposed to popular, plays has received an immense impetus.

Among other results of this triumph it was practically arranged to-day that Ibsen's new play, "John Gabriel Borkman," which is described loosely as a continuation of "The Doll's House," but which is really an independent play of tremendous, almost unrivaled, tragic power, will be done here before the end of the season. Miss Robins has also a quaint novelty in preparation, which she will introduce this Winter as part of her evening programme. It is the recitation of Rossetti's ballad, "Sister Helen," with scenery and costumes entirely by Burne-Jones and music to match. Hardly anything has taken place in the art world of our time that was finer than is the conquest of London's better part by this brave, untiring Kentucky girl, and happily the most striking of her victories are still to come.

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Sardou's Venture into Spiritism.

Paris is preparing itself to dislike Sardou's forthcoming play about spiritualism, which is to follow Alfred de Musset's "Lorenzaccio" at the Renaissance. Bernhardt's dominant rôle in the Sardou drama is understood to please her immensely, and that argues a personal success for her; but, although the Parisians have more intellectual curiosity in occult matters than most other people, they will hardly go the length of taking seriously Sardou's faith in table-rappings and Mahatma letters flung from the ceiling.

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T. P. O'Connor Sells His Paper.

T. P. O'Connor's prolonged and checkered struggle to keep his head above water as a London newspaper proprietor seems at last to have ended. For a long time he has been offering The Sun to all possible buyers, including various Americans. Now he has finally unloaded it on Mr. Hooley. In its latter phases Mr. O'Connor's career in politics, as in journalism, has been distinctly unpleasant, and, though once no man had more friends, his disappearance now will be taken with general indifference.

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Signs of Trouble in India.

Tidings that organized subscriptions under high ecclesiastical and official auspices are starting in various towns of Russia for the relief of the distress in India are not received well here. Despite the recent assurances from distinguished authorities that the Russians and the English now love each other like brothers, this island is still saturated under cover with a profound suspicion of the Muscovite. It would take very little to reproduce the scare about Russian designs on India which so thrilled England twelve years ago next April.

Independent of Russia there are continual disquieting signs in India, trivial in detail, but unpleasant in the aggregate, that something has been going on under the surface ever since that mysterious smearing of trees, though no one can tell what it is. Isolated assassinations of British officers have always happened, but they have been very frequent lately, and it is noted, too, that the Sepoy troops, though right enough in camp, have taken on a novel attitude of truculency with the civic police in the streets. It may all mean nothing, but with the big strain of famine added, there is enough warrant for some nervousness. Therefore the merest hint of Russian meddling evokes a prompt growl.

Probably the subscriptions themselves are innocent enough, because the Russians are a childishly generous people, and they remember the help that was extended to their own starving districts a few years ago, but Russian papers of the Novoe Vremya type delight in giving the thing a malevolent anti-English twist, and it is their talk which reaches England.

***

Perils Confronting the Kaiser.

The report from Berlin of the Kaiser's intention to dissolve the Reichstag seems born of foolishness. There may be a slight enough chance of getting the Government's vast naval projects through in their entirety, as the present Chamber stands, but by no chance whatever could it be done in the kind of a Reichstag which the German voters would elect just now if the chance to select a new one were given them. William is passing through quite the thickest and darkest cloud of personal unpopularity that he has yet engountered, and it is incredible that his advisers, unless with malignant intent, will permit him to go before the electors this Winter on any issue whatever, much less on his pet hobby of a gigantic navy, which most Germans hate more than anything else. Instead of coming back in numbers sufficient to form one-eighth of the whole body as now, the conservative elements of the country would have to make a bitter fight to prevent the Social Democrats from at least doubling their numbers. The total demand made for the navy this year amounts to over $30,000,000, which may well take the German breath away.

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Dawn of Hope for the West Indies.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain attaches very great importance to his scheme for the regeneration of the West Indies, so his friends report, but they have only a vague idea as to what the scheme is. They even convey the impression that he himself does not see his way clearly much beyond the selection of the best possible men in making up the proposed commission. Of course there will be considerable pressure on Mr. Chamberlain from his Tory associates to pack the commission in the interest of the old and discredited nostrum of sugar bounties, but the Birmingham man is too sensible to do a thing like that. I understand that he is friendly to the idea of confederating the islands, but what is wanted most is copious and well-considered information on all phases of the depression and menacing discontent that undoubtedly exists.

For many years the English West Indians have made unavailing efforts to interest Downing Street in the fact that they were facing ruin, but so long as the old rule of making the greatest fool in the Cabinet Colonial Secretary continued in force, their task was hopeless. Mr. Chamberlain is of another sort. He will hurry up the commission's inquiry, and waste no time afterward in acting on its conclusions. If, as is expected, the report suggests sweeping reforms in the personnel and systems of the present island Governments, he is just the man to carry them through with sharp disregard for the personal feelings and clamor of the interested officials.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

BRITISH SUBJECT'S GRIEVANCE.

Complains of Having Been Expelled as an Alien Laborer.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 28.—The attention of the Dominion Government has been directed by Mayor Cole of Niagara Falls, Ontario, to a case of alleged ill-treatment of a British subject by the American authorities at Niagara Falls, N. Y., under the alien labor law.

George Sharvill, an Englishman who has lived at Niagara Falls with his family since July, was a few nights ago waited upon by customs and police officers and unceremoniously hurried over to the Canadian side of the bridge.

The Dominion Government will call the attention of the American authorities, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, to this matter.

Wool Men Want the Dingley Bill.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—At a meeting of the Wool Merchants' Association of Chicago, a resolution was adopted urging the Senate to pass the Dingley bill.

THE CZAR HIMSELF RULES.

INDEPENDENTLY OF MINISTERS AND COUNCILORS.

He Has Assumed Absolute Control of Both the Internal and External Policies of the Russian Empire.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Nothing attracting current notice is so greatly interesting official and diplomatic circles in Berlin as the advices which are being received from St. Petersburg announcing the action of the Czar in seizing independent control of both the internal and external policies of Russia, since the return of his Majesty from his tour of the Continent. Whether he has been inspired by the example set by the Emperor of Germany, beginning with the dismissal of Prince Bismarck from the Imperial Chancellorship, or whether he is striking out on his own line, it is hard to say, but the one thing certain is that he has initiated an entire change in the administration of the affairs of the Russian Empire, and the officials whose functions are usurped by their imperial master, and whose influence consequently appears to be on the wane, are aghast at the innovation.

Every day the Czar receives reports directly from the foreign and other departments and dictates his replies thereto without consulting any one except the subordinate officials of those departments, to whom he listens, but whose opinions he does not ask. Neither does his Majesty solicit the opinions of M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to Constantinople, who is now in St. Petersburg; Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, M. Shishkine, or any other of the competitors for the succession to the late Prince Lobanoff-Rostovsky in the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Indeed, the Emperor's sole confidant seems to be his great-uncle, the Grand Duke Michael, the last surviving son of the great Emperor Nicholas I., the present Czar's great-grandfather. In accordance with the suggestion of the Grand Duke Michael, who is Aide de Camp General to the Czar and President of the Council of the Empire, as the German Embassy at St. Petersburg learns, the whole Russian administration is to be reformed. In carrying out the reorganization, the Grand Duke Michael himself proposes to resign his position as President of the Council of the Empire in favor of the Grand Duke Vladimir, who will relinquish his command of the Imperial Guards.

The Grand Duke Sergius is to be transferred from the Governorship of Moscow to the command of the Guards in the place of his brother, the Grand Duke Vladimir, the appointment being attributed to the influence of the Czarina, whose sister is the wife of the Grand Duke Sergius. In addition to these changes, the cousin and brother-in-law, Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch, is to be appointed to an important naval command.

Among the changes outside of the imperial family, Gen. Kuropatkin is mentioned for the command of the imperial troops in the Caucasus, and Gen. Dragomiroff, now in command at Kiev for transfer to Warsaw as Military Governor of that department. M. Delyanoff is also to retire from the head of the Ministry of Public Instruction and will be succeeded by M. de Sabler, who until recently has been acting as secretary to M. Pobiedonostseff, the Procurator of the Holy Synod.

In regard to the leading Ministries of the Russian Empire, the Imperial Chancellorship, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the others, it does not matter whether they are filled by M. Nelidoff, Count Vorontzoff-Dashkoff, or any other of the shining lights of Russian politics and statecraft, the Czar will be practically his own Ministers, and the others will be merely such in name. This upheaval in the Russian administration excites the greatest interest here, and has absolute appreciation in Court quarters.

A BLOW AT SUGAR BOUNTIES.

A Conference Proposed Between England, France, and Germany.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Communications have been reopened between the English Foreign Office, the French and the German Government pointing toward another conference on the sugar bounty system. Without being able to state what Government took the initiative, it can be affirmed that official opinion on each side favors the abolition of the bounty premium.

The English Colonial Office is constantly receiving the worst reports of the decreasing prosperity of the sugar estates in the West Indies. It is stated by recent mail advices that the majority of the great planters put five years as the limit of the West Indian sugar industry if the bounty system among European powers continues. At present the profits are almost nil, only the working expenses being cleared, although the cost of production has been reduced from £15 per ton to £10. Mr. Chamberlain, who has been consulted on the projected conference, is understood to think little of any agreement being arrived at, but will not oppose the negotiation to obtain the abolition of the bounties.

THE HAMBURG DOCK STRIKE.

It Does Not Trouble the German Employers Very Much.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The strike of the dock laborers in Hamburg and Bremen is interesting the German public much less than it interests the people of foreign countries. This feeling is largely due to the knowledge of the home public that strike agitations are futile in the face of the legislative restrictions, as under the law of Germany an international federation of workingmen is illegal, and the police are empowered to seize circulars and dissolve meetings, and also to summarily expel foreigners concerned in such agitation.

The demands which are being made by some of the English papers for recognition of claims for indemnity on the part of Tom Mann, the English labor agitator, on account of his expulsion from Hamburg the other day, are sheer nonsense. The expulsion of Ben Tillett, another English labor leader, some time ago, was not made the subject of English diplomatic protest, although the English papers have asserted that it was. The London Foreign Office knew better than to give the matter official notice.

The German shippers are taking the strike very quietly, and are confident that it will not materially injure the flow of trade.

This Year's Society List.

The Society List and Club Register for 1896 and 1897 has just been published. It is a neat little blue volume, printed on fine paper, gilt edged, and contains much information that will be found useful to society people. Names and addresses of the principal people in society are given, also the maiden names of the married women, and the clubs to which the men belong. The book also contains a doctors and dentists' list, school directory, club directory, theatre diagrams, a diary list, and blank pages for visiting and shop lists. It is published at 41 Union Square.

ENGLAND'S LIBERAL PARTY.

It Is to be Reorganized Under Practically Democratic Rules.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—There is at last a good chance that the prolonged disarray of the Liberal Party produced by Mr. Gladstone's desertion of the lead at a critical crisis in the life of the party will be ended, and that Liberalism will once more have a definite programme under recognized chiefs. The General Committee of the National Liberal Federation meets at Liverpool on Dec. 17, to discuss a memorandum on reforms in the constitution of the federation. This is a simple way of announcing that the entire organization of the party is to be considered and a radical change made in its internal management.

No question will be raised at the meeting anent the leadership. All the local Liberal associations throughout the country tacitly or by resolution have accepted Sir William Vernon-Harcourt as leader. This fact has already strengthened enormously his control of the party, besides contributing to the unifying of the party forces. It can no longer be called a headless party, and it is now about to get a coherent programme, with a better system of electoral management.

The General Committee of the federation, instead of being appointed through official influence, is to be an elected body. The executive of the federation, instead of being appointed by the General Committee, is to be elected by delegates from the Liberal associations throughout the country. The new principle embodied in this scheme of party management is essentially representative and democratic. It has not yet had the complete assent of the party wire pullers, who have long dominated the National Liberal Federation, but it has won the sympathy of every leading Liberal and the mass of Liberal voters. Opposition to it is found only within the present Executive Committee, whose members will be affected by the reforms. They have received advice, equivalent to an ultimatum, that they must accept the reforms or clear out.

Anent the programme, all that can at present be divulged is that home rule, Church disestablishment, and upper house reforms remain the leading planks. The party leaders are to be intrusted with greater control of the party movements.

FRANCE LEANING TO ENGLAND.

Said to be Owing to the Anglo-Russian Understanding.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—There has been a singular change of late in the tone of the French newspapers toward Great Britain, notably in the cases of the Siecle, Matin, and Temps. These papers, instead of attacking "perfidious Albion," as has been their wont, have swung around and now advocate the cultivation of a French alliance with Great Britain.

According to information from a high official quarter, the change is due to a cementing of the relations between Great Britain and Russia. It is stated as an undoubted fact that during the recent visit of the Czar at Balmoral, the Queen's residence in the Highlands, the Anglo-Russian questions concerning boundaries in Central Asia were absolutely settled. Both the French and German semi-official newspapers have published inspired communications on the subject, and they all concur in praising the Czar for abandoning the Russian desire for conquest and for completing the division of the Asiatic continent under the single aim of the interests of civilization. Whether either France or Germany is entirely pleased with the solution of this long-pending matter is questionable.

Another proof of the existence of the Anglo-Russian entente was announced yesterday in The Times, which stated that the British and Russian Governments were directly arranging a system of general reforms of Turkey. It added that both Great Britain and Russia had rejected the scheme for the financial reform of Turkey that was proposed by France.

No Revolution in Uruguay.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Uruguayan Minister here has received an official dispatch from his Government denying the statement contained in a dispatch published in The Times this morning that a revolution has broken out in the northern and eastern departments of the republic. The movement which The Times's correspondent magnifies into a revolution, the official dispatch says, was confined to a small group of rebels who made their appearance on the Brazilian frontier, but were speedily dispersed and pursued by the police.

The Prince Leaves Blenheim.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, who have been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace for the past week, took their departure from Blenheim to-day. Their royal Highnesses were escorted from Woodstock to Oxford by the Oxfordshire Hussars and a detachment of the local Yeomanry Corps. The military were headed by the Duke of Marlborough in his capacity of Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Dr. Jameson's Failing Health.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The physicians of Halloway Jail have pronounced the health of Dr. L. S. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raid, who is undergoing sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment, to be in a very precarious state. The physicians have previously reported that Dr. Jameson's health was being greatly impaired by his confinement, but have not heretofore admitted that he was in a critical condition.

Poet Laureate Austin's Escape.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, had a narrow escape from drowning yesterday. While he was fishing in the Tweed his boat was upset in the rapids, and he was thrown into the water. There was no one near him at the time, and when assistance finally did arrive Mr. Austin had been in the water some time. When he was rescued he was in a complete state of exhaustion, but he is now recovering.

Death of Prince Egon.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—Prince Charles Egon of Furstenberg, the wealthiest landowner in South Germany, died at Mizza this morning. He was forty-four years of age.

JUDGMENT VACATED.

It Was Entered Through Error Against W. C. Loftus & Co.

A judgment was entered in the City Court for $674.72 in favor of the Railway Advertising Company against W. C. Loftus & Co. Nov. 17 last. The defendants are the well-known clothiers of this city, who operate a number of stores in this and other cities, and the entry of the judgment against them is said to have occasioned great surprise in the business world.

It now appears that the judgment was entered erroneously, and Oppenheim & Severance, the attorneys for Loftus, claimed that their client was never served with the papers in the case. This was brought to the attention of Bowers & Sands, the attorneys for the plaintiffs, with the end that they entered a consent to the vacation of the order. Justice McCarty, in the City Court yesterday, entered an order vacating, canceling, and setting aside the judgment and the execution issued thereon.

B. Altman & Co.

BRIC-A-BRAC DEPT.

3d Floor.

Direct attention to recent importations of the latest examples of modern art in Bronzes, English, French and German Porcelains, Clocks, and Mantel Sets, Onyx and Marble Pedestals, Art Furniture, Miniatures, Ivories, Enamels, Dutch Silver, &c., &c. Appropriate Holiday and Wedding Gifts.

1st Floor.

Offer to-morrow to close out several lots English Porcelain Vases, assorted shapes and decorations. Banquet and Princess Lamps, assorted Dresden and Delft decorations, and Rich American Cut Glass at greatly reduced prices.

NOTICE.—Our patrons, residing on the upper East side, and also those coming into Grand Central depot, will find the new line of cars a great convenience. They start from 86th street and Madison avenue, and run to 8th street and 6th avenue without change, passing our store every three minutes.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

NEW HARLEM SCHOOLHOUSE.

Old No. 93 to Go—Some Excitement Over a New Site.

One of Harlem's old landmarks, Grammar School No. 93, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, near Second Avenue, will soon be a thing of the past. It is to be abandoned by the Board of Education and a new site chosen, upon which will be built a school to replace it.

This schoolhouse, which is a three-story brick structure, with an old-fashioned peaked roof, was erected in 1849. It was the first public school in Harlem, and many prominent Harlemites, including Postmaster Charles W. Dayton, were graduated from it. For several years past the school has been inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, although it has been enlarged several times. It is also in a bad condition from a sanitary standpoint, and the cable cars passing in front of it make it dangerous for the primary department children.

The Committee on Sites of the Board of Education, in looking up a new site, found a plot of ground running through from One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, between Second and Third Avenues, and taking 150 feet in each street, that apparently met all requirements. On these two blocks are to be found some of the oldest residents of Harlem, the majority of whom own the houses they occupy. About fifteen of the private residences in the two streets would have to be demolished to make way for the new structure. The residents and property owners in the two blocks were up in arms in an instant. A meeting was held, and a committee of the citizens was appointed to make a protest against the proposed site on the grounds that it would ruin an old residential neighborhood and that there were other sites available that could be purchased for less money.

The Residents' Committee was also instructed to hunt up another site. It found one running through from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, between First and Second Avenues, taking 150 feet on each street, which is said to possess many advantages over the other site. It has been recommended to the Board of Education's committee, and it is now considering it.

A member of the citizens' committee, living in one of the houses that would be demolished should the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street site be chosen, said: "The site we propose is occupied only by shanties, old buildings, and stables, and has the advantage of being in the tenement district, where the majority of the children come from, and where the school is most needed. Then, again, it is not between two cable roads, as the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street site is. The greatest advantage it has is that over $100,000 can be saved by purchasing it instead of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street site. The value of the latter is estimated by real estate men to be $220,000, while the One Hundred and Twenty-third Street property can be bought for $114,000."

Says Wayne's Confession Is Bosh.

The stay obtained by Lawyer Emmett in the case of Arthur Mayhew, the negro who was to have been executed in Sing Sing Prison to-morrow for the murder of Stephen Powell of Hempstead, was served on District Attorney Daniel Noble of Queens County yesterday. He will argue the case Thursday before Judge Keogh. He said that the confession of John Wayne that Mayhew had nothing to do with the murder of Powell is all bosh. He says he has thirty witnesses who will corroborate the testimony given by Wayne. Both he and Sheriff Doht deny the charges of influencing Wayne to make the confession.

Venezuelan Concession Sold.

The concession of 15,000,000 acres of land granted by the Venezuelan Government in 1883 to Cyrenus P. Fitzgerald was sold in Brooklyn yesterday for $500. Fitzgerald formed the Manoa Company, to develop it, and the Franklin Bank Note Company obtained a judgment of $95,000 against the company. It had nothing but the concession, and that was sold at auction at the Court House in Brooklyn to William M. Stafford and George M. Baxter, who represent the Orinoco Company. The boundary difficulty between England and Venezuela, which affects the Fitzgerald grant, is held responsible for the low price.

Wants State Control of Police.

Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn police yesterday, in speaking of the Greater New-York Commission, said that he favored the consolidation of all the police of the State under the head of a State Police Commissioner. He believes that the Bridge and Park Police Departments would be improved by absorption into the general police department. Commissioner Welles declined to discuss the subject.

B. Altman & Co.

UPHOLSTERY DEPT.

3d Floor.

Special Monday

LACE CURTAINS.

450 pair Renaissance Lace at **$5.50** and **6.50**, reduced from $7.50 and 8.75.

220 pair Irish Point Lace at **$6.80** and **7.40**, reduced from $8.50 and 9.50.

DRAPERY MATERIALS.

700 yards Lamballe, Louis XVI. stripes, &c., assorted designs and colorings, at **$1.35** and **1.90**, regular value $2.00 and 3.50.

PORTIERES AND TABLE COVERS.

150 pair Negus, Oriental effects, at **$2.90** pair, reduced from $4.50.

100 6-4 Victoria Velvet Covers, at **$2.65**, reduced from $3.25.

Designs and estimates submitted for Interior Draperies, Furniture and Wall Coverings, Window Shades, &c.

NOTICE.—Our patrons, residing on the upper East side, and also those coming into Grand Central Depot, will find the new line of cars a great convenience.

They start from 86th Street and Madison Avenue, and run to 8th Street and 6th Avenue without change, passing our store every three minutes.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

A GREAT ELECTRIC PLANT

The Work It Will Do in the National Capitol, in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The new electric light plant at the Capitol was put in motion to-day, and proved to have been successfully installed. Work has been pushed for weeks on the new plant, which is the biggest and most complete the Capitol has ever owned.

The engine is of the compound condensing type, directly connected by a spring coupling with its dynamo, which rests on the same bed. This bed is 19 feet 6 inches long and 6 feet wide, a solid mass of iron, weighing 20,000 pounds, and anchored with great bolts to a cement foundation 7 feet deep, weighing 98 tons. The engine itself weighs 19 tons, the dynamo 12 tons, and the spring coupling wheel 8,000 pounds. So completely is the monster under control of its governor that there was only a variation of two revolutions a minute between the engine at full speed with its full load and at full speed, with no load at all.

From the engine room go twenty different currents, which will supply all the lights of the Capitol and grounds. These are 148 arc lights and 2,000 sixteen-candle-power lamps, with room and capacity for an additional 1,000 lamps if required.

TO DELIVER MAIL QUICKLY.

Letters to be Assorted at Railroad Stations in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—An innovation in quick delivery and reception of the United States mail will soon be operating in this city. The plan, which was presented to the Post Office Department, has been approved by First Assistant Postmaster General Jones, and his order from Washington is only awaited to put the plan into operation.

The largest branch of the main Post Office in the city will be established at the Union Railroad station, a large vacant building having been given by the railroad company for that purpose. Two hundred postal clerks will be employed there. When the mail trains come in they will assort the mail for direct delivery in the wholesale district, and in the big office buildings, which are situated just across the river. This will save the trip now made to and from the temporary Post Office building on the lake front. The morning newspaper mail will likewise be saved from the same delay when destined for trains leaving that station.

This is to be a permanent improvement, and the Postmaster's plan is to have similar postal stations established at all the terminal stations.

Society Man and Counterfeiter.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Chief of the Secret Service was this morning notified of the conviction, in the United States court at Indianapolis, Ind., of Percy B. Sullivan, alias S. M. Allen, alias S. M. Woodson, on a charge of raising United States notes. He has given the Treasury Department much trouble, and was shadowed over several States, and finally arrested in the Post Office at St. Louis, Nov. 10 last. He has raised a great number of the Windom and McPherson two-dollar notes to tens. Sullivan is a native of Bowling Green, Ky., and received a collegiate education. He was quite a society man, and before his fall was Adjutant of the Third Kentucky Militia. He comes from one of the best families of the State. Sentence has not yet been passed upon him.

School Children Must Be Vaccinated.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Nov. 28.—In an opinion handed down this afternoon Judge McPherson sustains the Hummelstown School Board, which excluded from the public schools of that town 155 pupils whose parents refused to comply with the order of the board as to vaccination. The Court holds that, while the vaccination law is in conflict with the compulsory attendance act, the vaccination law was passed last, and takes precedence of the other.

Curtius's Portrait Given to Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 28.—Mrs. Ernst Curtius of Germany, wife of the famous archaeological scholar, whose celebrated library has just been purchased for Yale by J. Montgomery Sears of Boston, has given the university a life-size portrait of her husband. It was sought after by the managers of the National Portrait Gallery in Berlin, but Mrs. Curtius preferred to give it to Yale.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $3,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
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WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. H. B. DODSON.
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BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for corporations.
Branch offices, 202 Fifth Ave., 87 Hudson St., 457 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

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Bankers and Brokers,
47 Exchange Place, 43 Leonard St., N.Y.
Members of the New-York and Chicago Stock Exchanges and Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed in **COTTON** in New-York, New-Orleans and Liverpool.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN
Bought and sold for cash or carried on margin. Deposits received subject to check at sight.
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Market letter on application.

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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Receive accounts and deposits of firms, individuals, &c., and allow interest on daily balances.
Buy and sell for cash or carry on margin at lowest rates of interest on the New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges, Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, &c.
Branch Office: Hoffman House.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.
City of Boston, Mass.
$1,500,000
3 1-2 0/0 40-YEARS
Rapid Transit Bonds,
DUE 1936.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
FOR SALE BY
Zimmermann & Forshay,
9 AND 11 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Norfolk & Western Railroad
REORGANIZATION.
Notice is hereby given that the Reorganization Committee will purchase at their face value the following Coupons, which matured prior to March 1st, 1895, upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company:
Norfolk & Western Debenture Bonds of 1892
Roanoke and Southern First Mortgage Bonds
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
New-York, November 24, 1896.

If you wish to buy
Street Railway Bonds,
Ferry Company Bonds,
Gas Company Bonds,
Water Company Bonds,
yielding from 4 1-2 to 6 per cent.,
Write,
Telephone,
Telegraph,
or call on
GUSTAVUS MAAS,
26 Broad St.

READING
New First Preferred Stock,
New Second Preferred Stock.
WHEN ISSUED,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. R. PICK & CO.
29 BROAD ST.

ALL N. Y. CITY STREET RAILWAY
AND OTHER INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
R. J. JACOBS & CO.,
41 NEW ST., NEW-YORK.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders for stocks and bonds executed on commission.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has had a feverish week. Discouraging rumors have abounded, and there has been nervousness. Few changes of consequence in market value have, however, been wrought.

Bear attacks have continued. The short interest has been extended. Dullness has characterized every day's business. Only the party working to force a lower range of prices has shown activity. Such headway as the bears have made has been confined chiefly to the mercurial trust stocks, where any passing influence can generally be depended upon to exert effect.

Above everything else that the market has disclosed is the fact that the people who really own stocks are not parting with them, not being scared into liquidation sacrifices. They have been subjected to too many scare tests in the past to be frightened by the puny bugaboos now strutted. Stocks are sold by people who do not own them. One short swaps with another. In this way quotations are reduced somewhat. But all such concessions are deceptive, are artificial—dangerous as foundation for any speculative position. Stocks sold short are stocks which must always eventually be bought back. Borrowed temporarily in expectation that their prices will be lowered, and so made purchasable at a profit, they involve risks to just the extent that they continue to be readily borrowed and to the extent that weakness can be forced by depressing factors relied upon to affect them.

To estimate the current financial situation, it is fair to state the bear position just as the most aggressive bears themselves state it. The only organized party now operating on the Stock Exchange is a bear party. It has able, adroit, and powerful operators identified with its campaigning. Not all of them have been uniformly successful, but most of them are experienced, and the devoted way in which they hammer away day after day, not accomplishing much, but still continually persistent, shows how resolute they are. It is idle to scoff at them; most of them are sincere They are persuaded that the market ought to go down, and they try to accelerate declines which they insist conditions warrant.

And these are their claims: That there is no public in the market, that strong interests have let securities go, that stocks have drifted into weak hands, that a boom heralded to follow the election has refused to develop, that money piles up in banks because business men have no prospects warranting their use of it, that Europe has sold out large lines of American securities, that all business conditions are bad, that railroad earnings are deplorably low, that Congress, about to meet, will have a sensational message from the President, and will proceed forthwith to declare war with Spain—that in view of factors like these no business man can afford to do anything else than economize, curtail, and be nervous. Incidentally, a few other distressing factors are cited, including prophecies of anti-corporation legislation, not in Congress only, but by local Legislatures throughout the West and the South.

This, briefly, is the tale that every bear oracle recites, and their recitations go at a gallop continually. But what chiefly they lay stress on just now is the close approach of Congress, with demoralizing possibilities.

The record day by day of security market strength in face of tribulation talk like this testifies amply how little responsive owners of stocks are to such speculative recitals. If there be no public in the market, if strong interests have sold out, if stocks are in weak hands only, sane men must wonder how it is that during the week 80,000 shares of St. Paul can be thrown upon the market and the "weak hands" not let go; how Burlington shares to the extent of 80,000 can be tossed into the Stock Exchange with a concession scored of just one-eighth of 1 per cent.; how over 20,000 shares of Rock Island can be poured out and the quotation affected only three-eighths; how over 27,000 shares of Louisville and Nashville can be offered and taken, with a change similarly fractional; how 90,000 shares of Sugar Trust can be whirled back and forth with a net change that is an advance. Such "weak hands" are a trifle unique.

Sane men wonder, too, at the risks taken by speculators who base their expectations of future values on conditions only that are past. Railroad earnings are bad; they have been so for months. What is there in this to demoralize investors who, confronted with worse earnings a month ago, were content then to buy and to hold? Europe has not sold out important lines of American investments; there has been European selling, and it has paraded vastly; but it has been selling, attended by hurrahs that always mark what Wall Street calls arbitrage transactions; such sales, loudly proclaimed, are offset day by day with purchases made on the quiet. The real investment business of Europe, whether investments acquired or investments disposed of, is conducted in no such way. Hullabaloos over strutted sales on the Stock Exchange are far from harmonizing with information to be had from every Wall Street banking house with close European connections.

Business conditions are not bad. We are having a waiting time, that is all. And this is not discouraging. Only reckless people hoped for a boom to follow the election; every conservative interest had objections to such a development. THE NEW-YORK TIMES, quoting on its financial page the opinions of a long list of the most important authorities in the financial world, has day by day shown all such opinions to be practically agreeing that business betterment, to be substantial and of its utmost value, should come gradually, and thus be not spasmodic but lasting. What has come to pass does not disappoint hopes that have been highest. We have discounted none of the magnificent rewards which our election has assured; waiting may be wearisome in some quarters, but everywhere that conservatism is satisfaction is felt that events shape themselves as they do; patience pays.

Representations that the country stands now where hitherto it has been standing is idle chatter. Wholly apart from sentimentalism, results achieved are stupendous. They are not hard to discover; not a hamlet in the country is without its evidences; wherever a business interest exists are tokens of new conditions and magnificently better ones. Present returns and future prospects are improved alike for capital and for labor, for the merchant and for the farmer—for every man in touch with industry and enterprise. And idle capital is not piling up as a sign of business desolation. The banks of New-York are lending to business men to-day over $463,000,000, figures reached but twice before in twenty years. Facts occasionally are worth considering, even by partisan Wall Street speculators. And facts now are not depressing.

It is not disputable that there is some nervousness, not wholly unwarranted, perhaps, over possibilities which may develop during the next fortnight at Washington. Authorities that seldom prove untrustworthy brush aside as unimportant the bear prophecies that the meeting of Congress will precipitate a Spanish war scare. They anticipate fiery speeches and explosive resolutions, but temperate counsels will, they say, be sure to prevail. No new sensationalism, they aver, will develop; we shall have only another rehearsal of strutting jingoism, words without force, threats for the galleries merely.

Still, despite these cheerful assurances, Wall Street does not disguise somewhat feverish apprehensions over incidents that may crowd into the week following the 7th of December. The Venezuelan hubbub of a year ago has some echoing influence still. And Wall Street is likely through the coming week, as through the past one, to wait and be on guard. Incidentally, bear raiders will keep up their volleys, and quotations may be made to fluctuate much as they have recently; but this Congress possibility is apparently about the last scarecrow now blocking the National path toward widespread and lasting prosperity.

When, finally, all this bugaboo business is disposed of, when normal conditions are exerting normal effects, when the American public begins to show its confidence and its vim, security markets will get quick appreciation of our vast betterment.

It is to be hoped that the New-York Stock Exchange will be in that due season prepared to assure to itself, to its members, and to the clients of its members advantages which are essential. It has duties to fulfill; there are evils which it must remedy; they are not trivial, not to be brushed aside. Vigorous and resolute work must be done, responsibilities must be met.

Just mere common honesty requires that the New-York Stock Exchange shall uphold its own constitution.

SATURDAY.

Less than 100,000 shares of stock were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Sugar Trust, Reading, and three Granger stocks contributed one-half of the aggregate. No new developments appeared to affect quotations, which generally were fractionally lowered.

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The weekly statement from the Clearing House of New-York Associated Banks made an encouraging showing. It reflects a further return in large volume of hoarded funds to ordinary business channels, and it makes clear, too, that however professional speculators may pooh-pooh the fact, there is a legitimate and growing demand for money to use in regular trade undertakings.

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The bank statement's figures in detail show gains in every important item. Circulation is slightly diminished, but specie and legal tenders increase close to $6,000,000. Deposits are over $14,000,000 bigger than a week ago, and loans have been extended nearly $9,000,000.

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Interest will be found in the following comparison of the loans by the associated banks and the fluctuations in their reserve and their surplus at this date for the last fifteen years:

	Surplus.	Reserve.	Loans.
1896	$31,411,625	$154,070,200	$463,818,200
1895	18,618,300	148,810,800	490,028,800
1894	52,220,800	197,179,700	499,460,100
1893	76,096,900	121,836,300	409,490,100
1892	6,493,750	113,715,450	444,628,200
1891	14,882,350	121,710,650	412,453,300
1890	382,350	95,026,900	384,548,100
1889	1,891,850	102,032,200	395,993,000
1888	10,076,550	112,117,000	391,404,200
1887	5,845,725	94,293,100	354,416,600
1886	6,165,950	96,411,300	350,847,000
1885	26,593,275	122,193,500	341,387,000
1884	42,267,175	123,728,500	285,574,900
1883	6,198,975	85,458,000	325,746,700
1882	1,480,075	71,288,800	305,473,500
1881, def....	430,875	71,178,500	315,321,700

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With the exception of last year and the year before, there is now a larger use of money by New-York bank customers than at any time within this period, and practically 50 per cent. greater than the average for the fifteen years. Is this very doleful—does this look altogether like business lethargy?

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The closing quotations for Government bonds were entirely unchanged. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 110.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 7½.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Chi. & E. Ill.....	1	Ill. Steel Co.....	½
C. & H. V. C., 3d in. paid	½	U. S. Cordage gtd....	1½

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sp. Mfg.....	¾	Laclede Gas.....	8½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.....	⅞	Manhattan	⅞
Am. Tobacco.....	⅝	Mo. Pacific.....	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.....	½	Nat. Lead pf.....	1¼
Ann Arbor pf.....	1	New-Jersey Central..	1¾
Brooklyn R. T.....	½	N. Y., Sus. & W....	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	¾	Pacific Mail.....	⅞
Chicago Gas.....	¾	St. P. & Omaha.....	1
Chi., Mil & St. Paul.	½	Southern Ry. pf.....	⅝
Chi., R. I. & P.....	½	U. S. Rubber pf.....	1
Consol. Gas.....	¾	Wabash pf.....	⅝
Erie	¾	Western Union.....	½
Gen. Electric.....	⅞		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS DECLINED.

C., B. & Q. conv. 5s..1		Ore. S. L. 6s. t. r...1⅞	
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.....2		S. Val. & N. E. 4s..2	
Kan. Pac. con. t. r...1		Wab. 1st, D. & Chi.1	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 2 per cent.

Time money, 8 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 4@4¾ per cent. for highest grade indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 5¾@6½ per cent. for good single names, four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $115,883,878; balances, $7,493,148; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $595,141.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firm. Posted rates at $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@$4.83⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.86½ for demand, $4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20⅜ for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅝ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55c premium. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—55c premium.

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Money is certainly easier, and it will not be long until some banker makes a break in the general time rate now current—6 per cent.—and makes loans at 5 per cent., and the rest will follow. Deposits are increasing rapidly, and there is no especial inquiry for funds.—Chicago Tribune.

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The most interesting feature in local financial circles has to do with the large sale of Hamilton County bonds. There were eleven bidders for $79,500 4s, payable in twenty years, which sold at 104, and ten bidders for another lot of $25,000 4s, payable in ten years, which sold at 103.02. It has been less than two months since the county could get no bids at all for its bonds. All the bond dealers of this city are sold out of the best investments they have. Money continues to flow from its hiding places, and investments are wanted—investments that are considered absolutely safe—and that is the reason of the high bids to-day. Several banks were quite anxious for the bonds, because the borrowing demand for money continues insufficient to absorb their increasing funds, and they do not desire too large an idle surplus.

While there is considerable money on the Street at pretty low rates, brokers do not think it advisable to keep calling down rates, so that the large majority remain unchanged as yet, and the ruling rate for good loans is 4 per cent. Specific time collateral loans were negotiated at 4@5 per cent., but there are only a few of these in the market.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

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There is every reason to expect more ease in funds and for a long time to come, certainly through the Winter months.—Boston Transcript.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were very dull in the London market. The only changes of consequence were declines of ½ and ¼, respectively, in Erie first preferred, to 36, and St. Paul, to 76½. Canadian Pacific sold at 57½, Erie at 15⅞, Illinois Central at 90¾, New-York Central at 97½, Reading at 14⅝, Louisville and Nashville at 51, and Atchison at 14½. British consols were steady at 111 1-16 for money and 111⅛ for the account.

A TIME FOR CONFIDENCE.

An interview with Mr. Alfred de Cordova, a Governor of the New-York Stock Exchange, published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES some time ago, discussing financial conditions, was republished in The London Times. Mr. de Cordova then paid special attention to what he believed to be bright prospects ahead of the reorganized Reading properties. Reading securities since that time have largely appreciated in market value, and yesterday Mr. de Cordova received a letter from an important London banking house felicitating him upon his fortunate forecasts.

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By invitation, Mr. de Cordova has now addressed the following letter to THE TIMES:

The danger and heresy of free silver and its attendant ruin to all classes of business has been settled and put out of the way. Confidence was begot over night, hoarded millions have been turned loose, the terrible strain—the overwrought and keyed-up condition of all business men—has been superseded by serenity and repose. We now feel and act as if ruin and panic were behind us, and we see encouraging and hopeful signs for the future.

A great Nation of business men once more breathe freely. It is preparing for a return of prosperity. The signs are unmistakable and undeniable. The barometer of the country—Wall Street—indicates and foretells this by a substantial recovery in the prices of securities. The sunshine and bracing air of prosperity which we now feel around us has acted as a nervine and a sedative to an alarming and sensitive condition of the business world.

The securities accumulated by men of wealth who bought before the election have been distributed by the realizing sales of their holders, causing a halt in the advance. Those realizing sales have acted as a safety valve to what might have resulted in dangerous and wild speculation. They have proved a most fortuitous and lucky solution of a grave problem. They have given us a healthy reaction which I predict will bring about a vigorous advance in our stock market.

It would start now could one or two potential factors be put out of the way. Timidity begot of the realization of the numerous dangers which we have passed through in recent years is still in our minds, and keeps back the upward and onward move which, in my judgment, is inevitable.

The influences causing the present apathy in the stock market are certainly to be respected. But they should not be so reverenced and worshipped as they are by reactionists. It is plain enough for all who run to read that until Spain either recognizes Cuba's claims or Cuba wins her freedom by force, just so long is there a possibility (although not the slightest probability) of the United States becoming involved in troubles with Spain, with the additional risks of serious consequences.

We have cited to us by thinking men the possibilities of Congressional disturbances. A concurrent resolution regarding Cuba was easily passed last session. It may be as easy now to pass a joint resolution which would force definite action by the President and naturally cause business fear and distrust.

While there is to my mind no doubt of the inevitable result of a war between Spain and the United States, yet before it ended we might have more on our hands than the jingoes bargain for. It is all very well in time of peace to prepare for war, but let us do so without constantly flaunting that fact before the people and disturbing the tranquillity that is so needed in business circles at the present time. I do not for one moment hesitate to believe that both the outgoing and incoming Executives will guard the honor and dignity of the Nation. But no disturbance will take place between Spain and America if the modern way of settling difficulties can be adhered to. What was so in years gone by is so now—the pen is mightier than the sword.

Another important factor in the situation is what Congress may do on the tariff question. From the uncertainty as to this come the hesitation and halting in the foremost speculative stocks on the Exchange. Is there a doubt that the interests of that gigantic and well-managed corporation, the Sugar Trust, will come out of the fight any worse off than they go in?

The hopeful and optimistic element of speculation dreads the influences of the verbosity and oratorical efforts of Congressmen and Senators. The despondent and pessimistic element have already fought naval battles between our white-winged navy and the Spanish gunboats, and have already seen the ruin and devastation from the shells of the enemy. They have proclaimed the general chaos to business that is coming from a renewal of the tariff agitation and the currency question.

I admit the possibility of all of these things happening, but even after calling attention to them, I shall continue my predictions of prosperity for the future. I have made predictions of this kind before in your columns, and at that time I prophesied something that has since proved me right—I refer to the recent advance in securities of the Reading Railroad. Let me take up a few groups of stocks and point out the factors that will control their quotations in the future.

First, the coal properties. Most all the high-priced and dividend-paying coal roads have made an alliance offensive and defensive to work on a basis that will give a fair return to the owners of their securities. Hence the possibilities for those who have faith and who are interested in Reading. The future for this company is as bright and roseate now as it was dark and gloomy in the past.

Next the grangers. Look at the rise in wheat. It must bring joy to the farmer's heart. Many a car that used to return empty after landing its wheat in the East at from 50 to 60 cents a bushel will now go back to the West filled not only with the necessities but some of the luxuries for the tiller of the soil, after depositing its burden of wheat at from 80 to 90 cents a bushel.

Then, as to Manhattan and Metropolitan Traction, the former seems to have reached the limit of loss by the latter's competition, while the latter, with its comforts and accommodations for the public, has a bright future in store for the holders of its securities.

Sugar, spirits, and all the industrials will pay handsome profits, judiciously bought. One cannot make much of an error in buying stocks on off days.

It seems to me that a new era of magnificent prosperity has dawned for this country, and those who take the bull side of the market in the future will be amply rewarded. ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

"Certainly hold your American railroad bonds. Present conditions are favorable, and an advance is expected."

This is the reply of Henry Labouchère in his London Truth (just received here) to a correspondent evidently made anxious by ranting bear prophecies that American securities are all bound now for the demnition bow-wows. Labouchère remarks graphically:

"The syndicate of liars has again been very busy, and operators are so nervous that even the most unlikely rumors find credit temporarily.

"So far, all the adverse rumors have been contradicted, and there have not been wanting favorable developments which in ordinary times would have given the signal for a strong improvement, but which, under present circumstances, are allowed to pass without affecting the markets. The bears in New-York were more particularly busy in propagating rumors of a coming war between the United States and Spain on the Cuban question. This canard has been finally disposed of by contradictions both from American and Spanish sources.

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"There is no doubt about the improvement in trade, which thus forms a sound basis for the advance in stocks, and the comparatively easy rates which prevailed at the settlement show that stock is by no means plentiful. American rails have maintained the higher level, established with the election of Mr. McKinley as President, remarkably well. There have been temporary set-backs, but the active American list always seems to come up smiling again, while a considerable demand has arisen for railroad bonds."

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Mr. Labouchère continues:

The feature has been considerable public buying, accompanied by an extension of the demand for the low-priced stocks. Hitherto, Milwaukee and Louisville had chiefly made the running; but now the market is distinctly broadening, and dealings have taken place in every one of the low-priced stocks; among which, by the way, Norfolk and Western preferred, Southern ordinary, and Union Pacifics have had more than their share. There have at times been moderate set-backs, but the declines have been promptly recovered; and it almost looks, in the case of Milwaukee and Louisville, as if special efforts had been made in New-York to put down prices, in order to come in at a lower level.

Bears did their best to force a temporary relapse by predictions of trouble between the United States and Spain over Cuba, but this bogey has now been laid, and, on the other hand, the Venezuelan question is in a very satisfactory course of settlement. When it is remembered how disastrous a scare was caused last year by the Venezuelan incident, it is easy to draw the lesson to take such reports a little more coolly than the Stock Exchange generally does.

As regards the future of American railroad stocks, I should think that the course of prices will be distinctly upward, although a higher level will not probably be obtained without occasional set-backs.

As the fall has been very general, so the improvement should extend over the whole list, not forgetting Atchison preferred, Denver ordinary and preferred, and Erie. The sharpest advance will, however, probably take place in Milwaukee and St. Paul, in view of the large surplus of profits available, which will enable the company to pay a dividend of 6 per cent. in the near future. The situation is very graphically described in the November circular of the well-known banking firm of John H. Davis & Co., New-York, which was drawn up soon after the Presidential election. The circular lays special stress on the fact that mills are starting up on every hand, that American farmers are tens of millions better off than they were a few months ago by reason of the great advance in wheat, oats, &c.; on the enormous tonnage in sight for the railroads; on the smallness of stocks in the hands of merchants, insuring large calls upon manufacturers, and on the certainty that the next Congress will maintain a sound financial policy.

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Mr. Labouchère is especially bullish on American railway mortgages, and he does not hesitate about being specific. He says:

Northern Pacific 4 per cent. prior lien bonds are a gilt-edged security, yielding 4¾ per cent. Alabama Midland 5 per cent. gold bonds have advanced to 96, at which they yield £5 8s. per cent., and are still an excellent purchase. Lynn and Boston 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds are now quoted at 102½, at which they yield just 5 per cent., being dollar bonds.

In reply to several correspondents, the best plan of investment in American railway bonds is undoubtedly to make up a small private trust, spreading the money over half a dozen bonds. In addition to Northern Pacific prior lien bonds, yielding £4 15s. per cent.; Alabama Midland 5 per cent. gold bonds, yielding £5 7s. 6d. per cent., and Lynn and Boston 5 per cent. first mortgage bonds, yielding £4 9s. 6d. per cent., such a trust might include New-York and Putnam 4 per cent. bonds at 108, yielding £3 15s. per cent.; Baltimore and Ohio 5 per cent. sterling bonds at 95, yielding £5 9s. per cent.; Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds at 103, yielding £5 10s. 6d. per cent., and Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee consolidated 6 per cent. bonds at 86, yielding £7 12s. 6d. per cent. The average return on this investment would be about £5 8s. per cent. per annum.

WHERE IS MR. GREENHUT?

Wall Street experience does not always extirpate a mortal's tendency to cynicism. There are people, for example, disposed to believe that the old wreckers of the Whisky Trust are again influential in the affairs of the property, now rechristened the American Spirits Company.

It developes that J. B. Greenhut is once more conspicuously active in trade circles—quite as explosive, too, as he used to be when, as President of the old trust, he was treatening to put all the trust's critics in jail. Out in Chicago the other day he announced that the spirits company would not be able to establish any trade agreements, saying:

"I see no signs of another trade agreement. Ever since the last agreement was made there has been overproduction, price-cutting, and contention. Perhaps it would be better to have no agreement. The distilleries are starting up at Peoria, and there has lately been an improved demand for goods. The Atlas is running at 3,750 bushels a day, and three other houses are doing about the same. The independent houses demand a big slice in any trade agreement that is made, and they certainly must be reckoned with."

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This is the most that has been heard at one time from Mr. Greenhut since those lively days when officers of the law had to break his safe open to get records which a court of justice needed.

Evidently his setting up as a trade oracle was not hailed with jubilation in the offices of the American Spirits Company, for this official statement is issued:

"By what authority Mr. Greenhut speaks for the American Spirits Manufacturing Company is not clear. Mr. Greenhut is not an officer of our organization. He has no interest whatever in it. He was relieved of his responsibilities in the spirits company for reasons well known to those who have a fair memory. Greenhut may possibly speak for the few independent distillers, but not for us. The situation is about like this: The American Spirits Manufacturing Company controls about 80 per cent. of the business of this country. It is making spirits at a good profit and is selling its goods at from 1 to 1½ per cent. lower than the stuff put on the market by outsiders. Our organization has the further advantage of not paying anything for the distribution of its product. This is an additional, and very important, expense to the independent people. You can, therefore, see that we are not at all anxious to enter into an agreement with the little fellows. It is true that negotiations have been pending looking to an understanding with our so-called rivals, but the initial step was taken by the small manufacturers. They want to enter into a pool with us. They have offered conditions which we have declined, as we are in no hurry to put the outsiders on a paying basis. We, in turn, have preferred certain terms that may or may not be accepted. We shall not, however, modify our position. That is where the matter now stands."

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A trade agreement would have its importance, and certainly would give great gratification to a group of Wall Street speculators who are anxious for some plausible pretext to put up American Spirits quotations.

But any trade agreement is trivial beside the importance of having it clearly understood that Greenhutism is altogether out of the property's affairs. Sixteen trade agreements cannot offset one Greenhut.

And new Wall Street pools in spirits stocks can't afford to forget this fetching fact.

A BOSTON BLUNDER.

In The Boston Herald a few days ago appeared a paragraph in which a Director of the General Electric Company was represented as saying:

"The business boom is still in newspapers. Of course, the general situation is vastly improved. We, however, still wait for orders. We are not much better off in cash than a year ago, and shall never pay anything on the preferred stock until our capital impairment is corrected."

Such bearish talk attributed to an outside source is rather remarkable. It is radically different in tone from all the information which has lately come from the company's officers here.

A New-York Director of the company said yesterday, in discussing the Boston paragraph:

"The statement is incorrect. We have already felt the effects of the election, although not to any great extent. Business throughout this year has been better than last. In the ten months of the current year we have had better results than during the whole twelve of 1895.

"As to the company's cash on hand, that indicates nothing. We always keep about the same amount of money in hand, and our cash account is no index to the condition of business.

"This Boston clipping refers to dividends on the preferred stock. As far as I know, that question has never been discussed by the board, and what they would do should it come up can be only a matter of conjecture. I do not see how any one can know what the Directors will do with a question that has never been before them.

"The impairment of the company's capital is something that depends on the security market, and on the judgment of the Directors as to the value of bonds and stocks owned by the company. Improvement in the market, such as every one expects, will go far toward righting our capital account, and it is very probable that before long that item will be materially improved.

"As to the General Electric's business, you can be confident of considerable improvement. With a revival throughout the country, and betterment in general conditions, you will get most encouraging reports from General Electric. Our business improved during this year, and surely there is no reason why it should not continue to improve, now that all business conditions improve."

BANKS AND THEIR GOLD.

The banking community is much interested in the pending decision by the Treasury Department regarding the question of again issuing gold certificates agitated for some time past. The Secretary of the Treasury has received many requests that he resume the issue of certificates under the law of 1882, but as yet he has made no reply.

The New-York banks have taken no part in the matter, finding themselves well able to handle their own gold readily. But the banks of Boston and of Baltimore have forwarded their requests, and the letters from other cities have been quite numerous. The Boston Clearing House Association has put aside a scheme for establishing its own depository, pending the decision of Mr. Carlisle.

Dispatches from Washington, however, say that there is little disposition at the Treasury to authorize the issue of certificates. There is a fear that the result would be to make the Government a custodian of private gold at the expense of the gold reserve.

According to the law of 1882, certificates are to be issued on the deposit of $20 in gold or multiples of that sum, but the law requires their issue to be suspended should the gold reserve fall below the one-hundred-million-dollar mark. Secretary Carlisle has recommended to Congressional committees that the gold certificates be suspended permanently, and in the last Congress the House passed such a measure, but it was rejected by the Senate.

DIVIDENDS.

Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Company,
Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1896.
The coupons of First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this company due Dec. 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, No. 65 Cedar St., New-York.
GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO. COUPON NOTICE.
Coupon No. 18 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this Company, due December 1st, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. Co.,
45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1896.
The coupons of the **First Mortgage Bonds** of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company maturing December 1, 1896, will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall Street, on and after that date.
C. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Mobile, Ala., November 27, 1896.—Coupon No. 35 of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company, due December 1, 1896, will be paid, on presentation, on and after that date, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York. HY. TACON, Treasurer.

Baltimore, Nov. 28, 1896.
The coupons due Dec. 1, 1896, on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal Railroad Company 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New-York, Oct. 30, 1896.
Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the first day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, November 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened December 8, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 8, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of anti-fouling and anti-corrosive composition, blankets, ivory buttons, rubber buttons, bleached cotton drill, wire, condenser tubes, cotton braid, and lumber. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"All the News that's Fit to Print."

FINANCIAL.

American Surety Co.,
Atlantic Trust Co.,
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.,
Central Trust Co.,
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.,
Guaranty Trust Co.,
Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
Lawyers' Surety Co.,
Manhattan Trust Co.,
State Trust Co.,
Title Guarantee & Trust Co.,
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.,
Washington Trust Co.,
United States Trust Co.,
Bank of America,
Nat. Union Bank,
and other
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks
DEALT IN.
CLINTON GILBERT,
2 WALL ST.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds,
General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned committee have modified the plan and agreement of October 10, 1896, and filed such modification with the Central Trust Company of New-York, reference to which is hereby made.

Under the modified plan, holders of the certificates representing Consolidated Mortgage Six Per Cent. bonds will not receive 25 per cent. of their holdings in preferred Stock of the new company, but the new Refunding Bonds to be issued to them will bear six per cent. interest instead of five per cent., and they will receive $50 per bond in new Preferred Stock in addition to $37.50 in cash, paid on deposit of bonds as mentioned below.

Bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds and all unpaid coupons with the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, under said agreement and modification, on or before November 30, 1896.

The holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will receive a cash payment of $37.50 per bond at the time of deposit.

Negotiable Trust Certificates will be issued for deposited securities. Copies of agreement and modification may be had at the office of the Trust Company, or from members of the committee.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE,
HERBERT B. TURNER. } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.
NEW-YORK, November 19, 1896.

FINANCIAL.

DISCOUNTED.

The probability that something unfavorable to the market might transpire upon the assembling of Congress has been amply discounted by the reaction in prices in the last fortnight. We do not believe that any legislation of a detrimental character will be, or can be, passed at this Session, and we think stocks a great bargain at current prices.

Present railroad earnings are only relatively bad, and are the result of conditions past. Future earnings will be better, and it is with the future that we have to deal. COURAGE WILL PAY NOW AS IT DID BEFORE ELECTION, AND IT DOES NOT REQUIRE SO MUCH OF IT, NOR SO MUCH MONEY TO CARRY STOCKS.

There is short interest enough in the market to give an upward movement a good start.

WHEAT

Continues strong on legitimate demand, and looks like going higher.

Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS,

Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS

AND

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS

53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
UP-TOWN BRANCH:
1,132 Broadway, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

To the holders of Mercantile Trust Company's Receipts for Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that, under the provisions of the amended Plan of Reorganization, dated July 10th, 1896, on and after December 1st, 1896, the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York City, will, upon presentation and verification of their Certificates for Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s First Mortgage Bonds, deliver to the holders thereof in exchange therefor, the First Mortgage Bonds of the Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co., deposited with them; also, $312.00 of the Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co.'s Capital Stock for each Bond deposited.

Coupons due June 1st and December 1st, 1896, will be then paid, as stamped (2 per cent.), upon presentation to the Mercantile Trust Company.

Certificates of deposit surrendered must be left with the Trust Company for verification.

Under the Bondholders' Agreement, there will be collected from each Bond $5.00 toward defraying the expenses incurred in the Reorganization.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
Reorganization Committee.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New-York, November 4th, 1896.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, November 26, 1896.

To the holders of Reorganization Certificates for
General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock
OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

On and after Monday, November 30, 1896, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates of the above classes.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received.

Due notice will be given when we are ready to issue new securities for the other classes of Reorganization Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

"BEFORE AND AFTER."

Copy of Letter Sent Out August 29th.

I now know positively that the pools have decided to move a certain line of stocks. It will not do to wait until the clouds all clear away before making your investment. By that time the move will be over and the insiders will be ready to unload on the public at a much higher price. A BULL TIDE BEGINS WHEN THINGS LOOK THE WORST AND ENDS WHEN THEY LOOK THE BEST. If you propose to do anything this fall in the market, I earnestly advise you NOT TO WAIT UNTIL "AFTER ELECTION" AND NOT TO WAIT AT ALL. You will not have such opportunities often as you now have.

Was this advice good? When given, ST. PAUL was 65, ROCK ISLAND 54, LOUISVILLE 39, SUGAR 105, and GAS 52.

Even before "Election" ST. PAUL was up to 76, ROCK ISLAND 67, LOUISVILLE 48, SUGAR 118, and GAS 72.

Did you wait until "after Election" to buy? If so, are you pleased?

We are not Bankers and Brokers: Just plain investment agents.

WE CAN TELL YOU WHAT TO DO NOW. Send for our new pamphlet free.

W. E. FOREST,

50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

STANDARD STOCKS

Have had more than average decline, and intelligent purchases should yield speedy profits.

We discern opportunities that should be taken advantage of.

WRITE OR CALL FOR SPECIAL INFORMATION.

L. A. COLE & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (ground floor.)
Members New-York Consolidated Stock Exchange.
COMMISSION ON STOCKS AND WHEAT, 1-16.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co. FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.

Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
New-York, Nov. 25, 1896.

This Company has made arrangements to extend its $3,997,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1897, so that the Principal thereof shall become payable in one year from that date, viz.: On January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time, on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and Interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1897, in United States Gold Coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders, as PRIOR TO DEC. 15th, 1896, shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New-York, or with MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London, or MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort on Main, or MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.

The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.

The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, A BONUS OF $5 ON EACH BOND OF $1,000 WILL BE PAID BY US TO BONDHOLDERS UPON PRESENTATION OF THEIR BONDS AT OUR OFFICE FOR EXTENSION UNDER THE FOREGOING NOTICE.

SPEYER & CO.,

30 BROAD STREET.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

OFFICERS:

LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.
JOHN T. TERRY, HENRY B. HYDE, HENRY C. DEMING, } Vice Presidents.
GEO. H. SQUIRE, Treasurer.
ERNEST R. ADEE, Secretary.
CLINTON HUNTER, Assistant Secretary.
WM. C. POILLON, Assistant Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Louis Fitzgerald, John Jacob Astor, Marcellus Hartley, Russell Sage, H. B. Hyde, Roosevelt Roosevelt, Charles F. Mayer, Henry G. Marquand, C. C. Cuyler, George L. Rives, Charles Coudert, J. Hampden Robb, James W. Alexander, William H. Slocum, John J. McCook, Chauncey M. Depew, Clement A. Griscom, John T. Terry, George J. Gould, A. J. Cassatt, Thomas T. Eckert, James McCreery, Henry M. Alexander, John E. Searles, James H. Hyde, John W. Hunter, James Stokes, Henry A. Hurlbut, Sidney Dillon Ripley, Oliver Ames, Henry C. Deming.

THE STATE TRUST CO.

100 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.

Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent of Corporations, and as Executor, Administrator, Trustee, Guardian, and Committee of Estates. Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds. Takes full charge of Real and Personal Estates.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. L. TRENHOLM, W. A. NASH, } Vice Presidents.
MAURICE S. DECKER, Secretary.
H. M. FRANCIS, Treasurer.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES.

Willis S. Paine, Henry H. Cook, Charles R. Flint, W. L. Trenholm, William H. Kendall, Walter S. Johnston, Joseph N. Hallock, Edwin A. McAlpin, Andrew Mills, William A. Nash, George Foster Peabody, J. D. Probst, Henry Steers, George W. Quintard, Forrest H. Parker, Charles Scribner, Charles L. Tiffany, George W. White, Percival Knauth, Francis S. Bangs, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas A. McIntyre, Edward E. Poor.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } November 28, 1896.

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds and of Certificates of the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, representing deposits of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Oregon Improvement Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. That holders of the above-mentioned First Mortgage bonds depositing the same with all unpaid coupons on or before December 15, 1896, with either of the above-named Trust Companies under the Agreement of Reorganization dated May 29, 1896, will receive cash for the coupons on such bonds maturing DECEMBER 1, 1896, as well as for any coupons thereon which matured June 1, 1896.

2. That holders of the above-mentioned Certificates, on presentation thereof to be stamped at either of said Trust Companies, will receive the amount of the interest maturing DECEMBER 1, 1896, on the bonds represented by such Certificates respectively.

These payments are in lieu of interest for the same period on the new bonds to be issued under said Agreement of Reorganization.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, Chairman.

SECURITY and SAFETY

For small or large investments can only be obtained through reliable Brokers. Write for our prospectus. Highest references.

Ammon, Eakins & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
44-46 Broadway, New-York.

Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. Stock. Safety Car Heating and Lighting Stock.

Bought by

TOBEY & KIRK,

No. 8 Broad St.

If You Speculate,

You can't afford to be without our Manual for Investors. It might have saved you money before, and may do so yet. MITCHELL & CO., Investment Bankers, 60 Broadway, New-York.

"MONEY-MAKING SECRETS"

Explaining how liberal incomes may be easily and safely earned, will be mailed FREE to all who mention this publication when addressing F. D. MORGAN, BANKER, 64 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Nov. 28, 1896.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14⅜	15	100	American Cotton Oil	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
13¼	13⅝	2,675	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
31½	31⅞	780	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	32½	32½	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅜
117½	117⅝	14,720	American Sugar Refs.	117⅝	118¼	117⅝	117⅝	— ⅛
90	91½	50	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91	91	91	91	.....
75¼	75½	1,808	American Tobacco	76	76	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅝
101	102	1,350	American Tobacco pf.	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
22	23	141	Ann Arbor pf.	23	23	23	23	— ½
14	14½	805	At., T. & S. F. all in. pd.	14	14¼	14	14¼	— ¼
23½	23⅝	2,335	At., T. & S. F. pf.	23	23½	23	23⅝	— 1
10	10¼	320	Bay State Gas.	10	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ⅛
20	21	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
91½	93	10	Brooklyn Union Gas.	20½	20½	20½	20½	— ½
65	100	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts. pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
78½	78¾	400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	60	60	60	60	.....
41	50	12,060	Chi., Bur. & Quincy.	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅜
72½	73⅜	160	Chi. & Eastern Ill.	78⅝	79½	78	78¼	— ⅞
74½	74¾	4,890	Chicago Gas.	41	41	41	41	+ ¼
6	6½	6,580	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	73⅜	73¼	72⅜	72⅝	+1
104½	104¾	815	Chi. & Northwestern.	74⅜	74⅞	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅝
69½	69¾	3,116	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
29¾	30¼	269	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	69½	69¾	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
5	5½	200	C. & H. C. 3d in. pd.	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅜
17⅞	18¼	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5½	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
161	162½	920	Consolidated Gas Co.	17⅝	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
125½	126¾	4	Delaware & Hudson.	161½	161½	160½	161	— ¾
42⅝	43	30	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	125½	125½	125½	125½	.....
15½	15⅝	100	Erie	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
31⅞	32	1,030	General Electric.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
28	29	105	Illinois Steel Co.	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32	+ ⅛
24	24½	3,824	Iowa Central pf.	29	29	29	29	+ ⅛
73	76	200	Laclede Gas.	22	24	21	24	.....
151	152½	10	Lake Shore.	72	72	72	72	.....
49¼	49½	2,200	Louis. & Nash.	152½	152½	152½	152½	— ⅜
½	¾	605	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	49¾	49¾	49½	49½	— ⅜
1¼	1¾	940	L., N. A. & Chi. pf.	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
95⅝	96⅛	2,460	Manhattan Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
109	110	300	Metropolitan Traction.	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	— ⅛
90	93	10	Michigan Central.	109½	109½	109½	109½	— ⅛
13¼	14	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	91	91	91	91	.....
28½	28¾	310	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
22	22½	300	Missouri Pacific.	29	29	28¾	28¾	.....
88	88½	245	National Lead Co. pf.	22½	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
103¾	105	960	New-Jersey Central.	88¼	88¼	88	88	— ⅝
10	10¼	100	N. Y., Sus. & Western.	105	105	103½	103⅝	— 1½
27	27¼	135	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	10	10	10	10	— ⅛
24⅜	24⅝	435	N. P. pf., all in. pd.	27	27	27	27	— ½
33⅜	34	125	N. P. pf. wh. iss.	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	.....
15½	15⅝	300	Ontario & Western.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	28¾	330	Pacific Mail.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
28⅝	28½	10,000	P. & R., all in. pd.	26	26⅝	26	26	— ⅜
1¾	2	100	Quicksilver.	28¾	28⅞	28¼	28⅜	— ¾
45	45¼	1,650	St. Paul & Omaha.	2	2	2	2	.....
127	130	40	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	46¾	46¾	45	45¼	— 1
15	16	200	Southern Pacific.	128	128	128	128	.....
9⅞	10	135	Southern Railway.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
28	28⅜	606	Southern Railway pf.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
28¼	28⅜	10	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	28¼	28½	28¼	28¼	.....
9¾	10	10	Texas Pacific.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	10⅛	800	Union Pacific.	2	2	2	2	.....
27	27⅜	400	U. S. Cordage pf.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12¾	12¾	100	U. S. Cordage gtd.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25	26¼	425	United States Leather.	25½	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
1,960	2,000	200	U. S. Leather pf.	9¼	9¼	9	9	+ ¼
80	81½	100	United States Rubber.	60	60¾	60	60¼	+ ¼
85⅝	87	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	25¼	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
16	16½	100	Wabash.	80	80	80	80	— 1
86½	86⅝	500	Wabash pf.	7	7	7	7	.....
8⅛	8⅝	2,030	Western Union Tel.	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ⅜
		2,145	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	80¾	87	86½	86½	— ⅝
				8½	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ½
Sales.....		93,752						.....

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s 5,000 ... 105½
Am Spirits M Co 6s 2,000 ... 76
1,000 ... 75⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 ... 72¾
4,000 ... 72½
At, T & S F gen 4s 13,000 ... 78½
3,000 ... 78¼
500 ... 78¼
Adjustment 4s 20,000 ... 41¾
50,000 ... 42
5,000 ... 41¾
10,000 ... 41⅝
30,000 ... 41½
15,000 ... 41⅝
55,000 ... 41¼
15,000 ... 41½
Austin & N W 1st 7,000 ... 82½
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 4,000 ... 100½
Cent of N J G M 5s 2,000 ... 106
Ches & Ohio con 5s 2,000 ... 107
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 3,000 ... 73
Chi, B & Q cons 7s 1,000 ... 117½
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 2,000 ... 100¾
Chi & E Ill gen 5s 5,000 ... 101⅜
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 1,000 ... 104
24,000 ... 104¼
Registered 40,000 ... 101½
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000 ... 90
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s 13,000 ... 106½
Escan & Lake Sup 1st 2,000 ... 107½
Ft W & D C 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 ... 64
H & Tex Cent G M 4s 6,000 ... 66¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s 4,000 ... 100
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 10,000 ... 70
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 1,000 ... 115½
Total sales ... $807,500

L, N A & C cons 2,000 ... 90
Mil & St. Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s 1,000 ... 108½
4,000 ... 108
Chi & Pac W 5s 3,000 ... 114⅜
H & D Div 7s 1,000 ... 127
South Minn Div 2,000 ... 117½
11,000 ... 117⅜
Terminal 5s 5,000s20F ... 112½
Wis & Minn Div 10,000 ... 111
Mil & St Paul G M 4s, Series A 5,000 ... 96½
Minn & St L con 5s 5,000s20F ... 99½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 8,000 ... 84½
Mo, K & T 2d 7,000 ... 59
N Y Cent 1st coup 2,000 ... 120
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 2,000 ... 89½
Northern Illinois 1st 1,000 ... 107
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, When issued 10,000 ... 84½
Nor Pac 1st 6s, J P M & Co certfs 2,000 ... 115¼
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 2,000 ... 116½
Nor Pac col trust notes, J P M & Co certfs 15,000 ... 95
Ohio Southern 1st 2,000 ... 97
Oregon Imp Co con 5s 5,000 ... 20¼
Oregon R R & N 4s 19,000 ... 82
3,000 ... 82½
2,000 ... 82⅝
3,000 ... 82¾
Oregon Short Line 6s 5,000 ... 111¼
Trust Co certfs 9,000 ... 109⅜
Phil & Read 1st pf Inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 20,000 ... 47⅞

2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 20,000 ... 36½
10,000 ... 36¼
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000 ... 34⅜
25,000 ... 34⅜
10,000 ... 35
10,000 ... 34
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 15,000 ... 80¾
3,000 ... 80⅞
Pitts & Conn 1st 7s 2,000 ... 106½
Pitts, Shen & L E 1st 8,000 ... 91½
2,000 ... 92
St L & Iron Mount 5s 6,000 ... 74
St L & S F 4s 10,000 ... 65
St L S W 2d inc 5,000 ... 27
St P, M & M 1st, East Minn div 1st 1,000 ... 104¾
San An & Ar Pass 4s 9,000 ... 57
Scioto Val & N E 4s 10,000 ... 81
Southern Ry 1st 5s 7,000 ... 89
20,000 ... 89½
3,000 ... 89
Standard R & T 6s 4,000 ... 79¾
2,000 ... 79¾
10,000 ... 79¾
7,000 ... 79½
1,000 ... 79⅞
Tenn C, I & R, Tenn Div 5s 2,000 ... 82
Tex & N O cons 5s 10,000 ... 94
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000 ... 108
Union Pac 6s, 1898 12,000 ... 103
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000 ... 105¼
Det & Chi ext 2,000 ... 97
West Shore gtd 4s 11,000s20F ... 105⅞
1,000 ... 105¾
10,000 ... 106

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95½	...	Consol. Coal	34	39	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	80
4s, r., 1907	110	110½	Del., L. & W.	157½	159½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	30
4s, c., 1907	110¼	110½	Den. & R. G.	11¾	12¼	N. Y., L. & W.	117	...
4s, r., 1925	119⅞	120	D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9½	Norfolk So.	65½	70
4s, c., 1925	119⅝	120¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	...	Nor. & West., all in. paid.	11	11¾
5s, r., 1904	113⅛	113⅜	D., S. S. & A.	4½	5½	Nor. & West. pf., all in. paid.	16½	17½
5s, c., 1904	113⅜	113½	D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	17	North American	5⅛	5½
Currency 6s, 1897	102¾	...	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	99¼	101	Nor. Pac., all in. paid	14½	15
Currency 6s, 1898	105	...	Erie 1st pf.	34½	35½	Ohio Southern	6	11
Currency 6s, 1899	106¼	...	Erie 2d pf.	20	22	Ont. Mining	9	11
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	...	Ev. & T. H.	30	32	Oregon Imp., t. r.	⅛	2
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	...	Ev. & T. H pf.	43	50	Oregon R. & N.	11	25
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	...	Erie T. & T.	64	65½	Oregon R. & N. pf.	38	41
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	...	F. & P. M. pf.	90	40	Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	15	17
Adams Express	148	152	Gt. Nor. pf.	121	124	Penn. Coal	320	...
Albany & Sus.	175	...	Homestake	35	...	Peo. & East.	6	9
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	58	62	Ill. Central	93	95	Peo., D. & E.	2	3
Am. Coal	111	125	Iowa Central	8	8¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	14½	15
Am. C. Oil pf.	54	56	Joliet & Chi.	155	...	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	58	65
Am. Express	111	113	Kan. & Mich.	5½	8	Pull. P. Co.	156	158½
Am. Sug. R. pf.	102	104	Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver pf.	10	12
Ann Arbor	8	10½	Keok. & D. M. pf.	14	17	Rens. & Sar.	182	186
At. & Pac.	⅝	⅞	Keokuk & W.	30	45	R., W. & O.	113½	...
Balt. & Ohio	17	18	K. & K. W.	4½	5½	St. L. S. W.	4¾	5
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10	Long Island	70	71	St. L. S. W. pf.	10½	11
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. P. & Duluth.	20	24
Brunswick Co.	1⅛	1½	Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	St. P. & D. pf.	80	87
Buff., R. & P.	19	22	Man. Beach	5	8	St. P., M. & M.	112	115
Bur., C. R. & N.	68	...	Md. Coal pf.	45	60	Sil. Bull. certfs.	65½	65⅝
Canada Southern	48½	49	Mexican Central	8	9	Standard R. & T.	11½	12
Canadian Pacific	56½	58	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Third Avenue	160	162
Central Pacific	15	16	Minn. & St. L.	19½	20¼	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
Chicago G. W.	5⅞	...	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	77½	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Chicago & Alton	160	...	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	47½	49	U. P., D. & G.	2½	3
Chi. & Alt. pf.	162	...	Minn. Iron	61	63	U. S. Express	42	46
C. & E. Ill. pf.	95	101	Mobile & Ohio	22¼	23	U. S. Cordage	6¼	6⅝
C. & N. W. pf.	149	152	Morris & Essex	162½	167	Wells-F. Express	95	95
C., M. & St. P. pf.	129¼	129⅝	National Lead	24⅜	26	West. Union Beef	6	7½
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	...	Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16	W. & L. E. pf.	31½	34
Col. C. & I. Dev.	1	1½	National Starch	6	7			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2⅛	2½	Nat. St. 1st pf.	52½	65			
Col. Fuel & Iron	25	25½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	25	25			
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	56	New Cent. Coal	6¼	8½			
Com. Cable	150	...	New-England	94½	95			
			N. Y. & N. H.	180	183			
			N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¼	12¾			

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Nov. 28, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, made the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$452,779,025	$399,095,270	+13.5
Boston	69,408,881	62,272,398	+11.5
Philadelphia	48,686,393	48,903,738	— 0.5
Baltimore	9,415,372	8,969,500	+ 4.9
Chicago	61,936,232	66,516,248	— 6.9
St. Louis	17,486,280	17,223,650	+ 1.5
New-Orleans	5,946,105	7,968,470	—25.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$865,660,280	$810,949,283	+ 9.0
Other cities, 5 days	128,792,612	128,049,768	+ 4.7
Total, all cities 5 days	$794,452,872	$733,999,051	+ 8.2
Total, all cities for the week	198,461,317	207,815,446	— 4.5
Total	$992,914,189	$941,814,497	+ 5.4

Complete returns for the week ended Nov. 21 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a gain of 11.7 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 22.8 per cent., and with 1893, a gain of 31.9 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 1.4 per cent., with 1894 a gain of 8.1, and with 1893 a gain of 20.0 per cent.

A Paper Gets Damages from a Rival.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 28.—The Daily World-Herald to-day secured a verdict for $7,000 in its libel suit against The Bee. The action was brought a year ago because of an article then published in The Bee, alleging that The World-Herald was insolvent and did not pay its employes.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65¼@65⅝. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 553,058.83 ounces of silver bullion, against which 553 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 543 green.

Bar silver in London, 29 15-16d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,912,113
Imports for same period	79,787,065
Net imports	$28,824,952
Net exports to date, 1895	58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1894	60,116,783
Net exports to date, 1893	8,604,053

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,100 shares of Brunswick sold at .19@.18, 500 Iron Silver at .45, 200 Ophir at 1.25, 300 Pharmacist at .16, 200 Portland at 1.30, and 100 Sierra Nevada at .63.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $7,100,815, of which amount $1,347,298 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $143,072 and the exports of specie were $1,111,134.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York city banks shows an increase in reserve of $2,106,050. The banks now hold $31,411,625 in excess of the legal requirement.

The following table shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Nov. 21	Nov. 28.	Differences.
Loans	$454,962,000	$463,818,200	Inc. $8,856,200
Specie	76,175,400	76,613,000	Inc. 437,600
L'g'l t'n's.	72,204,000	77,457,200	Inc. 5,253,200
Net d'p's.	476,295,300	490,634,300	Inc. 14,338,000
Circul'n.	20,331,900	20,218,000	Dec. 113,900

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New-York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding dates in the years 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$19,779,675	$35,862,030	$83,796,650
Jan. 11	27,183,100	41,792,200	92,583,675
Jan. 18	32,845,550	41,485,075	102,754,450
Jan. 25	37,678,520	45,880,450	111,623,000
Feb. 1	39,623,400	36,751,500	109,048,000
Feb. 8	41,182,

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	307	307	307
3d week Nov.	$24,842	$22,006	$23,523
From July 1	455,279	381,340	437,578
From Jan. 1	1,013,426	985,122	950,125
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWEST—			
Mileage	921	921	921
4th week Oct.	$116,455	$133,700	$121,425
From July 1	2,428,000	2,714,007	2,648,743
From Jan. 1	5,394,165	5,725,078	5,560,719
BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
2d week Nov.	$87,946	$127,385	$81,563
From July 1	1,784,732	2,157,164	1,476,523
From Jan. 1	3,897,418	3,816,200	3,238,834
CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	335	335	325
2d week Nov.	$61,449	$54,928	.....
From Jan. 1	2,729,380	2,405,745	.....
CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	576	576	576
3d week Nov.	$28,334	$28,797	$30,085
From July 1	692,992	726,181	666,218
From Jan. 1	1,449,000	1,531,624	1,413,366
CINCINNATI, JACKSON & MACKINAW—			
Mileage	349	349	349
3d week Nov.	$13,440	$14,168	$13,166
From July 1	328,962	337,706	268,105
From Jan. 1	624,449	560,963	561,044
CINCINNATI, SAGINAW & MACKINAC—			
Mileage	50	50	53
2d week Nov.	$2,649	$2,913	.....
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
4th week Oct.	$3,420	$3,455	.....
From Jan. 1	94,883	80,409	.....
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE—			
Mileage	189	189	189
2d week Nov.	18,788	18,547	.....
From Jan. 1	$33,684	882,624	.....
DETROIT, LANSING & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	334	334	334
3d week Nov.	$22,506	$21,648	$21,233
From July 1	480,662	482,142	437,850
From Jan. 1	1,022,404	1,027,962	967,038
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	579	579	572
2d week Nov.	$24,456	$56,573	$30,089
From July 1	717,773	701,297	754,340
From Jan. 1	1,787,656	1,580,411	1,501,322
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
2d week Nov.	$2,471	$2,729	$2,456
From July 1	52,372	49,770	41,553
From Jan. 1	104,788	100,379	92,583
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
2d week Nov.	$37,683	$37,464	.....
From July 1	636,980	625,338	.....
From Jan. 1	1,743,833	1,667,602	.....
GEORGIA—			
Mileage	307	307	307
2d week Nov.	$42,783	$33,794	$34,127
3d week Nov.	40,050	35,892	38,392
From Jan. 1	1,362,192	1,144,665	1,169,042
GEORGIA & ALABAMA—			
Mileage	262	265	265
3d week Nov.	$24,247	$13,065	.....
GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA—			
Mileage	436	436	436
3d week Nov.	$33,603	$40,589	$37,390
From July 1	756,809	888,932	805,713
From Jan. 1	1,725,512	1,859,728	1,699,506
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	3,512	3,512	3,512
3d week Nov.	385,141	381,646	375,831
From July 1	8,320,039	7,968,688	7,236,430
From Jan. 1	16,163,293	15,585,656	16,334,605
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN—			
Mileage	173	173	173
3d week Nov.	$8,432	$10,669	$8,647
From July 1	166,626	181,880	154,483
From Jan. 1	400,053	395,730	340,653
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
4th week Oct.	$11,814	$13,494	$10,408
From Jan. 1	331,400	308,268	307,654
LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	372	372	372
2d week Nov.	$29,614	$29,523	$26,217
From Jan. 1	1,343,754	1,306,384	1,259,257
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
2d week Nov.	$8,292	$10,727	.....
From Jan. 1	400,987	391,501	.....
MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON—			
Mileage	330	330	330
2d week Nov.	$31,469	$32,402	$29,270
From Jan. 1	1,102,536	1,033,105	1,070,791
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week Nov.	$8,420	$8,887	$7,229
From Jan. 1	464,351	411,910	412,479
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,168	1,168	1,168
2d week Nov.	$65,076	$105,437	.....
3d week Nov.	80,567	99,314	.....
From July 1	1,603,962	1,628,642	.....
From Jan. 1	3,308,615	2,743,935	.....
MOBILE & BIRMINGHAM—			
Mileage	149	149	149
2d week Nov.	$8,314	$6,752	$7,844
3d week Nov.	8,336	8,475	7,988
From Jan. 1	289,273	251,855	253,249
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
3d week Nov.	$212,530	$198,945	$198,371
From July 1	4,049,738	3,914,440	4,050,905
From Jan. 1	8,270,024	6,962,518	9,143,077
OHIO RIVER—			
Mileage	215	215	215
3d week Nov.	$20,175	$24,372	$16,300
From July 1	392,785	416,616	443,542
From Jan. 1	869,971	785,241	642,822
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
3d week Nov.	$9,929	$11,686	$9,074
From July 1	184,678	200,616	169,892
From Jan. 1	404,237	384,090	329,491
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
2d week Nov.	$13,773	$22,491	$20,337
From July 1	351,055	401,240	376,835
From Jan. 1	831,868	861,254	777,280
TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON—			
2d week Nov.	2,051	1,490	.....
AUSTIN & NORTHWEST for September—			
Gross earnings	27,805	24,858	23,295
Op. expenses	14,231	13,828	11,768
Net earnings	13,574	11,030	11,527
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	190,975	182,097	180,111
Op. expenses	130,687	121,465	115,832
Net earnings	60,288	60,632	64,279
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for October—			
Gross earnings	69,420	46,532	30,674
Op. expenses	39,019	20,051	16,832
Net earnings	34,801	25,881	13,842
Charges	12,668	11,017	.....
Surplus	22,133	14,864	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	213,549	177,126	109,085
Op. expenses	93,396	88,564	65,176
Net earnings	120,153	88,562	43,909
Charges	59,811	45,022	.....
Surplus	60,342	43,540	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	444,055	351,104	.....
Op. expenses	232,940	197,376	.....
Net earnings	211,115	153,728	.....
CENTRAL PACIFIC for September—			
Gross earnings	1,259,901	1,221,305	1,318,628
Op. expenses	861,077	762,602	777,517
Net earnings	557,984	458,733	541,111
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	9,118,555	9,530,749	9,618,686
Op. expenses	5,751,716	6,119,194	6,035,425
Net earnings	3,380,819	3,419,855	3,583,261
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for October—			
Gross earnings	892,510	906,914	870,882
Op. expenses	578,409	597,285	568,019
Net earnings	314,100	309,629	302,863
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	3,464,675	3,414,622	3,405,023
Op. expenses	2,256,505	2,252,575	2,208,610
Net earnings	1,208,170	1,162,047	1,196,416
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	8,481,339	7,979,068	7,530,415
Op. expenses	5,741,212	5,423,641	5,021,819
Net earnings	2,740,127	2,555,427	2,508,596
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY for October—			
Gross earnings	3,773,809	3,669,157	3,323,512
Op. expenses	1,885,816	1,995,446	1,633,304
Net earnings	1,888,498	1,673,711	1,690,208
Charges	880,020	872,954	.....
Surplus	1,008,493	800,757	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	12,805,976	12,862,597	12,066,929
Op. expenses	7,253,545	7,302,228	6,811,902
Net earnings	5,552,131	5,560,369	5,285,327
Charges	3,521,000	3,391,816	.....
Surplus	2,032,131	1,968,553	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	28,398,003	27,531,482	28,005,785
Op. expenses	17,348,883	17,478,098	17,250,185
Net earnings	10,549,210	10,053,384	10,755,600
Charges	8,800,000	8,729,544	.....
Surplus	1,749,210	1,323,840	.....
CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for October—			
Gross earnings	1,152,762	1,327,485	1,290,201
Op. expenses	896,412	972,119	950,559
Net earnings	256,350	355,366	339,642
Charges	230,551	231,569	232,505
Surplus	25,799	123,797	107,137
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	4,465,132	5,020,446	4,633,517
Op. expenses	3,379,164	3,697,104	3,513,042
Net earnings	1,085,968	1,323,342	1,120,475
Charges	934,062	940,389	937,458
Surplus	15,906	382,953	183,017
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	10,787,172	11,614,648	10,550,837
Op. expenses	8,247,684	8,696,971	7,920,327
Net earnings	2,539,488	2,917,677	2,630,510
Charges	2,354,421	2,362,903	2,342,972
Surplus	185,067	554,774	297,538
HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL for September—			
Gross earnings	367,240	339,097	.....
Op. expenses	185,043	179,616	.....
Net earnings	182,197	159,481	.....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	2,433,218	2,340,848	.....
Op. expenses	1,667,985	1,653,331	.....
Net earnings	465,233	687,517	.....
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN for August—			
Gross earnings	39,312	40,564	51,991
Op. expenses	28,043	23,848	28,335
Net earnings	11,269	16,716	23,656
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	305,390	297,332	256,454
Op. expenses	202,895	194,474	202,205
Net earnings	102,495	102,858	54,249
LONG ISLAND for the quarter ending Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	1,406,647	1,438,494	1,405,472
Op. expenses	766,605	760,985	771,986
Net earnings	640,042	668,509	633,476
Other income	80,106	66,000	66,397
Total	720,148	735,109	699,873
Fixed charges	314,121	295,137	288,585
Surplus	406,027	439,972	411,288

The general balance sheet as of Sept. 30, 1896, shows: Assets—Cost of road and equipment, $25,753,884; stocks and bonds of other companies, $1,006,182; other permanent investments, $2,912,815; supplies on hand, $128,529; due by agents, $142,490; due by others, $4,165; due by companies, $683,499; cash on hand, $201,692; total, $30,833,656.

Liabilities—Capital stock, common, $12,000,000; funded debt, $15,940,941; loans and bills payable, $900,000; interest on funded debt due and accrued, $225,489; due for wages and supplies, $457,686; due companies, $522,788; profit and loss, (surplus,) $786,754; total, $30,833,656.

NEW-YORK & ROCKAWAY BEACH, for quarter ended Sept. 30—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Gross earnings	$145,216	$176,284	.....
Op. expenses	58,852	61,078	.....
Net earnings	86,363	$115,211	.....
Other income	700	700	.....
Total	87,063	115,911	.....
Fixed charges	14,530	14,334	.....
Surplus	72,533	101,576	.....

Cash on hand, $10,148, and a profit and loss deficiency of $20,850.

PEORIA & EASTERN, for October—			
Gross earnings	$140,385	$196,574	$140,698
Op. expenses	118,292	147,235	115,975
Net	22,093	49,339	24,723
Charges	36,801	36,801	36,802
Deficit	14,708	*12,538	12,079
From July 1—			
Gross	1,568,462	712,129	590,634
Op. expenses	946,742	528,086	443,629
Net	121,720	184,043	147,005
Charges	147,207	147,207	147,207
Deficit	25,487	*36,836	202
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,438,629	1,651,131	1,303,961
Op. expenses	1,119,933	1,224,809	1,115,173
Net	318,696	426,322	188,788
Charges	368,019	368,019	368,020
Deficit	49,323	58,303	179,232

*Surplus.

PHILADELPHIA & READING, for October—			
Gross earnings	$2,060,105	$2,274,200	$2,001,792
Op. expenses	937,398	1,000,776	1,067,988
Net	1,122,707	1,213,484	933,804
Other income	46,150	29,172	30,509
Total income	1,168,857	1,241,656	964,313
Charges	887,583	840,212	864,079
Surplus	281,274	401,043	100,234
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	18,718,955	19,282,887	18,411,686
Op. expenses	10,446,580	10,676,915	10,437,644
Net	8,272,375	8,605,972	7,974,042
Other income	640,213	512,396	445,594
Total income	8,912,588	9,118,279	8,419,636
Charges	9,781,364	9,067,510	9,767,179
Deficit	968,774	*50,768	1,347,543

*Surplus.

PHIL. & READ. COAL & IRON CO., for October—			
Gross earnings	$2,767,852	$3,350,686	$2,485,088
Op. expenses	2,506,035	3,310,165	2,530,150
Net	261,816	40,251	*45,062
Charges	95,000	95,000	52,000
Surplus	166,816	*54,478	*97,062
From Dec. 1—			
Gross earnings	21,153,042	21,586,575	20,012,530
Op. expenses	21,159,936	22,240,518	19,963,556
Deficit	6,893	653,942	148,974
Charges	1,045,000	1,100,000	1,232,426
Deficit	1,051,893	1,753,942	1,183,452

*Deficit. †Surplus.

ST. PAUL & DULUTH, for September—			
Gross earnings	$169,641	$170,707	.....
Op. expenses	107,807	141,545	.....
Net	61,834	29,162	.....

SOUTHERN PACIFIC SYSTEM—GAL., HOUS. & SAN. ANTONIO for September—			
Gross earnings	$433,776	$423,490	$419,507
Op. expenses	257,896	259,724	246,401
Net	175,880	163,766	173,106
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,602,051	3,343,607	2,944,980
Op. expenses	2,394,389	2,372,201	2,135,858
Net	1,208,562	971,406	809,111

LOUISVILLE & WESTERN, for September—			
Gross earnings	$70,252	$82,173	$100,300
Op. expenses	46,516	45,253	41,982
Net	23,736	36,920	67,318
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	637,784	762,389	702,080
Op. expenses	410,866	426,665	375,474
Net	226,918	335,724	326,606

MORGAN'S LOUIS. & TEXAS, for September—			
Gross earnings	$468,029	$410,781	$501,413
Op. expenses	320,658	253,984	359,608
Net	147,362	62,797	141,805
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	11,451,290	12,294,703	....
Op. expenses	7,357,152	8,883,320	....
Net earnings	3,094,138	3,411,383	....

PACIFIC SYSTEM, for September—			
Gross earnings	2,888,437	2,977,391	3,027,421
Op. expenses	1,707,418	1,842,401	1,788,948
Net earnings	1,181,019	1,134,990	1,238,473
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	23,207,154	23,691,042	22,838,937
Op. expenses	15,268,796	15,949,123	14,703,200
Net earnings	7,938,358	7,741,919	8,135,737

Total, both systems, September—			
Gross earnings	4,471,244	4,481,734	....
Op. expenses	2,672,153	2,825,422	....
Net earnings	1,799,091	1,656,312	....
From Oct. 1—			
Gross earnings	18,718,955	19,282,887	18,411,686
Op. expenses	10,446,580	10,676,915	10,437,644
Net	8,272,375	8,605,972	7,974,042
Other income	640,213	512,396	445,594
Total income	8,912,588	9,118,279	8,419,636
Charges	9,781,364	9,067,510	9,767,179
Deficit	968,774	*50,768	1,347,543

*Surplus.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OF CALIFORNIA, for September—			
Gross earnings	841,029	931,277	792,705
Op. expenses	494,397	527,475	498,118
Net earnings	346,632	403,802	294,587
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	7,340,622	7,649,873	6,638,537
Op. expenses	4,717,344	4,752,004	4,147,312
Net earnings	2,623,289	2,897,869	2,491,225

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OF ARIZONA, for September—			
Gross earnings	155,118	168,612	196,679
Op. expenses	170,457	125,512	118,639
Deficit	15,339	*43,100	*78,040
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,621,272	1,606,528	1,478,364
Op. expenses	1,289,587	1,169,650	976,474
Net earnings	331,685	436,878	501,890

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OF NEW-MEXICO, for September—			
Gross earnings	84,980	80,073	81,445
Op. expenses	47,078	55,715	78,011
Net earnings	37,902	24,358	3,434
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	828,895	773,989	671,151
Op. expenses	524,475	545,726	589,357
Net earnings	304,420	228,263	84,794

NORTHERN RAILWAY, for September—			
Gross earnings	221,267	198,831	220,271
Op. expenses	114,816	136,557	117,956
Net earnings	106,451	62,274	102,315
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,604,164	1,433,442	1,583,256
Op. expenses	1,022,163	1,188,079	1,047,232
Net earnings	582,001	255,363	539,024

SUMMIT BRANCH, for October—			
Gross earnings	94,089	111,150	....
Op. expenses	83,463	106,587	....
Net earnings	10,626	4,563	....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	788,836	968,565	....
Op. expenses	677,050	859,721	....
Deficit	88,214	*74,844	....

LYKENS VALLEY COAL CO., for October—			
Gross earnings	88,476	91,246	....
Op. expenses	78,076	80,486	....
Net earnings	9,800	4,760	....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	724,563	605,282	....
Op. expenses	706,514	640,710	....
Net earnings	18,049	†35,428	....

Total both companies, for October—			
Gross earnings	182,565	202,396	....
Op. expenses	162,139	193,073	....
Net earnings	20,426	9,323	....
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,513,399	1,573,847	....
Op. expenses	1,583,564	1,534,431	....
Deficit	70,165	*39,416	....

*Surplus. †Deficit.

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 74 roads at $7,105,463, a decrease of $624,433, or 8.08 per cent. 48 roads for the third week of November report $5,614,376, a decrease of $170,653, or 3.05 per cent.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	320	Merchants' Ex	111
American Exchange	171	Metropolis	430
Broadway	225	Mount Morris	100
Central National	125	Nassau	150
Citizens'	120	National Union	195
Columbia	170	New-Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New-York	225
Continental	130	N. Y. County	650
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Ninth National	110
Fourth National	170	Nat. B'k N. Am.	130
Gallatin National	300	Park	260
German-American	108	Phenix	107
Germania	350	Republic	145
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	171
Hanover	310	Second National	425
Import. & Traders'	530	Seventh National	100
Irving	150	Shoe & Leather	93
Leath. Manufact'rs'	173	State of N. Y.	109
Manhattan	205	Third National	102½
Market & Fulton	215	Tradesmen's	92
Mechanics'	190	U. S. National	175
Mercantile	170	West Side	275
Merchants'	135		

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 28th day of November, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$118,554,138
Gold bullion	49,640,625
Total	$168,194,764
Net outstanding gold certificates	38,018,449
Balance	*$130,176,315
Standard silver dollars	$372,590,005
Silver bullion	770,433
Total	$373,360,438
Net outstanding silver certificates	356,266,619
Balance	17,093,819
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$10,172,890
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	111,(3,390
Total	$121,811,280
Less outstanding Treasury notes	121,811,280
United States notes	75,161,064
Net outstanding currency certificates	38,165,000
Balance	36,996,064
Treasury notes of 1890	$40,495,247
National bank notes	12,352,228
Fractional silver coin	14,564,366
Fractional currency	83
Minor coin	1,119,530
Deposits in National banks	16,478,023
Bonds and interest paid	8,361,775
Total	$88,871,249
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,582,651
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,646,936
Disbursing officers' balances	26,213,256
Post Office Department account	2,535,956
Miscellaneous items	2,298,769
Total	$44,277,569
Balance	44,083,679
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$128,359,878

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$438,456	$9,511,469	$56,477,905
Internal revenue	532,455	12,234,260	63,540,424
Miscellaneous	48,144	2,071,333	9,257,114
Total	$1,019,036	$23,817,064	$129,275,444

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$115,000	$8,088,000	$48,664,300
War	165,000	4,967,000	23,701,513
Navy	350,000	2,458,000	14,947,534
Indians	178,000	1,103,000	5,217,840
Pensions	925,000	12,577,000	59,905,842
Interest	40,000	2,999,000	18,102,928
Total	$1,773,000	$32,192,000	$170,539,957
Excess of expenditures over receipts	753,943	8,374,935	41,264,512

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	....	$778,250	$1,321,000
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$12,890	873,685	3,049,058

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	United States Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$470,205,509	$86,851,543	$556,557,052
This fiscal yr.	44,916,538	6,313,233	51,229,771
This month	4,535,378	1,329,182	5,864,560
This day	39,028	6,900	45,928

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act of July 12, 1882.

United States bonds held by the Treasurer of the United States to secure National bank circulation: Currency 6s, $10,391,000; 5 per cents, $16,016,350; 4 per cents of 1895, $36,790,050; 4 per cents of 1907, $155,330,900; 2 per cents, $22,628,850; total, $241,152,150.

To secure public moneys in National bank depositories: Currency 6s, $675,000; 5 per cents, $535,000; 4 per cents of 1895, $1,550,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $12,290,000; 2 per cents, $983,000; total, $15,853,000.

To secure circulation during the week ended Nov. 27: United States bonds deposited, $385,000; United States bonds withdrawn, $197,000.

National bank circulation outstanding: Currency, $235,169,353; gold notes, $86,787.

National bank notes, during the week ended Nov. 27: Issued in exchange for $2,884,116.

Redeemed: To be returned to banks of issue, $655,200; to be destroyed and new notes issued, $1,332,500; to be destroyed and retired, $114,571; deposited received for redemption of notes of National banks failed, in liquidation, and reducing circulation, $101,370; balance of such deposits in the Treasury, $18,386,854.

The receipts from customs to-day were $438,456; from internal revenue, $532,455; miscellaneous, $48,144; National bank notes received for redemption. $215,870.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The past week's trading on the Chicago Stock Exchange has been characterized by dullness and almost total absence of speculative business. Practically all trades made were for the investment account, and a large portion of these were in bonds. The close was more marked than any previous day by the smallness of transactions, with prices showing an advancing tendency.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices received from Chicago, as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
American Strawboard	38	39½	38½	39
C. & C. Canal & Dock	66	68¼	66	67½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. pf	35	36½	36	36½
Chicago P. & F. Co	37	39	..	..
Chicago P. & P. Co. pf	49	51	..	..
C. S. Stock Yards Ry. L.	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Chi. City Railway	229	234	230	235
Chicago Telephone	170	178	170	181
Diamond M. of Ill.	130½	131½	130	132
Lake St. Elev. Ry.	21½	21¾	21½	21⅝
Metropolitan Elevated	16½	17¾	16½	18
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	14½	15½	14½	15½
Mil. & Chi. Brew. pf	35	36½	36	37
New-York Biscuit	57½	58½	57	58¼
North Chi. St. R. R.	219½	220½	217	222
Street's W. S. Car Line	14½	16	14½	16
West Chi. St. R. R.	95	96	95	96

BONDS.

Cass Av. & F. G. R. 5s	98½	99½	98½	99
Chi. Pack. & Prov. 6s	106½	109	106½	109
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	55	58½	..	..
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	33	36	33	35½
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100½	100¾	100¼	101¼
Chi. Board of Trade 5s	..	..	102	103
Chi. Gas L. & Coke 5s	92½	92¾	92½	92¾
Consumers' Gas L. 5s	82¼	82⅝	82¾	83¼
Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	73	73½	73	73½
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	63	64	61½	63½
North C. City R. R. 4½s	99⅞	100½	99½	100
North C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	101½	102	101½	102
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	100¼	101½	101	101½
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	96½	98	96¼	98
Chicago Edison 6s	118	120	119	120

INCREASED POSTAL SERVICE.

Various Improvements for the Better Accommodation of Citizens.

This has been a year of many improvements in the Post Office service in this city, including a considerable extension of the delivery territory, and Postmaster Dayton and his subordinates are perfecting arrangements for still greater facilities to be put in operation about Jan. 1. These will include the opening of Branch Delivery Station I, at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Columbus Avenue, which will cover the territory from Ninety-fifth to One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and from Central Park West and Fifth Avenue to the North River.

Besides this, the first of the up-town lock-box and receiving stations will be opened in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-third Street, about Jan. 1. There will be 500 boxes at this station for the use of business men and residents of that section, and this will relieve the demand for boxes at the General Post Office.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance station is not the first of a number which, it is believed, will prove a great convenience in the big hotel districts.

The contract for laying pneumatic mail tubes between this city and Brooklyn, signed Friday in Washington by the New-York Mail and Transportation Company, will, it is stated, be carried out as rapidly as possible.

St. Augustine's Church Celebration.

St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, at Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, will celebrate with jubilee services today the dedication of the old St. Augustine's Church building, at Fifth Avenue and Bergen Street. The Rev. Father E. W. McCarty, the rector, will celebrate the high mass and Father John L. Belford of St. Dominick's Church of Oyster Bay and Father O'Hara of St. Augustine's will be the deacons. Father Belford, whose first place after leaving college was as assistant to Father McCarty, will preach the morning sermon. Father Murphy of St. Francis Xavier's Church of this city will make the evening address.

Mortuary Record for the Week.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ending at noon Saturday there were 602 deaths in the city, of which 183 were in cases of children under five years old. Among the causes of death were: Influenza, (grip,) 1; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 24; whooping cough, 5; typhoid fever, 10; malarial fever, 2; meningitis, 4; heart disease, 52; croup, 6; bronchitis, 19; pneumonia, 74; phthisis, 82; Bright's disease, 43; violence, 29; other causes not given. Dr. Tracy says that grip is not epidemic in the city, although there is no method of collecting reports regarding the disease.

Scriptures in Gilbert Islands Tongue.

The Rev. Dr. E. W. Gilman, Secretary of the American Bible Society, has just received for the library of that organization a copy of the Gospel of Matthew translated into the native tongue by the Roman Catholic missionaries in the Gilbert

The New-York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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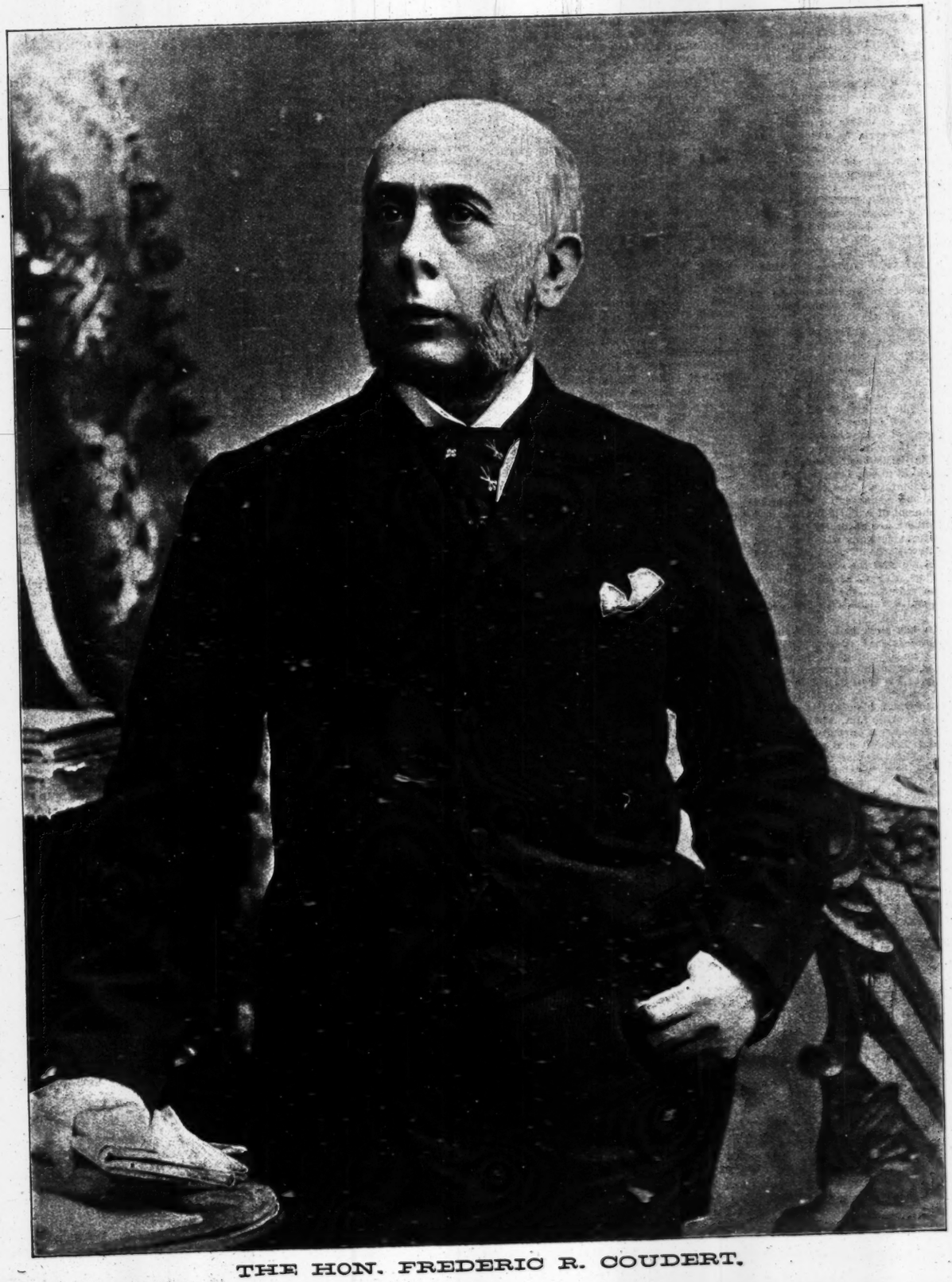

THE HON. FREDERIC R. COUDERT.

FREDERIC RENE COUDERT.

AMONG distinguished citizens of New-York the senior member of the firm of Coudert Brothers has a place quite unique. Indeed, to describe Mr. F. R. Coudert in that way is of itself an unjust limitation, for as a public figure the impression he makes is completely individual and due to nothing but his intrinsic qualities.

Frederic René Coudert was born on this island March 1, 1832. His father, Charles Coudert, was not only an immigrant, but an emigré—that is to say, a Frenchman who had been forced out of France for political reasons. The political reason in his case was that he had been concerned in the futile attempt to seat the Duc de Reichstadt on the throne of France, and that on the failure of that attempt he was fain to make his escape from his own country. He arrived at New-York in 1824, and sought his livelihood by opening a French school, which very soon took a leading place. His eldest son, the subject of these remarks, received from his father his early education, including, of course, a mastery of the French language, to which he has added an almost equal command of Spanish, of which tongues both have been of great professional usefulness to him, and the former indispensable to his peculiar success as a public man. He entered Columbia at the age of fourteen and was graduated in 1850, having paid part of his college expenses by newspaper work and translations. At graduation he stood No. 1 and was valedictorian, and immediately after betook himself to the study of law. The Columbia Law School as yet was not, and his professional studies were made in the office of Edward Sanford, a distinguished lawyer of the time. Mr. Coudert's admission to the bar was as early as it could legally be, in 1853, and not very long afterward he formed with Charles Coudert, Jr., and Louis Leonce Coudert the firm which still exists and has done an ever-increasing proportion of the law business of New-York. The advantages of a knowledge of French and Spanish have determined not the nature of the firm's business—for it has no specialty—but to some extent the character of its clientage. The extent of its French business years ago necessitated the establishment of a Paris branch, and Coudert Brothers are naturally the counselors of Latin-Americans who have legal affairs in New-York. The Cross of the Legion of Honor and the equivalent Italian decoration with which Mr. Coudert has been honored attest the importance of his professional relations with Latin Europe.

His origin has thus had much to do with his professional career. It has equally been an advantage in his public employments, for in international affairs a knowledge of French at least is indispensable to enable a negotiator to carry the weight to which his abilities and his character may entitle him. Before an international tribunal a barbarous French accent would discredit the profoundest wisdom that might be tinctured with it. Mr. Coudert's French is naturally impeccable, and it has been of great advantage to him in such labors as have fallen to him as a delegate to the International Congress on the Law of Nations, as American counsel in the fur-seal arbitration, and finally as a member of the Venezuela Boundary Commission.

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But Mr. Coudert's Gallicism goes much deeper than mere speech. He has distinctly a French accent of mind, a gayety of spirit, and a lightness of touch which not only make him one of the most charming of after-dinner and "occasional" orators, but enliven his most serious and learned arguments. At the close of Mr. Coudert's argument before the tribunal of arbitration in the Bering Sea matter the President of the commission, Baron de Courcel, in paying a very handsome compliment to the advocate, "touched with a needle" the distinction of his mind:

"Mr. Coudert, you have captivated our attention by a remarkable display of talent, and we have to thank you for the great ability, liveliness, and, I may say, humor, with which you have carried us over this otherwise rather dreary field of questions of fact. As a Frenchman, allow me to add, I have been happy to notice and to see shine out in your manner some of the best characteristics of the French Nation."

With his ancestral qualities Mr. Coudert inherited his religion. He is a member of the Catholic Club, and has been President of the United States Catholic Historical Society. At the reception to Archbishop Corrigan, given in the Lenox Lyceum upon the occasion of the Archbishop's trip to Europe, Mr. Coudert made the address of congratulation. It may be that his religious connection has something to do with his persistent refusal to be a candidate for public office, which has extended to appointments as well as to elective offices, and is understood to have been one reason why he does not now occupy a very high, if not the very highest, judicial position in the United States, although the precedent of the Catholic Chief Justice Taney was in this case very much in point. To this political disability Mr. Coudert alluded in his argument before the combined committees of the last Constitutional Convention of New-York charged with considering the prohibition of the appropriation of public moneys to sectarian institutions:

"I know that there are certain offices to which neither I nor mine can aspire for years to come, and I am glad of it. I never had the Presidential bee in my bonnet, as so many other idiots have had, because I know that if I were the Archangel Michael under my insignificant form, unless I gave up my faith I could never enter the White House except as a visitor."

To another fancied disability to public preferment Mr. Coudert gave playful expression at a dinner of the Seventh Regiment Association, at which Gen. Grant and Mr. Evarts were among his fellow-guests. The badinage is so happy and characteristic an illustration of Mr. Coudert's style as an after-dinner speaker as to be worth reproducing:

"Certain remarks have awakened no little indignation in my breast. Like every true American, I have sought to get office ever since I was a boy. Not of course for myself, but for the service that I might render my country. I have succeeded in getting but one, and that has no pay attached to it. The only reason that I am able to assign for my life disappointment is the one that has often kept others, equally meritorious, in private life, and the same fact that has baffled my efforts has made my distinguished friend Mr. Evarts one of the most conspicuous citizens of New-York. I was born in New-York and he was born out of it. There, again, see what a mere accident may do. Had I first seen daylight in Vermont or Massachusetts and he in New York City, we would no doubt have exchanged places. I should have had the honor of sitting next to Gen. Grant, a fact which I might have transmitted to my posterity with pardonable exultation; he would have sate at this end of the table and envied me. Such is the disadvantage of being born on your own native heath."

But no man has less right to make serious complaint of a want of appreciation on the part of his fellow-citizens than Mr. Coudert, as doubtless no man is less disposed to make such a complaint. Nothing in the professional, social, or even political field that he would accept has been withheld from him. He is an LL. D. of Columbia, Fordham, and Seton Hall, and upon him, with very peculiar appropriateness, Columbia first conferred the J. U. D., (Juris Utrius Doctor.) He has been the President of the Columbia College Alumni, of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and of the Bar Association.

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In politics Mr. Coudert has always been a Democrat, but always an independent, whose party fealty was limited by the extent to which his party fulfilled its end of public usefulness. He was an adherent of Gov. Tilden, and in 1879, the year of John Kelly's bolt, he earnestly appealed for party unity. But he was a vigorous "anti-snapper" in 1892, and attended the National Convention as an advocate of Mr. Cleveland's nomination. When the organization of his party attempted to foist a lawbreaker upon the bench of the Court of Appeals, he was one of the most vigorous of the protestants, and was a member of the committee of the Bar Association which made the exposition of the case that was fatal to the regular candidate. In 1889, upon the resignation of Manton Marble, he was elected to the Presidency of the Manhattan Club, and has ever since continued in that office. In his official capacity he attended the banquet of the surviving founders of the Union League in 1893, and upon that occasion made a speech which was strikingly prophetic, for in the course of it he said:

"I can imagine no calamity that would not bind us all together. I know of nothing that could menace this Nation when we would not forget the party we belong to and unite in the one effort, and in the harmony of patriotic duty turn our backs on mere partisanship and fight to preserve the Union."

The prophecy has been fulfilled within the month, when members of the Union League and the Manhattan fraternized, in circumstances that have become public, in celebrating the defeat of the Democratic candidate.

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The most enviable of Mr. Coudert's distinctions is that "his mind to him a kingdom is." His active intellectual curiosity is not appeased by his strictly professional labors. He has written much upon non-professional topics, including a striking reply to Dumas's book on "Divorce," and has lectured on Curran, Burke, Church and Bar, Manners and Morals, and Lying as a Fine Art. He is not only a leading lawyer, or even a leading citizen, but eminently an "all-round man."

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 94.

Principal John D. Robinson is very proud of Grammar School No. 94, of which he has had charge since its organization, in September, 1892, and there are many reasons which justify his feelings on that score. The building in which the school is located is a handsome structure on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. It was erected in 1892 on an approved plan by the Board of Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, of which J. R. Cuming was Chairman, and Henry A. Rogers, now a School Commissioner, was a member of the committee which had charge of the building. It is supplied with all the modern improvements and is one of the most commodious and comfortable school structures in this city for both teachers and pupils. All the surroundings are agreeable, and nothing that can possibly conduce to the comfort or pleasure of the pupils is left undone.

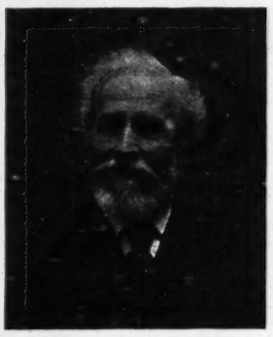
Mr. Robinson has had a long and honorable career as an educator for nearly fifty years. He was first appointed as a teacher in Primary School No. 18 by the Trustees of the Public School Society, on June 1, 1847. Four years later, when the system was changed by the appointment of a Board of Education and Boards of Trustees for the various wards, Mr. Robinson was appointed Vice Principal of Ward School No. 1, now Grammar School No. 18, in East Fifty-first Street, by the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward. In 1855 he was appointed Principal of Grammar School No. 9, in the Twenty-second Ward. John Jasper, now City Superintendent of Schools, was Vice Principal under him for seven years. Mr. Robinson was transferred to the charge of Grammar School No. 17 in 1864, and four years later the teachers and pupils of the male department of this school were transferred to Grammar School No. 58, in West Fifty-second Street, of which he took charge as Principal, and held that position for twenty-four years. When the new building now occupied by No. 94 was ready for occupancy, in 1892, Mr. Robinson was placed in charge of the male department and organized the school. He was Associate Principal with Prof. Hunter in organizing the evening high school, and was one of the marshals of the schoolboys' section of the industrial parade in 1889, and also in the Columbian parade.

Besides Superintendent Jasper, Assistant Superintendents Jameson and Shauffler were teachers under him at various times. Among his former pupils are City Magistrate Simms, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, ex-Police Commissioner James J. Martin, Thomas S. Brennan, Thomas Nast, and James E. Kelly, the sculptor.

In the male department there are on register 600 pupils, divided into twelve classes. The picture representing the "Salute to the Flag" shows a very pretty ceremony, which is designed to inculcate patriotic ardor in the hearts of the pupils. Every morning after the opening exercises the flag is brought into the main assembly room by one of the tallest boys in the school, guarded by two other lads, and the entire school joins in the salute.

The other picture shows Class A, second grade, taking a lesson in bookkeeping from their teacher, Joseph F. Wingebach. This teacher, who came to the school with Principal Robinson, is regarded as one of the most efficient of the staff. He is an excellent musician, and has charge of the instruction in music and the singing of the pupils.

The Primary Department is in charge of Miss Anna S. Ray, who has been Principal since 1891. She organized the primary department of the school in a frame building in West Sixty-eighth Street, near the Boulevard, in April, 1891, which is now owned by the Calvary Baptist Church and which, by a singular coincidence, has been leased by the Board of Education and is occupied as an annex to Miss Ray's department. There are 827 pupils on register in this department. The seating capacity of the department is 797, and every seat is occupied every school session. The opening of the annex will not only relieve the congestion in the department, but will make room for many children who were refused admission owing to the want of seats. The annex can accommodate 350 children. Miss Ray has a staff of fourteen teachers in the main building and six in the annex. One of her experienced teachers is on duty at the annex with five others recently appointed by the Board of Education.



John D. Robinson,
Principal Grammar School No. 94.

HEARD AND SEEN.

The simplest-looking stage costumes are not always the easiest or the quickest to put on. The young Christian boy Stephanus, in "The Sign of the Cross," wears tights-trunks, a loose little blouse, and sandals. But the tights are digitated, the toes have to be worked into them as fingers are worked into a glove, and when they are fresh from the laundry they are like new gloves in an exaggerated stage of snugness. The sandals are secured by bands that cross and recross half way up the leg, and at each crossing are secured by a pin, which, if put in by any one but an actress, would be sure to turn point inward. To put these various articles of apparel on trimly takes time.

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"There is nothing in the way of a dog that is as grateful and affectionate as a little mongrel which has had a hard life on the street," says the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. "They appreciate every kindness, and much more than pet dogs accustomed to attention."

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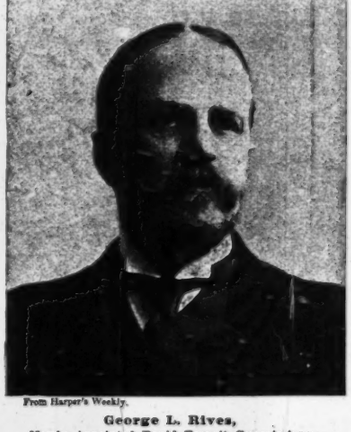
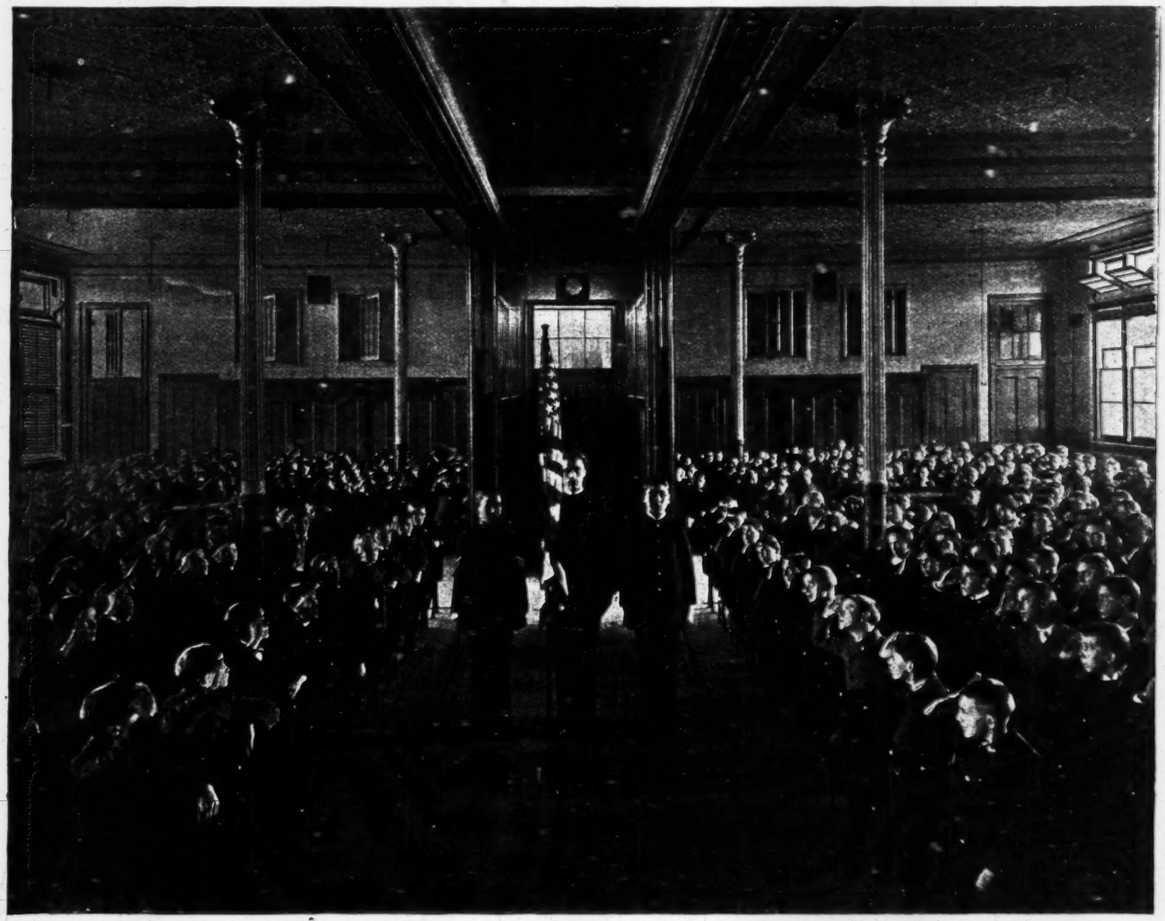
The Brooklyn woman had discovered an original way by which she might always be sure that her clock was right. A clock on the tower of a big business house down town was just within range of her windows. With her opera glasses she could see the face of the clock distinctly. She kept her clock always on time to the minute, and prided herself upon her punctuality in meeting all engagements. But, alas! After a time she began to observe that each time she took out her glasses her neighbors over the way also had opera glasses, and were looking, as it seemed, very steadily at her. She pondered over the matter. "I know," she said at last, "they think I am looking at them. How unfortunate!" Meeting one of the family with whom she had a slight acquaintance at the market one morning she explained. Why, no, the neighbor said, with an expression of great innocence, they had not noticed the opera glasses. This was followed by a note from the neighbor's family with an apology. They had not thought of looking at Mrs. Punctuality. Oh, no! But the time-keeping housekeeper was not so sure, and now she has other methods for regulating her clock. TAM.



From Harper's Weekly.

George L. Rives,
Newly Appointed Rapid Transit Commissioner.



SALUTING THE STARS AND STRIPES, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 94.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE.
JOHN D. ROBINSON, PRINCIPAL.

CLASS IN BOOKKEEPING, GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 94.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET AND AMSTERDAM AVENUE.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF NEW-YORK'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

IN THE CLUB WORLD

Edward M. Brown,
Commodore N. Y. Yacht Club.

IT is still a question whether a consolidation of the Democratic and Manhattan Clubs can be effected. This proposed consolidation of these two well-known clubs is the first direct evidence of the argument advanced in this column several times of late that club life in New-York had reached its limit of expansion for the present, and that several of the clubs now in existence, unless conditions alter materially for the better, will either have to consolidate with organizations of a similar character or wind up their affairs. It has been well understood for three or four years past that the Manhattan Club found its marble building at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street rather an elephant on its hands, and only the greatest care and excellent management have enabled the club to carry the load. The accession of nearly 500 members who now form the Democratic Club, and whose house is at 617 Fifth Avenue, would be of undoubted benefit to the Manhattan Club, and as the quality of membership is about the same in the two organizations, and their purposes are identical, it is difficult to see why the consolidation cannot be brought about. Some of the members of the Democratic Club who have grown fond of their cozy quarters are indisposed to exchange them for the Manhattan's marble palace, but it is thought that their opposition can be overcome. If this consolidation of the Manhattan and Democratic Clubs takes place it will stop for the present any further talk in the first institution relative to an effort to secure less expensive quarters, for, unless there are many more resignations, the added membership from the Democratic Club would provide sufficient income to enable the Manhattan to make both ends meet and to remain in its present quarters.

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The Manhattan and Democratic Clubs are not confronted with one obstacle to their consolidation which is generally hard to overcome when organizations try to unite—namely, the question as to which of two that are trying to combine shall abandon its name. As a rule, club members are very tenacious on this point, and there are always found some men in every institution who would fight to the last any proposition that by combination with another institution they should surrender the name of their own. This point has been urged as one of the chief obstacles that would be encountered in any negotiations looking toward the consolidation of the Calumet and Metropolitan Clubs, for it is certain, could any such consolidation be effected, that the Metropolitan would not be willing to abandon its name, while the present members of the Calumet would in all probability be found equally unwilling to abandon theirs. Should the Manhattan Club absorb the Democratic, the double name of "Manhattan-Democratic" could be easily used, and would be entirely appropriate, while at the same time it should satisfy the pride of the members of both organizations.

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It would probably surprise even the most enthusiastic of New-York golf players to learn that there are no less than twenty-two golf clubs, members of the United States Golf Association, now in existence within a radius of fifty miles from the City Hall, and that there are ten or fifteen more already formed or in process of formation in the same territory which have not yet joined the National Association. The twenty-two suburban golf clubs which are on the National Association list are the Ardsley Casino, at Irvington; the Baltusrol, at Springfield, N. J.; the Dykers' Meadow, at Bensonhurst; the Essex County Country, at Orange; the Fairfield County, at Greenwich, Conn.; the Knollwood Country, at Westchester, N. Y.; the Lakewood, at Lakewood, N. J.; the Meadowbrook, at Hempstead, L. I.; the Morris County, at Morristown, N. J.; the New-Brunswick, at New-Brunswick, N. J.; the Oyster Bay, at Oyster Bay, L. I.; the Paterson, at Paterson, N. J.; the Queens County, at Glen Cove, L. I.; the Richmond County, on Staten Island; the Rockaway Hunt, at Cedarhurst, L. I.; the Seabright, at Seabright, N. J.; the St. Andrew's, at Yonkers, N. Y.; the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball, at Livingston, S. I.; the Tuxedo, at Tuxedo, N. Y.; the Westbrook, at Islip, L. I., and the Westchester and Westchester Country Clubs, both at Westchester, N. Y. The Lenox Club, at Lenox, Mass.; the New-Haven, at New-Haven, Conn.; the Shinnecock Hills, at Southampton, L. I., and the Staatsburg Club, at Staatsburg, N. Y., almost come under the head of New-York suburban golf clubs, but are outside the fifty-mile limit. All these clubs, with the exception of the St. Andrew's and the Shinnecock Hills, have been founded and built up within the last two or three years, and this fact, together with their general prosperity, gives a good indication of the widespread and deep interest that the imported Scotch game has aroused in this country. Other cities are following the lead of New-York in golfing interest, and Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and even Chicago all now have three or more golf clubs in their suburbs. The dealers in golfing implements are, of course, with this condition of affairs, doing a rushing business, and the end is not in sight. The prices asked for the best clubs and other accessories of the game are still high, and competition has not yet reduced them to any extent. The balls used are for the most part imported, and retail for the high figure of 35 cents apiece. It seems strange that no enterprising Yankee has yet been able to manufacture a golf ball which can compete with the imported article and yet sell at a lower figure. A goodly fortune awaits the inventor who can do this. Like the bicycle lamp, the golf ball seems to baffle American inventors and manufacturers.

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The dining clubs and organizations of New-York, whose name is now legion, will soon begin their annual series of dinners. The St. Nicholas Society, which is perhaps the most important of these organizations, will hold its annual December, or Yuletide, meeting and dinner in about two weeks. The Quaint Club, which only held two dinners last season, owing to the deaths of its former President, Col. John A. Cockerill, and one of its most prominent and popular members, Mr. Bernhard Gillam, will hold a meeting this week for election of officers for the ensuing year and to arrange for its dinners, which will probably be given in December. The present incumbents of the offices of President and Secretary respectively, namely, Mr. George H. Daniels and Mr. C. A. Barratoni, will probably be re-elected, as they have shown their efficiency in so marked a degree during the past few years. The Quaint Club's home is now at the Waldorf, and its dinners will be given there as usual this Winter. The Aborigines Club, which was founded about two years ago, but has only held two or three dinners since its organization, may be revived this Winter, and two of its founders, namely, Col. Thomas Ochiltree and Major M. P. Handy, have been planning for this revival. The Corsair Club, whose members are Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and ten intimate friends, will also begin its Winter dinners very soon. The dining clubs, like other clubs, have felt the effect of the recent hard times in a very marked degree during the past three years. As a rule their annual dues are so slight that they have not suffered from loss of membership, but their dinners, which are always subscription ones, have languished. With better times these clubs hope to regain their old-time success.

CLUBMAN.

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS.

"Looks like you would have a very good chance to test to the utmost that vaunted 'system' of yours at Yale during the coming year," remarked The Columbian as he sat down in the smoking corner at the Club and paid his respects to The Yalensian, who did not appear to have recovered his voice or his spirits since the football men from New-Haven had received such a trouncing at Manhattan Field as Yale men will never forget.

"Your fellows have had a bad record for the season that is now closed. To be thrashed at rowing in England and at baseball and football at home would look to be enough to convince most any one but a Yale man that there was something wrong somewhere. You have pretty good recuperative powers up at New-Haven, but it looks as if this year's experience would be a bit too much for even your spirits."

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"Don't worry about us, my dear boy! It's just the sort of medicine that we need. We have been having things a bit too much our own way of late years, and a few doses of adversity will do us good." This from The Yalensian. "Don't think we have lost all interest in sports just because we have been used by about everybody as a sort of mop cloth. That is not 'a way we have at old Yale, Sir,' as the song has it. Princeton has never beaten us two years in succession at football, and Harvard has only twice beaten us in successive years at rowing, so we have tradition in our favor for a recovery of Yale form next season.

"We don't like to get 'licked' any more than do the men from other colleges, but I am inclined to think that an occasional thrashing does us good. It stirs the boys up to unusual efforts, helps arouse the college spirit, chokes off college politics, that will crop up occasionally in the selection of teams, in spite of the college sentiment against that sort of thing, and does us good generally. One thing is certain for 1897. There will be no laggards in the whole outfit, and the man at Yale who can row or play baseball or football will have to play or else be subjected to social ostracism. That is 'a way we have at old Yale, Sir,' when things reach such a state as they have now. Our fellows have gotten a bit too 'cocky,' I reckon. The breaking off of our athletic relations with Harvard has done a world of hurt to sports at Yale. With the renewal of these there will come a revival of the old-time spirit to 'mop the earth' with Harvard. Incidentally we will be better able to take care of Princeton when we have the old spirit of antagonism stirred up.

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"That old spirit hovered about the old college buildings, and a fellow drew it into him with the first breath he drew when he went into old 'Brick Row' for the first time. Perhaps all those new buildings and the more comfortable quarters that the boys have up on the old campus have tended to knock out some of the old feeling among the new-comers. I think so when I go up there and find that the old fence that I used to sit on is gone and the old row of brick buildings demolished, and things have taken on an air of up-to-dateness that hardly fits the traditions of the dear old spot. It may be that an era of decadence has set in. If it has, I fear it would tend to convert me so nearly to anarchism that I would be almost tempted to go up there and put a torch in the vicinity of some of the new dormitories, with all their modern improvements and luxuries, and help send the fellows back to the days when it was Yale's athletic prowess and success and democracy first and personal comfort and convenience afterward. That sort of spirit has, of course, to be stirred up again. When that is done, we will again come out on top of the heap.

"Pshaw! I'm getting bluer than our dear old colors. That will never do. A fellow must shake off that sort of thing if he would have the undergraduates do it, and never doubt for an instant that the old Yale spirit and the old Yale grit are still extant at New-Haven. Reckon I must have a touch of dyspepsia this evening."

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"You would have a worse one if you had been up at Cambridge, as I have been, and seen the way in which Lehman is whipping a lot of fellows into shape for oarsmen up there on the Charles," said The Politician, who had been resting from his labors since the election and had been roaming about enjoying himself.

"We were worse done up than you were at football, perhaps, and we had tough luck at rowing last year. Yet I have never seen such enthusiasm over boating since the days of Bancroft as there is at Harvard just now. Lehman has infused much of his own enthusiasm—and that is great—into the boys, and to my notion that is one of the secrets of his success as a trainer. He is out in the shells with the fellows, rows either on the port or starboard side, so as to show them what he wants done and how to do it, and treats them like gentlemen instead of like cattle. The result is that every one of the twenty that are trying for places in the eight is as ambitious to make the boat as he is as a freshman to make 'Hasty Pudding.' I rather doubt if we ever had quite so much enthusiasm up there as we have this year.

"Harvard is going to make the Yale boys jump to beat her when they meet at New-London next June, as I am certain they will meet. It is Yale's scalp we are after, and there is nothing else that will satisfy the fellows at Cambridge.

"Another thing that will help the Crimson, too, is the fact that there will be no favorites played in the selection of the men for the boat. Lehman will insist on having the best material available, irrespective of how they stand with 'the Boston set,' or he will have nothing to do with the crew. That favoritism has always been a big handicap to overcome when Watson has had anything to say, and we hope this Lehman experiment will do away with that clique business forever."

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"And while Lehman is wiping out that clique business I trust he will be able to wipe out the nonsensical secret practice of the crews which is now done for the benefit of the few men who may wish to do some betting on the race," put in The Traveler. "In England, of course you all know, the practice is open to every one who wishes to see it, whether it is for the 'Varsity race between the light and the dark blues or for the still greater regatta on the Henley. Down at New-London the crews acted like a lot of spoiled schoolboys who 'wouldn't play' when the other fellows were looking. It all seemed very absurd to every grown man except 'Bob' Cook and a few of his chums, and 'Foxy' Bancroft in his fledgling days and his chums.

"If the boys in the colleges would only stop to think for a minute they would know that if they would practice in the open and allow people to see them at work they would arouse twice the interest that exists in their races. To the true sportsman the work of whipping the boys into shape is fully as interesting as the race itself. It is half the fun on the other side of the ocean, where all the work of preparation is done in the open and where the rival crews are invited to see one another row in practice and where even the coaches work together. Lehman believes in that sort of thing, and if he will only get that spirit into the men here he will do about as much for the sport as by teaching the boys how to make their shell go faster.

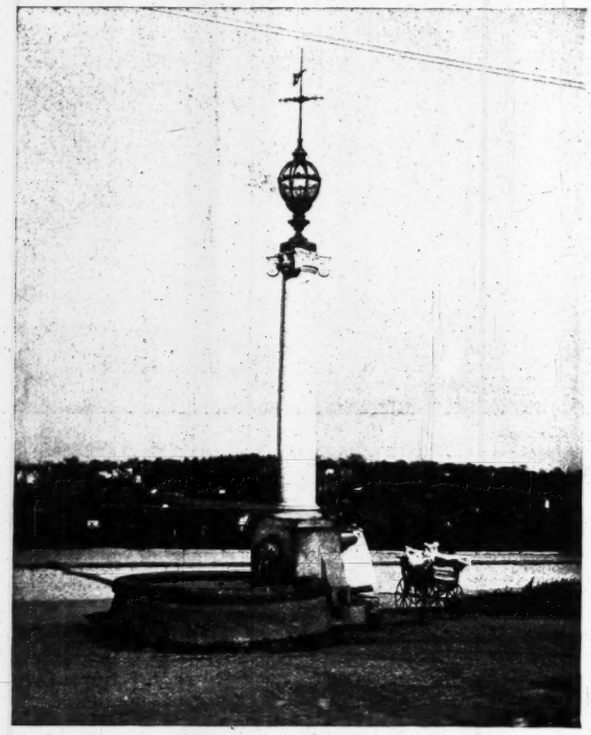
"This secret practice for the benefit of the gamblers on boat races between college crews is all wrong. I like a bit of a bet myself once in a while, but I do not believe in having betting brought into college sports and all the training done for the benefit of a betting coterie. It is a thing that is full of danger to the boys as well as to the sport, and the sooner it is done away with the better for all concerned. I believe the Faculty of the universities would take a step in the right direction if they would in some way compel the oarsmen to do all their practice where every one may see it.

"Secret practice for the protection of the betting element in the various universities which take part in inter-college sports has gone so far that all the men on a team or a crew seem to be taught first of all that they must be that most ungentlemanly of all things—a liar. Before the big football and baseball games the papers are filled with a lot of lies about the condition of the players, emanating from the members of the teams and their coaches, and all published through them for the sole purpose of affecting the betting. It is done for no other reason on earth, and is the trick of a gambler, and a mighty small gambler at that. As the Faculties do not peremptorily stop the sending out of these false stories about the condition of the men, it would seem as if they, indirectly at least, approve of the deceptions that are practiced. The cardinal principle in college sports should be to make the participants manly and honest from the outset. If the contests are to be for the benefit of a few betting men, who in return for admission to secret practice or secret information contribute to the support of athletics, it is high time to put an end to all of the competitive sports, no matter how much we may enjoy them.

"If Lehman will only insist upon open practice for his crew right up to the day of the race, that will be an entering wedge that will raise the plane of sports in colleges and tend to overthrow the betting element, which is getting to be too prominent in all college sports. His example would have to be followed by all other college coaches."

The Traveler's remarks met with general approval from all the graduates present who had passed beyond their salad days and who are anxious to see all possible taint of professionalism and gambling eliminated from college athletics.

TRACY.



FOUNTAIN AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE HARLEM DRIVEWAY.

THE Harlem River Driveway, or Speedway—it is known by both names—begins at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, at the west end of the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct leading to Macomb's Dam Bridge, follows along the face of the bluff with descending grade to the Harlem River, and thence along the west shore of the Harlem River to Dyckman Street, where it ends. It varies in width from 100 to 175 feet. The scenery through the Harlem River Valley is attractive, and from all parts of the Driveway fine views are to be had.

The Driveway, from half a mile north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to the river, has a gravel roadway on a broken stone foundation. This style of roadway was selected for the purpose of securing a roadway which could not be injured by heavy rainfalls running down the grade.

As this portion of the Driveway runs along the face of the bluff, its eastern side is held in place by a handsome retaining wall of fine limestone masonry extending continuously from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to the Harlem River. On either side of this decline there is a wide sidewalk.

At about three-quarters of the distance from One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street to the Harlem River a fine cut granite archway is constructed beneath the Driveway for the ready passage from one side of the roadway to the other without regard to the vehicular traffic.

This subway has been one of the portions of the work over which considerable trouble has been experienced. After it was completed, serious cracks opened in the masonry near its east end, and revealed the fact that its foundations had been constructed of insufficient lateral resistance. In consequence of this the easterly end of the subway is now being reconstructed, to overcome the difficulties which brought about the previous failure.

This portion of the Driveway overlooks Manhattan Field, as well as a very extended stretch of the Harlem River toward the eastward, and affords some of the most agreeable views which can be found along the entire work.

At the foot of this slope, where the Driveway first touches the shore of the Harlem River, it is designed to have the roadway sufficiently widened to form a sort of small plaza, with some ornamental feature of grass, and possibly a fountain.

From this point northward to its northern limit the Driveway skirts the shore of the river.

At the foot of the abruptly rising high ground to the westward and throughout the entire remaining portion of the Driveway a sandy loam roadway surface is to be constructed; it being the design of this feature of the construction to afford a country road of the best quality, that lovers of fast horses may gratify their desire for speeding their stock.

The roadway, although it varies in width as it follows the river, and passes over meadows and cuts off the ends of the hills that extend to the water's edge, is practically level, with the exception of some very easy grades in the vicinity of High Bridge and Washington Bridge. Its method of construction, easy grades, and great width will undoubtedly make it the favorite drive for speedy roadsters, in accordance with the original intention of those who first advocated the work.

As the roadway follows the river, it is from seven to twenty-two feet above the high-water mark. It is generally retained by a timber-crib construction, but there are stretches of it several hundred feet in length built of granite or limestone masonry.

Rock that was blasted out of the cuts was used to fill in the low lands, in the small rubble retaining walls to the west of the Driveway, and for making concrete, which was used for foundation work for masonry features. The earth that was taken from the high land in grading was used to bring the low meadow land up to grade.

One of the most pleasing features of the Driveway will be the stretches of grass, 10 feet in width, between the roadway and the sidewalks—they will be nearly all along that portion of the Driveway which borders the Harlem River—and provision has been made for the planting of suitable trees in them alongside the roadway.

Work on the Driveway was begun in February, 1894, and now it is about three-quarters finished. It will be finished, if nothing unforeseen occurs, in the early part of next Autumn. The north half will probably be finished by next January.

The cost of construction will be about $2,500,000, exclusive of the cost of the land, all of which has not yet been condemned.

The work is in charge of the Commissioners of the Department of Parks. When the present board took office they found the Driveway affairs pretty well snarled up, but by constant application and personal effort all was soon straightened out and the work was and is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible.

Prof. William H. Burr of Columbia University is the consulting engineer on the work. M. A. Kellogg, engineer of construction of the Park Department, has the work under his immediate supervision.

THE DRIVEWAY AT WASHINGTON BRIDGE.
View Looking North.

NOSES.

There is probably some truth which underlies the popular expression about following the nose and the nose leading people into trouble, writes Nathan Haskell Dole in The Time and the Hour. All noses certainly have a great degree of separate individuality. The hair and beard have a life of their own, and grow even after death. Noses wax and wane during life. The ambitious pug of the snuffling schoolboy may grow into the "noblest Roman of them all" by middle age. A series of such influenzas as Napoleon experienced at Borodino permanently widened and brutalized the fine, delicate Italian nostrils, and explain Elba and St. Helena. Nasi mutantur et nos cum illis! The noses of women, too, have had a tremendous influence on the fate of the world. How the fancy revels in the ideas of the tip-tilted, deep-cartilaged, or titillating noses of Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, Aspasia, and the other fair women, and frail, of history! Of one heroine it is said, "Elle avait un de ces petits nez, legèrement retroussés qui cherchent les aventures et les exploits!"

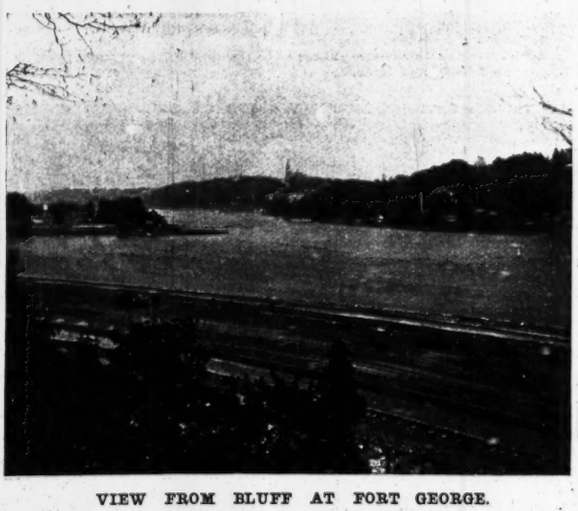
Doctors have now and then arisen who have claimed the power to reshape and perfect the nose. From the clumsy device adopted by nurses of clapping a clothespin across the cartilage and pinching it into narrower limits, up to the more scientific procedure of the proboscologists who used surgery to modify it, there are many gradations of skill, and yet how loath the possessor of the homeliest nose must be to permit experiments to be made upon it. A sort of divinity seems to hedge the dignity of the nose—the unconfessed acknowledgment of its personality. It has been recently discovered that a great many diseases are traceable to the nose, and a French savant has proposed that as the sense of smell is becoming extinct under the influence of civilization, and as the average nose is regaled with a larger proportion of disagreeable and offensive odors than of pleasant and beneficent ones, it would be well to extirpate the organ entirely. The man of the future promises to be hairless; if he were noseless also he would have little to distinguish him individually.

A Little Domestic Economy.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"What's the matter with Primly?"

"Why, he went home with a new hat the other day, and it didn't fit very well, so his wife cut his hair away wherever it stuck."



VIEW FROM BLUFF AT FORT GEORGE.
Showing University Heights.

VIEW FROM FOOT OF FORT GEORGE.
Showing Driveway Nearly Completed.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

T. B. Aldrich.

SOME LITERARY SHRINES.*

HUMAN interest in the homes of great writers may be said to belong to modern times. Ben Jonson, it is true, wrote an account of his visit to Hawthornden—a chronicle that has become more interesting in our day than anything which Drummond himself ever wrote; true that Erasmus was not unmindful of the interest possessed by his stay with Sir Thomas More, and true that Voltaire's journey to England bore some fruit of the reminiscent order. But it remains true also that for the widespread attention now paid to authors' homes we are indebted to the taste of our times. To Washington Irving more than perhaps to any other person is this growth to be ascribed. Before he went to Stratford few were the pilgrims who sought the streets of Shakespeare's town; before he wrote of Poets' Corner, the sacred precincts of that storied aisle shared little of the world's regard. But all these things have changed, until Stratford and Stoke Pogis, Abbotsford and Grasmere, Concord and Sunnyside, seem likely to rival the shrine of Becket or the bronze St. Peter that sits beneath the dome of Michael Angelo as places of pious pilgrimage.

And why should this not be so? The place where Roman gladiators crossed their short swords finds a visitor in every one who enters Rome. On the shores of the Nile men from remote lands gaze with untired awe upon monuments reared by the Kings, architects, and masons of old Egypt, and wherever some mighty ruin marks the site of a fortress, dungeon, or temple of early days, stranger feet in thousands come to mark the soil. We would gladly know who reared those crumbling walls and fallen domes, and yet very often we know not even their names. It is not so with the world's great books. They have come down to us from all times "as though God brought them in his hands," and with the books their authors' names.

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There is, after all, no fame like literary fame. What Confucius wrote has survived all the Princes whom old China knew, and his tomb interests thousands to whom the tombs of once mighty Princes are utterly forgotten. Herodotus and Plato, Horace and Virgil survive, when the very names of great soldiers, wise legislators, and rich land owners survive only because in those authors' books their deeds may have been recorded. Quintilian said of Caesar that, had not ambition diverted his mind from the arts of peace, he might have rivaled Cicero in eloquence; and so may it yet be, if it be not already the case, that Caesar's writings will be intimately known and studied where his wars have become to mankind an indifferent theme. The aqueduct of Claudius still spans a part of the Roman Campagna, the Alhambra on its stately site molders and echoes to the cries of birds, with all the world indifferent to their decay; but the poem of Virgil and the tale of Cervantes find themselves each year put forth in new editions carefully annotated and made secure against all the ravages time can work. It is thus that mankind cooperates in all ages to preserve for the latest posterity that which is most precious and sacred in the long lists of its achievements—art in recorded words; for it can be said of literary art as of no other art—not of painting, not of architecture, not of oratory, not of music, not of song—that when this art is great it becomes the possession of all ages, all latitudes, all homes, and all languages.

Within the walls of houses where famous books grew into life and potency may remain to the eye nothing, and to the mind nothing more than memories, but men and women will not have it so. Imagination readily restores to those rooms the former occupants until the very atmosphere seems to them still to breathe of minds which made the place illustrious. Be it simple or be it grand, be the home a Rydal Mount, or be it an Abbotsford; be it the Cragie House of Cambridge, or a cottage at Fordham, the interest is ever the same, and no grander dwelling places, neither Stowe nor Cliveden, neither Lyndhurst nor Biltmore, can hope to become familiar to one person where Shakespeare's birthplace or the cottage of Wordsworth is known to a thousand. Thus does time accomplish for great writers poetic revenges, and thus do we see vindicated the remark of Emerson that "that country is fairest which is inhabited by the noblest minds."

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After Irving soon came other writers to describe shrines of literature, and among them Bryant, Curtis, Stoddard, Hillard, and Tuckerman. Before the civil war much had been done, and in the "Little Journeys" papers of that period, now undergoing deserved reprint, we see what interest was then felt in authors still alive and at work—Irving, Emerson, Prescott, Everett, and Bryant. It was Mr. Curtis who wrote of Emerson's home at Concord, where "the river seems the thread upon which all the beads of rustic life are strung—the clue to its tranquil character." Central figure as it is of the Concord landscape, the river is surrounded by a wide plain from which only low hills arise. Even when Curtis wrote, every trace of the original road traversed by "the embattled farmers" in 1775 had been obliterated, but in the river near the newer bridge Hawthorne had been able to see some of the original timbers and a part of the crumbling stone abutment.

Emerson's house, in which he lived from 1835 until he died—about fifty years—was in 1853, as it is now, a plain square dwelling, but with enough of a town air to save it from ever being taken for a farmhouse. In Emerson's philosophy, with its fidelity and integrity, and its influence so deep, sure, and permanent, Curtis saw something Oriental, but in spite of all that, it had the strong flavor of the earth, and, moreover, "the underived sweetness of the open Concord sky and the spacious breadth of the Concord horizon." Some forty years divide Curtis's visit from Dr. Wolfe's, and yet Emerson's home had little changed, save that its occupant had gone from it and from the earth, to sleep in the Concord burial ground, not far from Hawthorne, and with a boulder from his own New-England soil for a monument.

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Prescott had many homes, or, rather, he had many houses. His home properly was ever the same—that commodious Boston house facing the Common, to which many hands have been pointed to indicate the celebrity which he gave it. Here was his library; here his working room, (another library, to which the way was led by a sort of secret door,) and here he had among his treasures two swords, crossed above a window, the one having been worn by his grandfather, who commanded at Bunker Hill, the other by his wife's grandfather on the same occasion, but serving on the British side. Another Prescott home was at Nahant, where the Summer was spent, and a third, his ancestral home, at Pepperell, where he went in September of each year. At Pepperell the family had been settled for a century before the Revolution.

Prescott was sorely afflicted with those eyes of his, with which he could see only imperfectly; but otherwise was a fortunate man, since historical writing was his ambition. Historians, as has been commonly remarked, can seldom hope to succeed in their aims, once they are dependent on their labor for a livelihood. The writing of history is a task of years—that is, history that possesses original merit and results from new research. Years are invariably necessary to the accomplishment of any worthy task. The novelist may live by his pen—may live in considerable comfort, once he makes a name; but historical writing, even when a book is completed, seldom has yielded an author large returns. All the eminent historians have been men of fortune—Gibbon, Freeman, Parkman, Macaulay, Bancroft—and hence could literally obey the Horatian warning not to publish until "the ninth ripening moon." Prescott had the leisure he required, and the world has in his books monuments of research such as it could never have possessed otherwise.

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Hawthorne's later home was the Wayside, but as Curtis saw it in 1853 it was

From "Little Journeys."

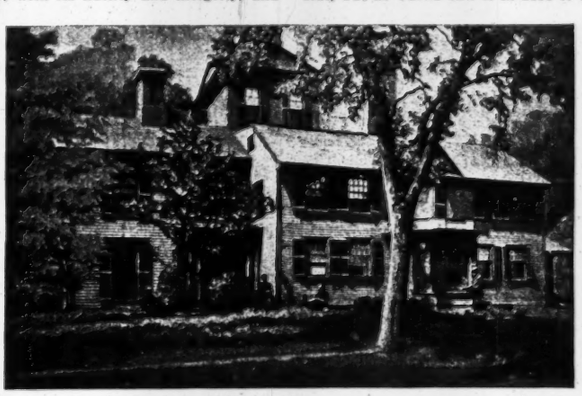
PRESCOTT'S HOME IN PEPPERELL.

From "Little Journeys."

SUNNYSIDE, IRVING'S HOME.

From "Little Journeys."

EMERSON'S HOME IN CONCORD.



From "Literary Shrines."

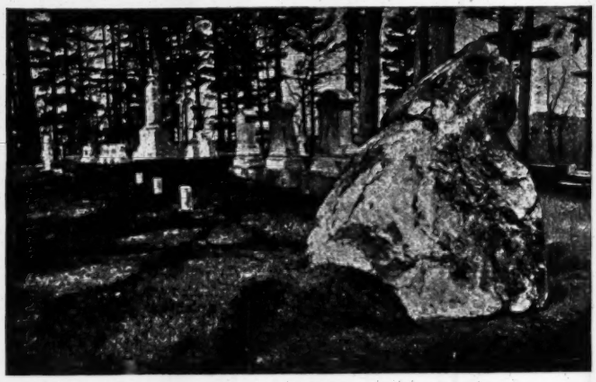
THE WAYSIDE, HAWTHORNE'S HOME.

*GRAY DAYS AND GOLD, IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. By William Winter. New edition. Revised, with illustrations. 16mo. New-York: The Macmillan Co. $2.50.

LITTLE JOURNEYS TO THE HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS. Second and third series. 18mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 each.

LITERARY SHRINES, THE HAUNTS OF SOME FAMOUS AMERICAN AUTHORS. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

A LITERARY PILGRIMAGE AMONG THE HAUNTS OF FAMOUS BRITISH AUTHORS. By Theodore F. Wolfe, M. D. 18mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.



From "Literary Shrines."

EMERSON'S GRAVE, CONCORD.

the old Manse of Concord, now one of the most celebrated dwellings in New-England, the place, moreover, from which one of Hawthorne's earliest collections of tales took part of its name. Hawthorne's three years in this house belong to the years when the world was steadily refusing to recognize the great writer that was writing for it. He piped to the world, as Curtis remarks, and it did not dance, wept to it and it did not mourn. But the public since then has seen with clearness how great a man he was—what a consummate searcher of human hearts.

His life in this dwelling was the most secluded possible. No one in Concord knew him, save Emerson and Thoreau, and they saw him seldom. To the ordinary citizen he was a phantom and a fable. People really doubted if the house was occupied at all. Whenever they saw the "wild romancer," as Holmes called him, he was in the garden putting in seeds or sedately using the hoe. Curtis met him at a tea given at Emerson's, where were several other persons of note, but for some time was "scarcely aware of a man who sat upon the edge of the circle, a little withdrawn, his head slightly thrown forward upon his breast, and his bright eyes clearly burning under his black brow." All through the talk he sat silent as a shadow, "but looked like a 'kind of poetic Webster." When he went to the window and stood quietly there for a long time looking out upon the landscape, no appeal was made to him, no one looked at him; the conversation went on, and his silence was respected. Fine as were things said by the others, "much finer things were implied by the dumbness of this gentleman with heavy brows and black hair."

Of the Concord group of writers it can be said (despite the commonplace expression) that as they were neighbors and friends in life, so in death they were not divided. In Sleepy Hollow lie Hawthorne and Emerson, Thoreau and the Alcotts. Hawthorne's grave is marked by two marble stones bearing the simple inscription of his name, and the grave of Emerson by a massive boulder of pink quartz untouched by the chisel, the locality in general "a hilltop hearsed with pines."

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As New-York possesses within its borders Poe's cottage and the neglected grave of Drake, so within easy reach it has Sunnyside, where Irving, with his travel done and his toilsome days nearing their close, went to spend his remaining life in repose, wearing world-wide honors as few authors have worn them—with the sweetness of a child and the grace of one whose life had been gentle. Of all shrines near New-York that can be called literary, Sunnyside has been most visited, and in late years, when one of the wheelmen's regular lines of travel has run through the land he celebrated, in which he lived and where he lies buried, the spot has become more and more frequented.

It lies well off the broad highway along which rise the palatial homes of men who toiled as Irving toiled, but with far different ambitions than his, and who, like him, have had their rewards, but rewards for the best of them of a more mutable sort. It is a narrow lane, with a sharp descent and a rippling brook along its borders that takes one down from Broadway to Sunnyside, and then, when the ground becomes level again, and the great waters of the great river are seen shining in the sun, the eye lights upon Sunnyside—quaint and secluded, ancient and renowned.

Born as he was in New-York City, Irving spent few days here, even in his early manhood. On Long Island, near Hell Gate, on the Passaic River, or at Tarrytown, he loved rather to dwell. Nor can New-York claim the honor of giving his writings early recognition. He wrote the "Sketch Book" in England, and to New-York no more than to Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore belongs the honor of its first publication. The Knickerbocker history, written as it was near Hell Gate, found its publisher in Philadelphia. Indeed, it was from Philadelphia for some twenty years that Irving's works were sent out to readers, and what cheap little books the Philadelphians made of them—badly printed as they were, from small type, and badly bound in boards! For two years his works were practically out of print, when it remained for George P. Putnam to rescue them and their author from the neglect into which they were falling—an enterprise on his part which brought its deserved recompense to him and another generation, since to it more than to any other one act, probably, has been due the fame and success of the house Mr. Putnam founded and which his sons have built to greater eminence.

If Irving be not New-York's most distinguished son, if public affairs, the bar, the ministry, trade, finance, railroads, and real estate investments have raised others to worldly eminence, it is to Irving that New-York, in a literary sense, owes most. It was Irving who first gained for our literature substantial recognition abroad; he was slightly in advance of Cooper, a son of New-Jersey some time resident in New-York and longer resident in Cooperstown; and this recognition, with Irving's succeeding works, finally became large and memorable. But New-York has done little in honor of Irving. It has named a street after him and some of its libraries have set up busts of him, but where else are memorials of his birth in William Street, just as the last incidents of the conflict with the mother land had died away?

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As Irving celebrated Stratford, so was it Irving who early wrote about the shrines of Byron. But neither Newstead nor Hucknall-Torkard ever has had such troops of pilgrims as Stratford; it never has had any share in them that could even be called a proportionate one. Mr. Winter was impressed by the few names on the church register, and so was Dr. Wolfe, and while the explanation lies in part in the difficulty of reaching the place and the unattractive character of the church and town, a further reason was given by a picture dealer in the place. "The fact is," said he, "the first families of the county don't approve of him."

So far as the English are concerned, there lies the true explanation—the county families do not approve of Byron. But the day will perhaps come when Americans will have done for Byron's grave what they did for Shakespeare's—made Englishmen visit it, county families or no county families approving the visits. This dominance of the county-family idea at Hucknall-Torkard was beautifully illustrated several years ago, when it was seriously proposed to appropriate a window that had been set apart for a Byron memorial to the memory of a nobody, who was described as "a gentleman long resident in the parish," and it required vigorous protests from the vicar and many newspapers (one of which was THE NEW-YORK TIMES) to stay the hands of those who, for a "gentleman long resident in the parish," would shove by Byron. Between Hucknall-Torkard church and Stratford's church is the contrast between ugliness and beauty. There are few unloveller churchyards in England than the one where Byron sleeps.

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As the church of Stratford is beautiful and Hucknall-Torkard an offense, so is the church Gray made famous, and in which he lies buried, one of England's loveliest parish edifices. Outside it, on the greensward, rises a monument to which Dr. Wolfe refers as "ostensibly commemorative of Gray," with an inscription which "celebrates the builder more than the bard." Gray lies not here. Elsewhere, in the chancel wall beneath a mullioned window, a tablet declares that "opposite this stone," in the same tomb where was laid away his beloved mother, are deposited the poet's remains, a tomb the plainest and simplest, of brick, with a marble slab to cover it, and no "storied urn or animated bust." Dr. Wolfe cannot fail to record the feeling he, in common with all visitors save flunkeys, has when contrasting this grave with the splendor seen in the royal chapel at Windsor, "where costly sculpture, gilding, and superlative epitaphs mark the sepulchres of some who were mediocre or mendicant of mind and virtue."

Nor does he overlook the extraordinary fidelity of the poem to the place it commemorates, now practically unaltered since the time of Gray—the ivy-mantled town, the rugged elms, the shade of the yew tree, the mouldering grave heaps, the frail memorials of the dead, the uncouth rhymes, the shapeless sculpture, and as well the general landscape, with its lowing herds and plowmen that plod their weary way.

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When we think of Scott it is Abbotsford that comes next in mind, and along with it Waverley; and yet Abbotsford is not the sole house of Scott to which devout footsteps turn. Of older date in his history, of far more intimate association with his work, is the house in Castle Street, Edinburgh, where Scott lived for twenty-four years, and where he wrote the books that are cherished as are perhaps no other works of fiction in our tongue.

From "A Literary Pilgrimage."

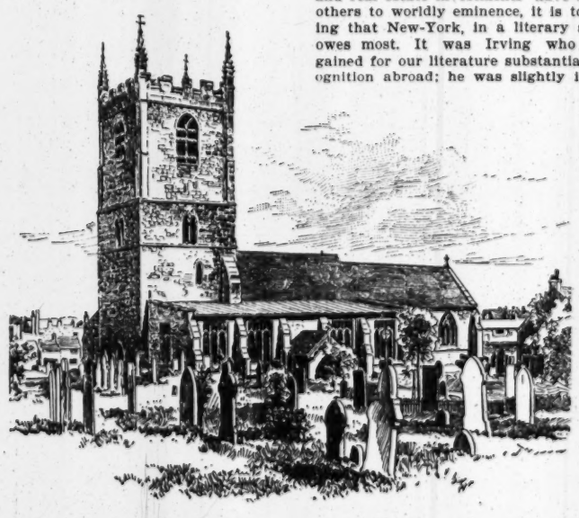
Stoke-Pogis Church.

Recalling the late history of Scott, the reader is wont to reflect how better might have been ordered Scott's days had he never aspired to a grander home. Carlyle has voiced this sentiment in an essay on this "pride of all Scotsmen," with much moralizing over what he calls Scott's fondness for upholstery and a landed estate. But there is another and certainly a saner view with which it is pleasant to find Mr. Winter in accord. Had Scott's venture with Ballantine and Constable gone differently and become an eminent success, we unquestionably would never have heard these criticisms respecting false ambition. The world would have applauded all. It was not that what Scott did accorded ill with his character. It was his failure that provoked the moralizing. Indeed, once Scott had made his fortune, it had been perhaps subject for other criticisms had he not aspired to live the life of a landed gentleman. With his reverence for society as it existed in Scotland, his devotion to monarchy and the system of nobility England and Scotland support, it had been out of character for Scott, a rich man, to content himself with this Castle Street house. His life then would have been incomplete, his character wanting in full expression.

When the crash came it found Scott at the height of favor and fortune; his life rounded to its fullest efflorescence and certainly the conduct of the man as he met the storm and braved it until he triumphed over its sternest blows, has given us something finer in Walter Scott than anything he ever wrote. There is not in literature a more inspiring record than Scott's own record in his recently published "Journal," with its "I want to finish my task, and then good-night," and its "I will die a free man if hard working will do it."

Donald G. Mitchell once said of Irving that he taught a nation to love him, but it was Scott's achievement to teach that lesson to more than one nation, to people speaking more than one tongue. And if was not that he wrote books to delight all minds so much as the demonstration he gave that the man was more than an author, that while the author was great, the man himself was greater still.

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.



From Winter's "Gray Days and Gold."

HUCKNALL-TORKARD CHURCH, BYRON'S BURIAL PLACE.

From Winter's "Gray Days and Gold."

RYDAL MOUNT, WORDSWORTH'S SEAT.

THE THEATRES

W. H. Crane.

AT last, after wearisome weeks of inanity and frivolity, a few histrionic exhibitions are offered for notice which really command serious consideration, and which, if not likely to be unanimously praised, are, at least, worthy of the expression of two or more honest opinions. Such a state of things should surely bring to the professional reviewer of stage proceedings elation of spirit and renewed energy. His pencils and his wit alike should be sharpened and his mind refreshed. But alas, he is confronted by a brick wall of fact, at the very outset, which he may not o'erleap, but must clamber over painfully, grumbling the while.

For it is a sad truth that the trivialities of farce and burletta, on the contemporary stage, reveal a larger portion of virtuosity than the now comparatively rare excursions into the domain of serious drama. The light pieces, that catch the foibles of the hour, are often remarkably well done, with sympathy, understanding, and a sufficient measure of skill. When emotional force, poetic feeling, and a knowledge of elocution are required of the modern actor, he generally fails, not always, or generally, from a lack of intelligence, but because of deficient training or practice.

Perhaps to write so in the present moment is a sign of ingratitude. In the new productions of last week there was some acting of a very high order of merit, and quite apart from any individual excellence, the nice harmony of the performance of "As You Like It" at Daly's was admirable.

Personally, I found the most aesthetic pleasure in the contemplation of Mr. Mansfield's very human Gloster, which has always been a noteworthy artistic achievement, and is scarcely better now, when it is everywhere received with the serious consideration that encourages endeavor, though not with the flattery that kills, than was in 1889, when, as the central figure in a marvelously beautiful and accurate reproduction of English Court life in the Middle Ages, it was generally sneered at.

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Mansfield's acting of Shakespearean rôles will not please everybody, as long as he lives. His point of view is invariably original, and he scorns all traditions, good as well as bad. Much more than Irving, he constructs each character anew for himself. And some of his best work in the poetic drama is marred by obvious faults.

He is an artist who always regards the act, the deed as superior to the word, and pantomime of more consequence than speech. When he has pentameters to deliver this is clearly a fault, for the poetry was written to be spoken, and should be delivered with proper regard for its rhythm and emphasis. All this I have written many times, and will be called upon to write as many times more as Mr. Mansfield essays a new rôle in poetic drama and I am called upon to express my opinion of his performance. Yet it is very likely that Mr. Mansfield's knowledge of the art of acting is the larger.

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Still pursuing the hunt for blemishes, the overdeliberateness of Mansfield's acting of Gloster, in certain important passages, must be accounted a mistake. Perhaps he has too much confidence in his executive skill. The single fault in his otherwise superb and thrilling treatment of the tent scene is the overhesitation in Gloster's recognition of Catesby. The seconds seem prolonged to minutes before the frightened tyrant touches his lieutenant's armor, and then, sure he is no spectre, falls a-weeping hysterically on Catesby's shoulder. The conception of the incident is admirable. In the execution he makes the same error he made in the escape of Rodion after the murder in Meltzer's play. It seemed then that the blood-stained culprit would never get down stairs.

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But enough of fault-finding. There is not another actor living who could surpass the reasonableness, the finesse, the originality, the picturesque effect, the genuine power of Mansfield's Gloster. He can read poetry well, when he cares to, and sometimes his delivery of the text is beautiful—as in the soliloquy on the throne. His voice is rich and sonorous, harshly grating, hoarse, or whining, at his will. His rendering of the queer courtship of Lady Anne, and of the scene with Buckingham, Catesby, and the citizens in Crosby Hall is richly varied with significant by-play and infused with a strange, subtle charm that makes us half like Gloster while we are sure we wholly detest him. The rebuke to Buckingham is superb, and the last interview with Tyrrel shows how much an original and imaginative actor can make of the merest hint from a poet. In the tent scene, Richard's musing before the fire while the clink of the hammers on armor rivets sounds through the camp; his troubled sleep and frightened awakening are equally true and impressive, while his delivery of "My soul's in arms" now has the true heroic ring.

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Mr. Mansfield has not "produced" "Richard III." He has merely presented it as one of half a dozen plays in his repertory acted in the first week of his engagement. He stepped overnight from the tyrant of York to Baron Chevrial, the palsied roué of the second French empire, and was seen also as Brummell, Dimmesdale, and Shylock. But it is too late in the day to dwell upon Mansfield's versatility, which is, after all, of less importance than his rare artistic insight and his habit of thinking for himself.

"Richard III." was mounted in a satisfying way, with a good equivalent of historical accuracy, but the acting of Mansfield's associates, excepting Alice Pierce, whose portrayal of the Prince of Wales was pathetic and dignified and suggestive of instinctive power was not notable. Mr. Redmund and some of the others have the old manner of formal declamation, which is, perhaps, as nearly right as Mansfield's deliberate slurring of many passages of verse. The little Duke of York was a cunning child, and the grimness and stealthy bearing of Mr. Ben Johnson's Catesby were effective, while Mrs. Mansfield was very pretty and very earnest in the trying and always thankless rôle of Lady Anne.

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The contemplation of masterworks tires sometimes. One must be in just the right mood to enjoy them. Mr. Daly's handsome, careful, and tasteful revival of "As You Like It," dominated in the dramatic sense by Miss Rehan's buoyant Rosalind, has often been seen, and its recurrence in a week of many and divers other theatrical attractions demands, certainly, a few cordial words of approval, but scarcely compels new expressions of amazement and delight.

There have been many changes in the cast, to be sure, but the Touchstone of Gresham, the Orlando of Richman, the Banished Duke of Stevens, the Frederick of Herbert, and the Celia of Maud Hoffman are not portrayals that either excite critical hostility or compel particular admiration. They are satisfactory units in a well-devised and harmonious whole.

The Rosalind is the only striking and memorable feature of the performance, and that work has had its full share of praise.

The four famous Rosalinds of the stage in this era have been Adelaide Neilson's, Mary Anderson's, Helena Modjeska's, and Ada Rehan's. There have been other portrayals of more or less merit, and those of Ada Cavendish and Rose Coghlan were certainly as satisfactory as Miss Anderson's, which was in the same breath sepulchral and juvenile; and the pretty, irresponsible Rosalind of Julia Marlowe was not devoid of charm. But the four have been foremost in the public mind.

Miss Neilson was, for a few years, the Rosalind of both London and New-York, and she was an actress of remarkable beauty, intuitive powers, and good training. I doubt very much, though, if her best work, even her matchless Imogen, would have wholly escaped the destructive criticism fashionable in England and America in this hour.

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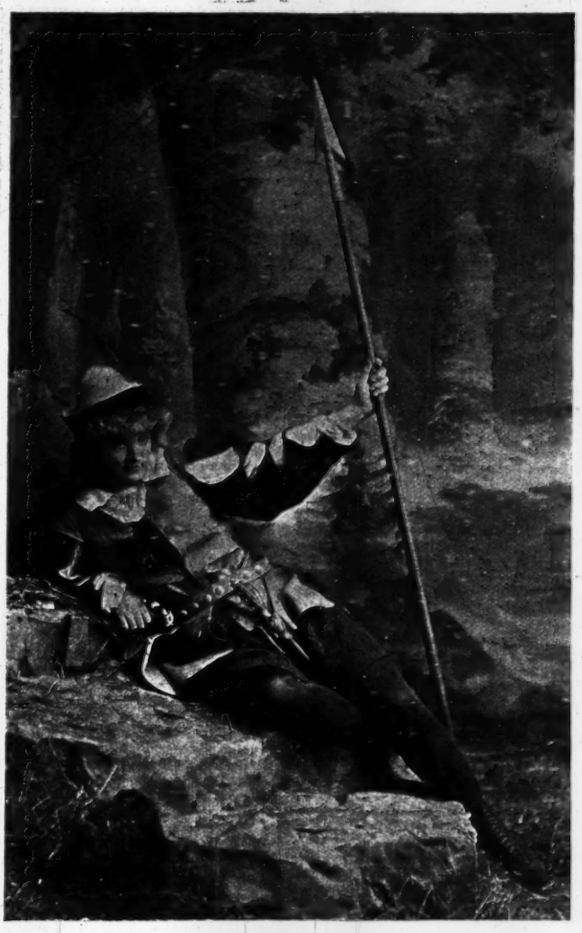
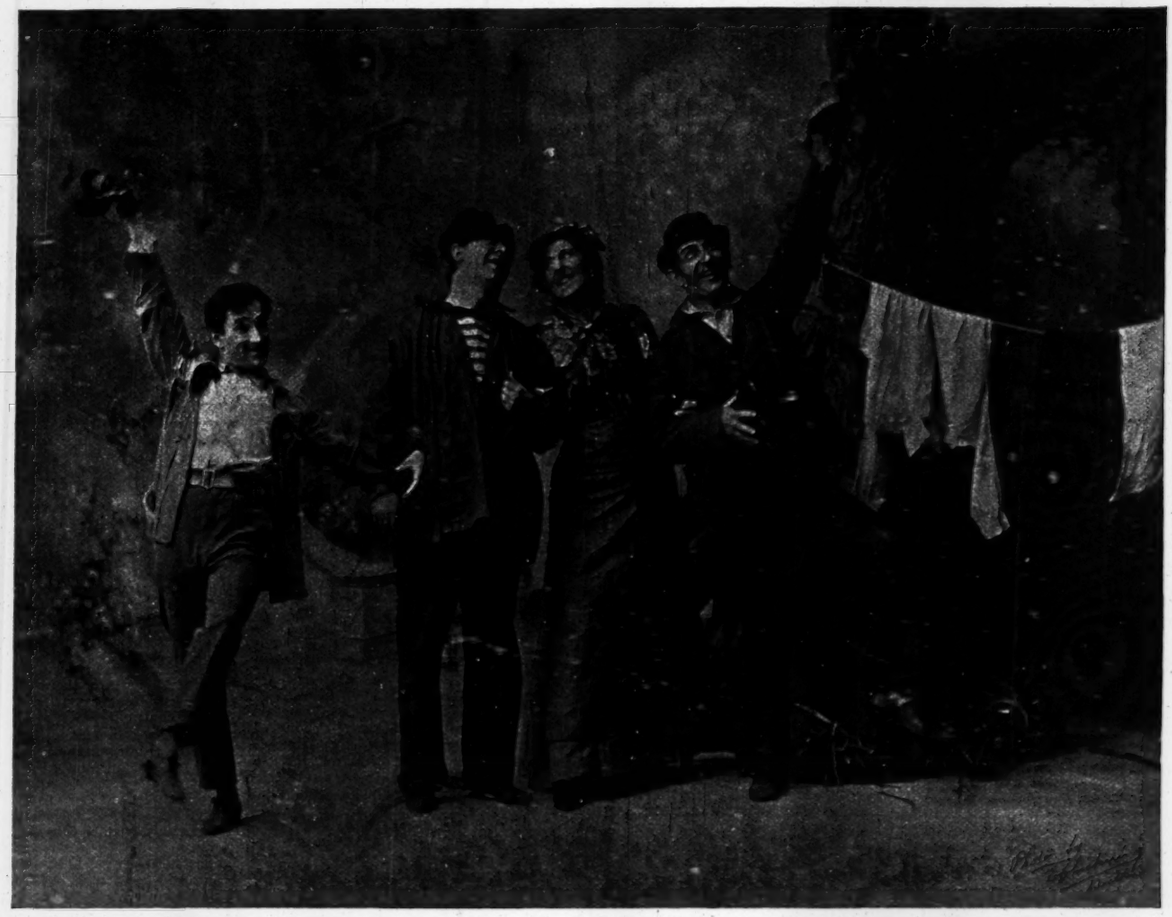
Modjeska's Rosalind has been declared out of the reckoning by some high authorities because of the actress's foreign inflection and the frequent unintelligibility of her speech in the long, tripping passages of banter in the Forest of Arden. It is allowable, of course, to hold that the actor who cannot perfectly speak Shakespeare's language cannot occupy a place in the front rank of interpreters of Shakespeare on our stage—allowable, but open to argument all the same. To me Modjeska's Rosalind a dozen years ago was Shakespeare's Rosalind, in every attribute and every mood, of royal bearing, of gentle womanhood, of gayety and sadness, of humor and tenderness.

To-day the Rosalind is Ada Rehan, whose impersonation is in another key,



ADA REHAN AS ROSALIND.

MARY MANNERING OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.



LE RENARD AND THE OTHER ROGUES IN "TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS."

but is very lovely and cheering and should be seen by everybody. But I fancy that by this time it has been seen by everybody who cares at all for Rosalind.

***

Mr. Crane came back, appropriately, in Thanksgiving week. His cheery presence fits well with the public mood in a festal season. He has done nothing better, as he has had nothing better to do in several years, than his character of amiable, officious Billings in the adaptation of "Der Compagnon." The revival of "His Wife's Father" was therefore welcome and its few performances were greatly enjoyed. That veteran of the stage, George De Vere, has his opportunity in this play, and his impersonation of the exquisitely sensitive parasite has authority, elegance, and humor. Effie Shannon, whose natural forte is comedy, finds the heroine's rôle [illegible] and acts it with sympathy and discernment.

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But "His Wife's Father" has already been laid aside, or will be after one more performance, and a new play will take its place in a week fairly crowded with new plays. One who wants to see everything theatrical as early as possible, whether to exercise his gift of prophecy, obtain aesthetic gratification, or just to feel "in the swim," must be ubiquitous this week with "The Seats of the Mighty," Daly's revival of "London Assurance," Mansfield's "Castle Sombras," Crane's "The Fool of Fortune," and "The Chili Widow" in competition.

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How the youngsters rave when such a play as Mr. Esmond's "Courtship of Leonie," with its artificial plot, its pretiness, and its preposterous ethics, is put on view! "Unnatural" is the cry. Well, there are some sages who contend that the very essence of the acted drama is unnatural, from Aeschylus, I suppose, to Belasco. One of them of great renown has lately proclaimed his opinion that Shakespeare was true to human nature in only one play, "Troilus and Cressida," which is cynical and bitter enough for Ibsen, though somewhat above the Norwegian's stature. The argument is too subtle to be subjected to the rudeness of public discussion.

Pure theatricalism, which used to be so large a part of the drama, is resented in these days—but what is there to take the place of it? Where are the good, natural, wholesome new plays? "The Courtship of Leonie" is surely better—more interesting in the performance, I mean—than "An American Duchess," "Our Country Cousins," "Fortune," "A Woman's Silence," "The Home Secretary," "A Woman's Reason," and a dozen others recently produced here. It is, also, as "natural" as "Trilby," or "The Masqueraders."

It is fragile and diaphanous, and while its performance creates a sort of illusion, it is not deep, and is forgotten almost as soon as one breathes in the open air after the play is over. It is an "actor's play," made out of old materials, with a good knowledge of theatrical effect, a nice degree of skill in dialogue, and an excellent mechanical eye, except in the second act, where the thesis is restated and the transitions of feeling are too abrupt for any actors to successfully present them. It is quite as good a play as many that were profitable at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Wallack's, and the Union Square Theatre in the days that were not then "palmy," but are held now in glorious memory.

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What is Mr. Frohman to do? When he produces "The Benefit of the Doubt" admirably a few reviewers praise him, others denounce him for corrupting morals, and the paying public stays away from his theatre. "The Courtship of Leonie" presents a posture of incidents that would be disagreeable if taken seriously, but it is not taken seriously. We do not really believe in Leonie, Moray, and Leslie any more than Charles Lamb believed in Valentine, Sir Samson Legend, Miss Prue, Millamant, and Pinchwife. But we like them, or two of them, (disliking Moray, of course, because he is not a nice man,) for the time being—and really the play acts well, and to make a play that will act well is the playwright's hardest task.

As an offset to the Gunter kind of enchantment and the variety farces, I personally feel that "The Courtship of Leonie" is welcome, and I found much enjoyment in its performance, which was well keyed to the size of the Lyceum Theatre, and as dainty and elegant an exhibition of bloodshed, remorse, and retribution, dressed in the latest Paris fashions, and infused with a little modern wit and humor as a reasonable person could wish to see.

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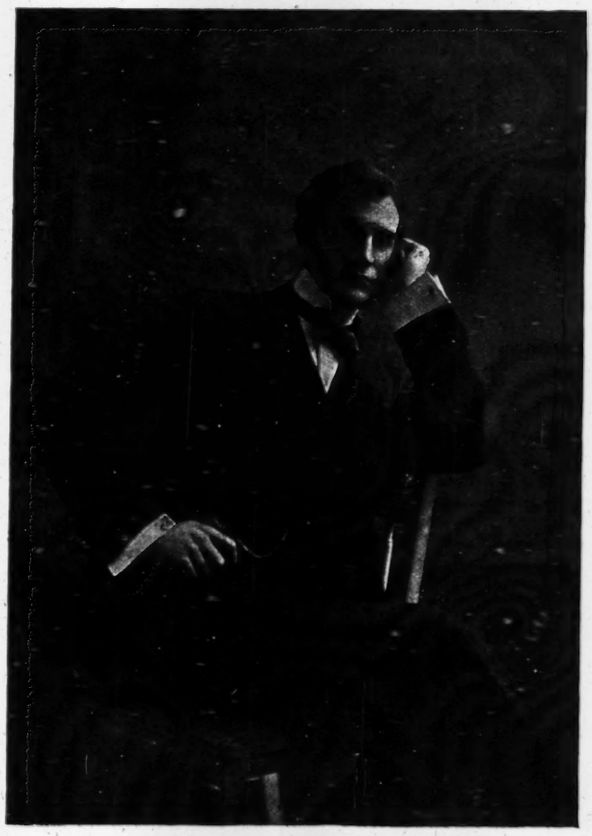
"Business," says the pale, pessimistic, playwriting youth whose presence in Mr. Esmond's "comedy-drama" serves as "comic relief," when his prospective mother-in-law catechizes him to measure his commercial ability—"business is something actors do to emphasize the wrong meaning of an author's lines."

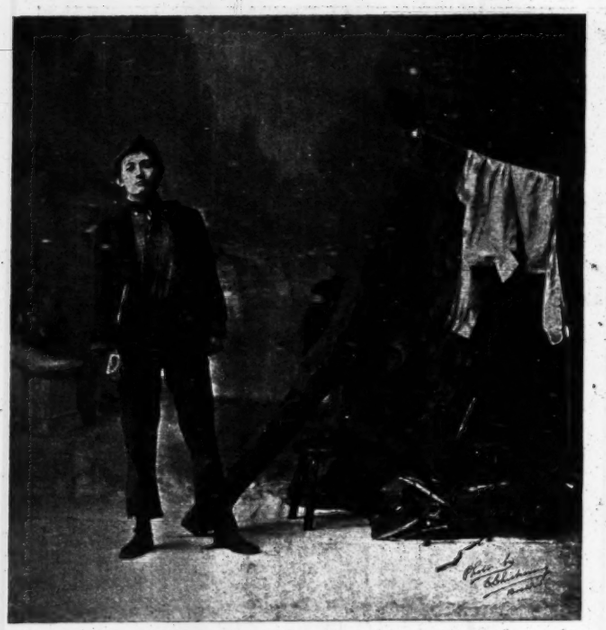
I fancy that Mr. Frohman has taken a cue from this in the performance of the first act. Certainly the "business" in the shooting scene was cleverly devised to make kind-hearted folks in the audience doubt the guilt of Leonie, in spite of her own confession and the last words of her victim.

The revolver, which has been cleaned and loaded for Geoffrey to "pop at seagulls" with, lies on the table. When the scene of discovery, anguish, and insult comes, Leonie stands by the table and her hand rests, as if by accident, upon the pistol. She does not lift it. An explosion is heard and Geoffrey exclaims that he is wounded.

Not a spectator of the scene could swear that he or she saw the pseudo Mrs. Grey shoot her supposed husband, and all Leonie's remorse does not quite satisfy one that she actually did the deed. This is a clever enough device, and it serves a



JAMES K. HACKETT OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.



JESSIE BUSLEY AS FAN-FAN, "TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS."

good enough purpose. Insincerity is the essence of dramas of this kind, and when it is all so nice and tasteful as this we all like it.

I am quite sure that no sympathetic playgoer will ever believe that Leonie is a real murderess. And I am equally sure that is what Mr. Frohman's "business" in Act I. was devised for.

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The "comedy" in "The Courtship of Leonie" is episodic and a trifle too spasmodic, and too much a matter of "business," too. But they have always been great on "business" at the Lyceum Theatre since Belasco's up-stairs and down-stairs "society" dramas established the house in popular favor—illustrative "business" and "business" purely pictorial and not at all useful as illustration.

It was pretty risky to satirize pessimistic and psychological drama in such a play, for though its optimistic and extremely unpsychological character is not to be doubted, and therefore the author's stand is perfectly logical, a large proportion of the people who are relied upon to support such a play as "The Courtship of Leonie" do not know what the pessimistic and psychological drama is, and never will know.

Most playgoers, for that matter, are never aware of the author of a play. A dramatist whose name has been placarded on the walls many times in the last ten years, and who is accounted one of the luckiest of his craft, once told me that he supposed his reputation was "worth about $200 on a first night," and after that—nothing. If a play has the elements of popularity it will draw if it was written by plain John Smith. If not, the name of Pinero does not avail.

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The speeches of young Mortimer Wenlock please more because of their grotesque irrelevancy than as examples of the author's irony. He and his sweetheart and her mother are not wholly intelligible beings, in their surroundings, but we ought to be grateful to Mr. Esmond for not attempting to explain them. The love episode of Una and the libertine's son, which is also part of the "relief," and joins the serious element with the comic, is very pretty. The text is all particularly commendable for its freshness and freedom from trite theatrical phrases.

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The stock company of the Lyceum Theatre now has so many new members, including Mr. Hackett, who joined it last season, that it is practically a new organization. But the tradition of permanently established companies, whose members worked together for a whole generation, is not founded on fact.

People talk of the Wallack company as if it was the same from year to year. Who, among the very old stagers, remembers Felix Vincent, H. F. Daly, H. B. Phillips, and Mrs. Conway as members of that organization? What memories of the Thirteenth Street house cluster around the names of Emily Mestayer, Plessy Mordaunt, Pearl Eytinge, J. Leslie Gossin, and Mrs. Fanny Foster. Yet they were all regular members of the company, one time or another, with many more not generally remembered as of Wallack's.

How many actors in the great cast of "London Assurance" in 1872 appeared in "The Shaughraun" in 1874? Three, I think. Mr. Palmer's company at the Union Square was renewed many times during his long term there. Stock companies never last long without changes, which continue till the whole body is renewed.

And it is a sad but true fact, that this fickle public welcomes change, and is always glad to see new faces. The new faces at the Lyceum are all agreeable, even that of Ernest Hastings, the habitual gravity of which is perpetually endangered by an expression which suggests that he is going to say something funny.

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Miss Mannering, who has the "leading woman's" rôle in "The Courtship of Leonie," is already an acknowledged beauty, whose photographs are in demand. Last Summer she was acting in an English touring company with little hope, probably, of an early chance in London. Poor girl! When she goes back to the "capital of the world" she'll be an American actress, and they'll declare she speaks with a nasal twang! Well, if the promise of her début is fulfilled, that will be many years hence.

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She has grace and sensibility and some sort of "authority." The timbre of her voice is pleasing, and she has sufficient vocal power for the Lyceum stage.

She has a terribly hard task, though, as Leonie. First she is innocent, guileless, light-hearted, and affectionate. Then a shadow of suspicion falls upon her brow. But she brushes it away and is gay again. She must be gentle, and a bit embarrassed, when Maltravers enters, and then, momentarily, a saucy, mischievous girl. Suddenly she is transformed into a Nemesis, and as suddenly thereafter into a pleading, hysterical, irrational penitent. All the rest of the play she is the lovely and sweetly grave mistress of an English country house who, when she is not gracefully entertaining her guests, is having fits of remorse and tremors of fear.

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She must attest in her acting her forgiveness of Geoffrey and her lingering fondness for him, while also denoting the growth of a new, strong, and wiser love. She must be nervous, impetuous, calm, excited, gentle, scornful, all at once. It is a hard part. I think Sarah Bernhardt might make the sudden transitions in Act II. seem reasonable, if she would try, but she would never try. The rest of the rôle, however, is more easily actable, given the proper artistic qualifications and experience.

Miss Mannering has some of them, especially the sense of form and proportion so needful to all artistic expression; and she is always very much in earnest.

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Mr. Hackett has at least one of the important qualifications of a "leading juvenile"—he is handsome. He has a fine voice, too, and the manners of a gentleman—but always a very unbending and formal gentleman. I am not quite sure, in spite of his rather agreeable treatment of the rôle of Bruce Leslie, that he is yet an actor, though he seems in harmony with the rest of the picture. Mr. Hastings is certainly an actor, but not yet a good one, though his possibilities are good.

Frank Mills has a task to impersonate both the cynical roué and his healthy, good-hearted son, which might make a great artist pause, yet, in the circumstances, he acquits himself well. His Geoffrey is as unlovable and artificial a fellow as ever lovely woman threw away her life for, and as Jack his buoyancy is a little overdone.

Young Joseph Wheelock has scarcely the skill or artistic perception of Fritz Williams, and his Wenlock is a replica of his Master Slender in modern clothes. But he has a pleasing personality and a sufficiently droll manner.

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But if you want to see acting in New-York at the present moment you must go as far down town as East Fourteenth Street, where they have a play advertised as a rival to "The Two Orphans," wherefore it is named "The Two Little Vagrants." I suppose a good American translation of the "Les Deux Gosses" would be "A Pair of Kids," but unhappily that title has already been used for an acrobatic farce, and, moreover, it would not suggest the illimitable pathos of the play. This is no joke—it is a very pathetic drama, and it is one that the Academy audiences take seriously. Folks all around me Wednesday night were obviously interested and under the spell of the illusion.

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"Two Little Vagrants" is romantic French drama of the most pronounced Ambigu Comique type; it is an example of the Bowery play of Paris, and if not a bit more logical than the typical English melodrama, it is much more vital and of more varied interest.

Logical? The first thing a sophisticated spectator does after Act I. is to remark that George d'Armont's jealousy is unreasonable and its outcome unnatural. Well, what does he do? He suspects his wife of infidelity because of her extraordinary behavior—she has been, of course, shielding his sister from shame in the usual reckless way—and he believes he has documentary evidence to prove that he is not the father of her child, so he takes the child away from her and sends it out into the bleak world with nothing around it but a gray shawl.

That is absurd, of course, because it is in popular melodrama. But in "The Winter's Tale" it is all very fine stuff. Leontes's jealousy is just as illogical as M. d'Armont's. Jealousy is never logical. And Leontes does exactly what M. d'Armont does, or worse, for he orders the child to be killed, while d'Armont gives it to a thief.

The text of this play, like the situations, is forcible rather than elegant. The colors in the picture are all splashed on, vigorously. But the two youngsters are nice little fellows—with real humanity in their composition, and "The Two Little Vagrants" ought to be a great hit.

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The acting is all in keeping with the play, though not all the persons in the cast are actors, or need to be. Mr. Ratcliffe acts from one side of the big stage to the other, with splendid vigor, while the four rogues, Renard, his woman Zephyrine, Murot, and Fadart are portrayed with large and showy grotesqueness by Doré Davidson, George Fawcett, Eugene Sanger, and Alice Fischer. Annie Irish rises to the large, or perhaps it would be better to say big, requirements of this melodrama, with unexpected force.

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But all these, though they have to do the loud "acting"—the kind Fielding's Partridge admired—are secondary to Minnie Dupree as Claude and Jessie Busley as Fan-Fan. These two little fellows are like the Captain and Ralph in "Pinafore." One is of low condition, the other a patrician. Like their prototypes, also, they are "mixed up," in a manner that recalls another old play, not Shakespeare's this time, but the once-admired comedy called "He Would Be a Soldier," in which Caleb Wilkins is put forward as the nobleman's long-lost son, because the real fellow is missing at the critical moment.

This is the way with Claude, who is a vagrant by birth, and Fan-Fan, who is the discarded son of jealous d'Armont. When the time comes to reclaim him from the thieves, he has run away to be a carpenter, and Claude is substituted for him. People say that Mme. d'Armont's "mother's heart" ought not to be deceived for a moment, but this is romantic drama, and there are to be two more acts of agony, with some fun by way of contrast.

The scenes in which the boys figure have the true ring, and the portrayals of Miss Busley and Miss Dupree are excellent. The innate drollery of Miss Dupree, the piquant comedy of her personality, fits surprisingly well with the character of this consumptive, sorely tempted lad. It seems to increase rather than detract from the genuine pathos of the rôle, and it saves her from becoming lugubrious. Miss Busley indicates the sturdiness and courage of the other little fellow bravely.

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The process of manufacturing actors out of raw material goes on with no signs of any drop in the market. The schools and academies wherein young men and women are taught how to walk on the stage, how to stand at leisure elegantly, how to sit down, and how to use their voices seem to be prosperous, and the season of their annual exhibitions is at hand.

Sometimes, these are interesting, but as a general thing they are the kind of performances which uninitiated persons do well to avoid. The half-finished actor is much less pleasing than the wholly untrained amateur, who can do nothing at all on the stage.

The pupils exhibit the mechanism of acting, as far as they have mastered it, instead of trying to hide it. There is some proof on the stage already that Mr. Sargent and Mr. Wheatcroft have been doing good work, but they too rarely get the best material to work upon.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MINNIE DUPREE AS CLAUDE, "TWO LITTLE VAGRANTS."

Music

Moritz Rosenthal.

CARLYLE wrote a whole book on the fascinating subject of hero worship. If the acidulated sage had turned his eyes toward the art of music, which to him was a sensuous delusion and a nonsensical whimsicality, he might have seen even in his time a species of hero worship which has not died out even unto this day. The artist stands between his art and the public. He transfers to his hearers the meaning of the music whose notes would otherwise never sound off "the death-pale paper." And so it comes about that the musical public looks upon the pianist as a greater than Chopin or Schumann, upon the singer as more eloquent than Wagner or Verdi. But pianists and singers come and go, while Chopin and Wagner go on forever. Or ever a Rosenthal and a de Reszke were, Music was. Yet there are good and substantial reasons why we should love and reverence the interpretative artist. Music has no existence save when it is performed. The notes upon the "death-pale paper" are no more music than a phonograph cylinder is a declamation. They are merely the record, the conservation of music. The music itself lives only when the divine fire of interpretative genius fans it into a blaze of emotional enlightenment. Therefore we love our Rosenthals, our de Reszkes, our Mancinellis, and our Calvés.

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Character is what makes the musician, after all. We may talk as we please about temperament, but it may exist in its most Oriental gorgeousness in musicians of small influence. An organization which is all sensibility, a sheer bundle of artistic nerves, that throbs and suffers and vibrates like a first string under every influence, is not and never will be a master power. It is too completely mastered itself. But where temperament is conjoined with personal force music is like to be greatly blessed by that artist. On the other hand, if there are personal force and intellectual gifts without the vital spark, then there will always be something lacking in the work of the artist. Rosenthal, the pianist, is a man in whom there are several of the elements of greatness, and he is indeed a great pianist. But there is no denying the fact that he has not been plentifully supplied by nature with the more melting attributes of the musical nature. He is generally set down as a technician pure and simple, a man who has wholly mastered the secrets of the keyboard, and to whom the most subtle difficulties of his art are mere charms to be wooed and won. It is true that Rosenthal's technics are the most thoroughly developed in the world, if you look at technics wholly from the mechanical side. No one can strike as many notes in a second as accurately as Rosenthal, nor with such complete certainty as to the dynamic results, nor with such intelligence.

But the vocal atmosphere is not all-pervading in Rosenthal's playing. He does not sing to you in his masses nor in his finer arabesques. There he loses himself in what may be called mere pianism —an execrable word, but there is no other yet. But the ultimate end of the noblest piano technic is the production of tone. Any pianist can learn to play difficult music rapidly, and most of them do. But it is only the divinest masters who learn to hide the anatomical fact that a piano is a bundle of metal strings struck into audibility by hammers. Only the divinest masters make you forget that and create for you the illusion that the piano is a cantabile singer with a power of sustaining tone like the human voice or the violin. Rosenthal amazes, bewilders, confounds, and astounds you. He wins your respect, your admiration, your homage; but he leaves your handkerchief quite dry.

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There is, however, no question about Rosenthal's intellectuality. He is a broad man, a thinker, an analyzer. His art is to him the master problem of his life. He brings to bear upon it the resources of a keen and subtle mind, trained to reflective habits by a wider mental sweep than that of most executive musicians. Rosenthal is a student of other things than music. He is a reader, an omnivorous reader of all good literatures and of philosophy. He throws the light of these upon music and they illumine it for him. They help him to measure the workings of the composer's mind, to present them to the hearer. But Rosenthal has something too little of the poet in him. He is praised for it by some, for some there are who do not wisely discriminate between sentiment and sentimentality. But lovely sentiment is the wine and oil of life. No one will ever say of Rosenthal's music:

"From the concave of that fluted note
Somewhat, half song, half odor, forth did float,
As if a rose might somehow be a throat."

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For a wholly different type of musical character turn to the beloved tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, Jean de Reszke. Here is a man who unites temperament and personal force, but is not overwhelming in his intellectuality. M. de Reszke is not a devotee of Schopenhauer, nor does he spend the vital sweetness of his soul upon the deadly levels of Ibsenitis and Maaterlinckism. He dwells essentially in the light of to-day, a healthy-minded, true-hearted gentleman. But if Jean de Reszke had lived in the cinque cento, he would have been a typical gallant, a chevalier sans peur et sans reproche.

It is just this knightly element in his character that makes the principal impersonations of this artist so complete and convincing. It is not that alone, of course, but that is the factor whose elimination would reduce much of Jean de Reszke's work to a much lower level. Look at his best parts and see how far to the front the knighthood stands. Raoul, Lohengrin, Vasco da Gama, Romeo, Tristan—what are all of these but the embodiment of that glowing type of manhood which has been in all ages the dream of poets and the desire of women?

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Melba is improving in her acting. It is impossible to tell why, because she occasionally has her moments of patent insincerity, and she sometimes runs to the verge of inartistic madness in her choice of gestures; but nevertheless the improvement is there. Her Juliet last Monday night was a very interesting performance, despite the fact that her voice sounded as through a veil dimly. She sang in demi-voice, too, most of the evening, and sharped or flattened without control. There was a time when to make such comments on a performance by Melba would be equivalent to saying she had utterly failed.

Yet on the whole her Juliet was excellent. The assumption of girlishness in the first act was natural and charming, and the first evidences of sorrow were simple and convincing. In the scene with Friar Laurence after the departure of Romeo she acted with something like genuine skill, and her drinking of the potion was accomplished in a manner that would have done credit to some of the historic Juliets of the dramatic stage. However, there is a considerable emotional distance between the sweet girl lover of Shakespeare and the godlike, passionate Valkyr of Wagner. Melba will have to keep right on growing if she expects to convince us with her "Heil dir, Sonne."

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At the Herald Square Theatre "The Mandarin," Smith and De Koven's opera, has been improved by the substitution of some new numbers for those that were least satisfactory. One of the most satisfactory features of the performance is the singing of Miss Bertha Waltzinger. This young woman has been making steady progress in her art since she was a member of the Bostonians, and she is to-day one of the best-equipped sopranos in operetta. She has a voice of excellent quality, well placed and well equalized. She sings with fine attack, good production, and correct intonation.

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Gertrude May Stein has been gradually pushing her way to the front as a concert singer. She has made herself an enviable record in the past year, and has had more engagements than have fallen to the lot of some more pretentious artists. She will be heard here in concert, if not in oratorio, in the course of the coming Winter.

W. J. HENDERSON.

MISS BERTHA WALTZSINGER.

MISS GERTRUDE MAY STEIN.

FICTION

Frank R. Stockton.

IN AN OLD CHATEAU.

By Mrs. W. K. Clifford.

From Temple Bar.

OFTEN in the twilight, as I sit here all alone thinking it over, the door opens and there enters the tall woman with the faded hair and tired face.

"Mother," she says, "shall I play to you a little while before it grows quite dark?" She has always called me mother since he went away; always since, but before it seemed as if her lips were too stubborn to say the word.

"Yes, dear," I answer; "go and play before it grows quite dark; but do not speak again till you have finished—it sends them all away, and leaves me quite alone." For in the twilight, when no human voice breaks through the darkness gathering round as though it were a veil to hide what mortal eyes might not behold, it seems as if the door of an unseen world were opened wide.

She goes to the piano, an old carved piano, that is crazy with age and memories. As she sits down her face is even with a window; she has but to turn her head and she can see through the diamond-shaped panes of glass into the dark wood beyond the garden.

At last her fingers tire, the sounds grow fainter and fainter, as though they were following some one away into the distance. I crouch down nearer to the fire, I who am left behind, without power to move one single step onward into the country that is but just beyond the nearest shadow.

"Oh! it is too much," I cry, "too much to ask, that I should bear all this alone."

The woman who has been playing gets up, closes the piano, and, with one last look out toward the wood, departs. She has gone to the little room at the end of the long corridor where his books are kept, where his portrait hangs, and his chair stands in the corner. I cannot go to her, I am too old; but my heart cries after her, "He will never come back, never—never. Just as the father went, so has the boy gone. As you sit and wait for him who will never return, so do I sit and wait even still—oh, my dear, my dear, who never will come again, and never will hear me more!"

If she had only cared, in the days that are gone, for that which came to her, for all that she threw away! But her heart was as cold as December sun, as his hands that now are folded on his breast. Five years or ten? I cannot tell, for in my heart it is a hundred. He brought her in, and before I had never seen her face nor heard her voice. He had thrown one arm round her shoulder, and in his voice there was the old boyish ring of happiness.

"Mother, here is my wife," he cried. "I have brought her home, and you and she will love each other." He stooped and kissed her, while he put out his hand to me. I looked at her for a moment before I folded her to my heart, and my lips felt stiff and cold. I saw in her eyes what the end would be. I could have sat down and wept, but that it seemed too terrible for words. I kissed her first on one chilly cheek and then on the other, feeling the while that she shuddered and shrank from me.

"My son's wife," I said gently; "how happy you must be, how happy you will be all your life long!"

It was as if some false voice said the words, for I knew that in mine there could have been but sorrow and dismay.

They lived here together in the old home. They lived here and waited for the rest of life, she silent and sad looking, little enough like a bride; he happy as the birds, and, like them, now and again in the early morning breaking out into snatches of song.

For months they lived their quiet life together here, the boy and his strange bride. Every day I heard their footsteps coming down the long corridor, he and she together. They entered and staid with me a little space, telling of all they had done or meant to do. They seemed happy enough, or he did, for if her face was sometimes sad, I did not think of it much.

The months went by, and gradually the happiness went from his face and left him grave and silent.

Then came whole days and weeks in which they did not come to me. I did not hear their voices, for there had grown up everywhere a silence, nor see them, save when they crossed to the fir wood at the end of the garden. I watched them hurrying to it, one or the other, always alone, as if one went with his sorrow, and one with her joy; but together they had no business more. At last a day came when he stood before me and spoke—my boy with the brightness gone from his brave, clear eyes.

"Mother," he said, "I am going. I do not know when I shall return, but be good to her and do not blame her. It was my folly, my own headstrong madness."

"Going where, my son?"

"I do not know, dear mother," he answered, "but far off, it cannot be too far," he added, bitterly. "Remember this, that she stays here, and the little one must be happy. There is nothing to blame her for—promise me you will think so. It was my own blindness and folly and obstinacy." The tears came into my eyes, and that last time I saw my boy's face it was but through their mist.

"But when will you come back?" I asked, while round my throat a cold hand seemed to tighten. "When will you come back?" I cried, with sick fear fastening at my heart.

"I cannot tell. When she is dead, if I am living. Oh, mother, I loved her!" he cried, and suddenly he let go his arms, and, kissing me, turned away.

He went, and I stood watching. Is it not part of a woman's life that she must watch and wait so much?

When he was gone, when the room was empty again, and an air of desolation spread slowly over all things, then I went out into the gallery and looked at a picture that had been ours for many a generation. It showed a dead man, and on him lay a dead woman.

I turned away from the picture to go back to my own rooms, to sit alone and think again; and as I turned I saw that my son's wife had been behind me, looking up, too, at the lovers.

"I have been looking at that picture," I said; "it is a hundred years and more since it all happened."

"Yes," she answered, "a hundred years and more, and they have long been dead."

I put out my hand trying to touch hers, but she drew back coldly.

"My dear," I said gently, "your face is white, and you look sad enough. Are you grieving for your husband, or for those two lying there, with all the world forever at an end?"

"Not for them," she answered bitterly. "They loved. Why should one grieve for those who love and are together? And why should I grieve for your son? He must go where he pleases."

"But you two love and are apart."

"No, we do not love!" she said fiercely. "We never loved. He loved, and I was loved. It is ever so—one loves, and the other is loved."

"Tell me more," I whispered, for I could not raise my voice.

"There is nothing more to tell—or that I will tell. They made me marry him, and he would not be refused. He was mad, I think," she cried; "for what was there in me to love? And in him I found nothing. He was good—not that goodness counts for much to a woman's heart, and it was nothing to mine. He was good," she repeated wearily, "and had many things to give."

"He was mad, I suppose," she added, the excitement passing from her face, "as all are mad at some time. Lately, he has been growing sane, and he has gone."

"Whither?" I asked breathlessly.

"I do not know. What concern is it of mine? He is better gone than here. He would not stay and let me go, because of the child that is coming. When that has come, then nothing will matter more to him or me. I was so glad at first," she went on sadly, "that it was coming; but that was only selfishness—just selfish gladness, because I wanted it so."

"I wish it were born dead," she cried again, and clasped her hands. "Why did I let them marry me to your son?" Then she turned to me defiantly. "Do you hate me much?" she asked curiously.

"No, I do not hate you," I said slowly, hardly knowing what she had asked or I had answered.

"I do not care; I cannot. Let me go; I want to be alone."

"But my son! Will he never return?"

"I do not know. What is your son to me?" And in a mocking voice she added, "He will come when I am dead, perhaps."

Then came a long silence in our lives. The Winter came, and passed away, and it was Spring.

One day I stood by the window thinking how beautiful the world had grown, for there was happiness everywhere save in one sad house. "He must come back," I cried in pain and longing that could not wait in silence. My son's wife was beside me.

"He will never come," she said in her low and bitter voice, "he will never come—never."

"Why?" I asked.

"I cannot tell you," she answered, "but he will never come. I lied to him once, and I deceived him—do you think he will forgive?"

The days went by and the sun shone down on a green world again.

At last the strange woman my son had married seemed as though she could bear and be still no longer; her face softened, her voice changed, and one day, just for a moment, she let her head fall on my shoulder, as if to gain a moment's rest.

"Mother," she whispered—and before she had never said the word—"I want him back. If he could see the child, perhaps he would forgive me, and some day love me once again. I want his love—I want it now."

"But I do not understand," I said bewildered. The tears fell slowly down her face, as though her dull eyes grudged them; the lines about her mouth hardened again, as she answered in a low, fierce voice:

"I cannot tell you more. It is his secret and mine; he will never tell you, neither will I. But if he forgives me—oh! if he would but forgive me. Entreat him to come back and see the child."

"Shall I tell him that you love him?" I asked.

She answered like a woman in a dream.

"Yes, tell him that all my thoughts turn to him; it is like going home to think of him. Only till he comes back the rooms of my dear home are empty; its fires burned low, its gardens silent and deserted. Entreat him to return." It was as though she had no other words to say but those few piteous ones, "Entreat him to return." But he did not come.

She fell ill at last with a long, weary illness that only happiness could heal, and that would not come nigh her. Many a time she called me to her as she sat alone as in a dream.

"Mother," she said one day, "if I should die, and he comes back, tell him this—that I was never false to him. I did not love him, but I was true—save in my thoughts. I did not say one single word for the other man to hear, nor write one line for him to read. I lied and stole away that awful night just for one last moment to see that other one pass by. I hid, and watched, and listened; I heard his footsteps drawing near; I saw him pass, and when he had gone I stooped and kissed the ground over which his feet had trod—kissed it and put my face against the earth, and yet the love for him had gone long years before, and only loathing of his cowardice and treachery remained. It was the ghost of days that once had been—the ghost of my own youth, and all its sweetness, of my old life and all its promises, all its dreams that he had held and killed."

"And my son?"

"And your son had followed me. The man whom I went out to see went by not knowing. Your son came near as I rose from the ground I had kissed, and my tears fell fast. I was angry and bitter and miserable. For some strange reason I wanted to make another suffer as I had suffered, and the words I said burned into his heart. I watched them do it, and was glad."

"And now?"

"I want him back!" she said, in her even, monotonous voice. "I shall die if he does not come." I put out my hand to touch her, but she drew away. "I cannot laugh and cry," she added, "and be caressed." She raised her head, and broke out again: "Tell him to come back, I want him so. I never loved him before he went—before the child was born, but I love him now. I am dying for him."

Day after day she sat watching, with her face turned toward the copse, forever watching, but never seeing him for whom she watched, till gradually there crept over her a pain that was despair. At last a messenger came over the long, straight road across the hill. She saw him far enough away, and opening the window sat with a smile on her face at last.

"He is bringing news," she said, and her voice made me start, for it was the voice of a happy woman, not of the one who had doggedly watched so long. She took the letter from his hand with a cry of joy, and opened it with hands that trembled and could hardly hold the scrap of paper before her eager eyes. Then with a loud cry she told its contents.

"It is too late—too late, for he is dead!" and she fell forward as the woman in the picture had fallen, only that for this poor soul there was no lover's heart to serve her as a pillow.

* * * * * * *

My son that was gone, that would never come back, my son that had been my babe and my little one, my joy and my pride and was gone forever, with never a soul he loved beside him, with never a tender voice to whisper to him or lips that loved him to kiss the dead lids over the tired eyes.

Then once more they said she might be trusted to go about the house again. She seemed to have had some dream she could not remember, some blow in the dark that had staggered her and carried away her senses. She seldom spoke, but she would look up sometimes and say, "When he comes back he will see the child." Then she became terribly ill, and yet she rose from her bed, sat and watched by the window again, forever with her face turned toward the hill, till she forgot all else, till she did not let her eyes look down on her child's face, or remember to caress the little hand that touched her cheek. She did not know when it drooped and faded and slipped from her arms. She saw them carry it across the grass to the burying place beyond the firs, but she saw it with eyes that did not comprehend, and a heart that could not miss the little one who had gone.

There the story ends. Some day, people say, she will awake and know—ah, poor soul! God keep you from it.

I sit by the fire thinking. Only a little while and I, too, shall be gone; but the watcher by the window will know not and care not, for all things are the same to her. Life has left her but a single theme, a single thing, a single name, to remember.

MOODS.

From the Russian of the late Count Tolstoi—the Poet, Not the Novelist.

I. The Reproof.

Chide me not, my maiden dear!
Anger ne'er will fit your part;
Words of anger soothe mine ear
When from those sweet lips they start.
Let them rush in music, panting—
Wondrous carol! Bells of pearl!
As a chain of gems enchanting
In a silver shell may curl.

II. Farewell.

Fading, falling, all the Autumn day
Yellow leaves in gusts are whirled away;
Only in the distant vale I see
Scarlet clusters deck the rowan tree.

Glowing now with joy—now sadly plaining,
In my heart I feel no Autumn waning;
Yet in silence and in tears I press
Little hands with warm and mute caress.

An Exasperating Diagnosis.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Doctor (after spraying the lady's throat)—Madam, it's a pleasure to treat you; you've got such fine control of your tongue.

The Patient's Husband—Here, let's have your bill. It's evident that you don't know what you are talking about.

The Res Gestæ.

From The Boston Transcript.

First Convict—There's Pleeder. They say he's a big lawyer.

Second Ditto—H'm! he'd never amounted to anything if it hadn't been for fellows like me and you that gave him the opportunity to make his mark in the world.

THE NEW-YORK FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND.

IT is impossible to express to those who have always been able to see just what it means to a blind person to be able to read and enjoy the beauties and delights of the literature of his language. It is something indescribable, something beyond the power of words," said a blind man last week.

"It is like applying a living, recreating spark to an almost extinct vitality. An infusion of a new and higher life that changes one's nature and lets light into places that otherwise would be dark and dreary to the end.

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"There is so little that a blind person can do, and his affliction is so great, it is amazing that many of them do not become insane.

"As soon as they learn to read and can obtain books to satisfy their craving their lives are changed, because in that way they can to a certain extent get out of the otherwise impenetrable darkness in which their lives are cast."

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It was this feeling, this knowledge of the good that can be wrought by furnishing books for the blind, that actuated those who established the New-York Free Circulating Library for the Blind, the first institution of its kind to be organized in this city.

The library is as yet a small affair, but it is doing a good work and undoubtedly will increase in size and usefulness in the years to come. It is the direct outcome of the efforts of Richard Randall Ferry, who became blind when in his sixtieth year, and Mrs. Clara A. Williams, his niece, who, with Mr. Ferry, appreciates the advantages that the library will give to the sightless.

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In a room in the basement of St. Agnes's Protestant Episcopal Church property, at 121 West Ninety-first Street, the books of the institution are kept. They may be taken out on Mondays and Thursdays between 2:30 and 4:30 o'clock P. M., the only days in the week that the library is open.

For those who are inclined to read religious books there are a number of such works, including the Bible. There are others on mental philosophy, political economy, and civil government, poetry, poetic dramas, and prose dramas; natural history, physiology, travels, and adventure. Books for old and young have been placed on the shelves, and they will be added to from time to time as the money for new books is obtained.

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The manner in which books for the blind are printed makes them very expensive, aside from the fact that the editions are never large. If they are printed in "Boston line letter," which is merely a raised letter, they may be read by any one who can see and is able to read, but if they are printed in the characters that constitute the "New-York point system," an alphabet especially designed for the use of the blind, it is different. This alphabet must then first be learned, and in learning it the blind are quicker and more apt than those who can see.

As there are about 20,000 blind persons within the limits of Greater New-York, and as some of these have learned to read by one system and some by the other, books printed after both systems are in the library. But as the institution is young and has but little money at its disposal, and the books cost from $3 to $10 each, there are not over 185 books named in its catalogue.

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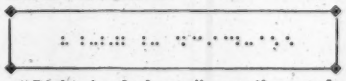
The managers of the library want more books, and to indicate the strength of the desire that those who are blind have to read, tell of an old man who, unattended, made two trips from the lower east side of the city to West Ninety-first Street to obtain a book. The first time he went up town to the library he was unable to get a book, but the following week he again made the long journey, and with a book under his arm and only his stick to guide him, started for his home, anticipating the pleasure that he knew was in store for him.

For those who wish to learn to read, and as guides for those who can see, but cannot read the "point system" and wish to help the blind, alphabets are kept at the library.

The advantage that the "New-York point system," originated by William B. Wait, Superintendent of the New-York Institution for the Blind, has is that under it one blind person may write to another. In forming the letters under this system only dots are used, and these the person who is writing readily makes in heavy paper with a stylus. But the writing is peculiar in this respect—it begins at the right side of the paper instead of the left, and yet it is read from the left to the right, for it is read from the reverse of the paper, the "points" formed by the pressure of the stylus being there perceptible to the delicate touch of the fingers of the reader and so the page has to be turned over to be read.

The following words, done in the New-York point system, will show the characters that are used for some of the letters in the alphabet:



"Light in darkness" are the words that are spelled.

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The library was really started in November, 1894—that is, the first subscription for it was then made—but it was not until Nov. 12 of this year that books were given out from it, as it required all the intervening time to get the books and a place in which to keep them and from which to distribute them. Now, however, it has some supporters, some who became life members by the payment of $20 each, and some who have promised annual donations. It needs more help, however. It needs a librarian who can be in attendance daily, and it needs more money with which to buy books.

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The work done by the library is educational as well as charitable. It is nonsectarian, having among its supporters members of the various Christian and Jewish churches in this city. Its books may be taken by any blind person, or for any blind person in this State and may be retained for five weeks.

NEW-YORK POINT ALPHABET FOR THE BLIND.

a ·· b :·· c ·:. d ·: e ·. f ··· g ..: h .:: i :. j ·:· k ·:: l :. m :· n .. o .· p ·.. q :.. r .: s·. t . u ... v ·.· w ..· x :.: y .·. z ·:: Number sign :::: Numerals 1 :: 2 ·· 3 .: 4 :·. 5 ·: 6 :. 7 .· 8 ·. 9 : 0 · Word and part word signs, the .·· and ·:. of .·: that ·.: ing .:· ch :·. ou :·: sh .:. th :: wh :.· ph ::. gh ::· Explanation of Punctuation Marks: Comma · Semicolon . Colon :. Interrogation ·: Dash :: Period ·.. Exclamation .: Parenthesis :· Quotation :.. Apostrophe :·:· Hyphen :·:· In new books :: is for period, and .... is for dash.

The punctuation marks are to be preceded and followed by a blank space equal to two points.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Mr. Sims Reeves, the English singer who has been well known for many years, has just completed a successful tour in South Africa.

—English peeresses and their daughters have formed a committee to canvass the peers and protest against the passage by Parliament of the Deceased Wife's Sisters bill that comes up annually.

—The title "Lord Grey of Groby" has again come into existence. The last Lord Grey of Groby died sixty years ago, three years after he had been created a peer. By the birth of a son to Lord Stamford the title has been revived.

—Mrs. Nettie Thompson of Erinsville, near Kingston, Canada, had so many wooers within a year after her husband's death that she lately tried to drown herself. She was rescued by her brother-in-law, and has now determined to live, notwithstanding her great popularity.

—Capt. Slocum, who left Boston in his thirty-foot boat Spray, has been reported from Sydney, N. S. W. He is on his way around the world, and has had many narrow escapes. He was nearly taken by pirates off the coast of Japan, and has sent word home that cannibals have tried to get him several times.

—Capt. Cooper, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, advocates the use of sailing vessels in which to train naval cadets. Ex-naval commanders and masters of the great ocean liners believe that sailing vessels give a much more thorough training in seamanship than do the steamers of to-day.

—Cecil Rhodes is said to be seeking an election to Parliament as a member of the Irish party. He is a supporter of Mr. Dillon, and if elected may be expected to act against the Parnellites. Some members of the Irish party believe that if elected he would become the dictator of the party. His wealth is great, and his personality is strong.

—At the Benedictine Abbey of Prüm, near Trier, a piece of Christ's sandal, part of the inner leather lining gilded and framed in Romanesque tendril work, is to be exhibited this year. Dr. Williams, who wrote a book to prove the genuineness of the Holy Coat at Trier, says King Pepin presented the sandal to the convent of Prüm in the year 768. A costly shrine adorned with jewels and enamel will hold the sandal.

—Gen. Nelson A. Miles's recommendation for an increase in the army is largely based upon the importance of the necessity properly to protect this country's vast coast line. He would have the enlisted strength of the army fixed at one soldier to every 2,000 of population as a minimum, the maximum not to exceed one soldier for every 1,000 of population.

—The Prince of Wales, according to The London Figaro, is the greatest spendthrift in the world. It asserts that he has spent $50,000,000 in thirty-three years. It says he has received $25,000,000 from the English Nation, $5,000,000 more for traveling expenses and special allowances, and has private debts that aggregate $20,000,000.

—M. Oshima, who is to manage the proposed steel works in Japan, with four Japanese engineers, is in this country and will inspect all of the great steel mills. His Government contemplates spending $2,000,000 for a steel plant. The order may be placed here or it may be placed abroad, as M. Oshima will inspect all the English and Continental works of importance after having completed his work here.

—M. Flammarion, the noted French astronomer, in speaking of Mars and its inhabitants, says the conditions on the planet are such that its inhabitants cannot resemble those of the earth, but they may be much more perfect than we physically and incomparably higher in the sphere of intellect. He says the forms of life on Mars, proceeding from conditions different from those on the earth, are also different.

—The Constitutional Club, the home of the Conservatives in London, has a new building project in view. It proposes to build a clubhouse that will accommodate 15,000 members. It is to be the focus of all Conservative movements. It will have a great ballroom, a theatre, and all the other arrangements for a successful club. All the Conservatives in the kingdom are expected to take an interest in the venture and subscribe to it.

—The wife of Edward M. Grout of Brooklyn, who was the Democratic candidate for Mayor at the election of 1895, is a very clever woman. She is apparently able to do everything, and whatever she does is done well. She was noted as a musician, horseback rider, and linguist before she was married. One set of vestments for the chancel now in use in St. John's Church, Brooklyn, were designed and part of the embroidery done by Mrs. Grout before she was married.

—From the ease of May Irwin's manner on the stage it might be thought that she was not easily affected by her surroundings. She is, however, exceedingly sensitive to every movement in the theatre. There is nothing that escapes her attention, and particularly during the singing of her songs. She has positively forbidden the late-comers to be shown to their seats then, as she must conserve all her forces for the music. Miss Irwin's laughter, which is so irresistible to an audience, is spontaneous. "When I do not feel like it," she says, "I cannot laugh."

—Mrs. Nathaniel T. Britton, wife of Prof. Britton of Columbia College, who has done so much for the Bronx Park Botanical Garden, is now in Mexico, where she has gone with a party, including a number of professors from the College of Pharmacy. Mrs. Britton, who is a skillful and scientific botanist, will make collections of ferns and mosses—her special line of work, upon which she is writing a book soon to be published.

SHAKESPEARE FOR THE BLIND.

WOMANKIND

Mrs. Potter Palmer.

HER POINT OF VIEW.

AN experience of some returning theatregoers one night last week might well be included in some future series of "Silhouettes of Manhattan." They were fresh from the light and enlivening pictures of "The Geisha" and were en route to the bridge by the Broadway cable road. The car was bowling along below Houston Street through an almost deserted block when the two or three passengers who were left in it were increased by the advent of a young man, who swung himself on without waiting for a halt, and sank into a seat near the door. He was pale and breathless, as if he had had a sharp run for the car, and it casually crossed the mind of one spectator that it was foolish to spend one's strength to catch one car when its successor was not more than half a minute behind. The same observer noticed, too, that the new passenger became perfectly motionless the instant he was seated. There was not the usual settling movement—reaching for fare and the like—that is the usual sequel of taking a place in a car; instead an absolute immovability that was so pronounced as to be thus observed. Almost before these two brief but sharp impressions were received an exciting moment came. The car was surrounded by policemen. Two jumped on either platform, more ran along the sides, blue coats and brass buttons seemed to spring out of the darkness all about. There was a cry from the officer on the front platform: "There he is! Watch the other end!" a caution unneeded, for the last passenger made no further attempt to escape his coming doom. Three policemen entered the car, two seized the young man and stood him without ceremony on his feet, he entirely passive and silent. The next moment captured and captors had jumped off, there was a quick picture of a pale, immobile young man hemmed in by officers, the group surrounded by a crowd of clamoring men, then the car, which had not stopped, went rolling on down town, with all traces of the episode effaced. The whole happening had not taken sixty seconds—a flashlight glimpse of the dark side of New-York's night life on which the curtain dropped as soon as it had been raised.

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In the list of tapestries, china, fans, and other objects of art which made up the collection recently sold for Mrs. Mansfield, the actress, at the American Art Galleries, some trumpet-shaped toast glasses attracted frequent inquiry from spectators as to their use. They were slender horns of crystal, embodying the real spirit of a toast, that its pouring and quaffing must be simultaneous.

A man loking at them added a fragment to epicurean liquor-serving lore. At some of the German cafés, he said, the thimbleful of cognac served with the coffee is poured into a tall goblet whose bowl measures at least four inches across. The few drops of spirits seem lost in such a vessel, but the initiated understands that he is to swing the glass, thus giving the liquid a rotary motion around its sides, by which means the aroma and bouquet of the brandy are liberated and enjoyed.

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A lecturer on marketing gives these points concerning beef to her class. If the flesh of ox beef is young, it will have a fine, smooth, open grain, be of a good red, and feel tender. The fat should look white rather than yellow, for when that is of a deep color the meat is seldom good. The grain of cow beef is closer and the fat whiter than that of ox beef; but the lean is not of so bright a red. The grain of bull beef is closer still, the fat hard and skinny, the lean of a deep red and a stronger scent. Ox beef is the richest and largest; in old meat there is a streak of horn in the ribs of beef; the harder this is the older, and the flesh is not finely flavored.

Choose mutton, says the same authority, by the firmness of its grain, color, and firm white fat. It is not the better for being young; if of a good breed and well fed, it is better for age, this holding, however, only with wether mutton. The flesh of the ewe is paler and firmer than that of the ram; the latter is very strong flavored, the flesh of a deep red and the fat spongy.

In lamb the neck should be closely examined; if the vein is bluish it is fresh, if it has a green or yellow cast it is stale. This for the fore-quarter test. In the hind-quarter, if there is a faint smell under the kidney and the knuckle is limp, the meat is stale. Grass lamb is in season in April or May, and continues till August. House lamb may be had all the year, but is in highest perfection in December and January.

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Creamed chicken in a ring of rice is an attractive serving of a chicken rice course that takes it into company luncheon dishes. The rice is boiled, then pressed in a ring mold, and baked in the oven to a very delicate brown. The chicken, freed from bones and skin, is creamed and, after the rice ring is turned on the platter, poured into its centre.

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It is significant of the busy days in which we live that manicuring by two persons at once is now the preferred way for rushed mortals to keep their hands in condition. Many of the manicure establishments now make this arrangement, one operator at each hand, the work, of course, being done in half the time that one can do it. The leisure of life has certainly vanished, for the majority of city folk at least.

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In a paper read at a recent club meeting was an interesting study of the Navajo Indians of New-Mexico, among whom the writer had spent some years. The fact was mentioned of the dislike of the Navajos to have their pictures taken and the extreme difficulty of persuading any of them to pose. The men positively would not; they finally permitted, after much coaxing, a squaw or two to be sacrificed, but their own persons and destinies were much too important to be trusted to the spell of a kodak. In direct contradiction to this is that of travelers' experiences among another tribe of savages—the Eskimos. Mrs. Peary told in one of her lectures of the delight of these little people of the North to have their pictures taken. This became a positive nuisance during the Pearys' long stay in Upper Greenland, as groups of Eskimos, duly instructed by friends, were constantly arriving to visit the home of these strange Southern people, and, above all, to see themselves in a picture. That one savage breast should be alarmed and another delighted with the camera's work is interesting. The solution probably is that the Indian is filled with imagination, and the unknown is fearful to him, while the Eskimo is stolid and phlegmatic, with scant tradition or superstition, and endowed chiefly with a tremendous curiosity, as fearless as that accredited to the mongoose.

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A delicious Oriental comfit and one quite new to us Westerners is the rice candy, to be had at some of the shops dealing in Eastern imports. While it may be had in the plain rice variety, it is most popular in raspberry or sassafras, those flavors being delicately distilled in a most agreeable way.

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The musical Japanese gongs are being more and more used. In all well-managed households bells to announce meals are not tolerated, but the most fastidious chatelaine does not object to the tuneful cathedral chime of these Eastern bells to call the family to the dining room.

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Mrs. M. E. Sangster, in her address last week to the students at Smith College, on "Women in Journalism," voiced the opinion that the qualities which inhere in good housekeeping come to the front in good newspaper work—qualities which the speaker summed up something in this way: "The newspaper woman must be systematic, though she cannot be the slave of system. She must grasp details, make quick decisions, and learn how to say no with every possible inflection. She must be quiet-mannered and self-controlled, not losing her temper when things go wrong. Considerate of others, she will receive consideration from her associates and will exact no deference which she is not willing to give. She will put heart and conscience in her work, and be thorough, leaving no loose ends. She will welcome criticism, but hold to her own judgment if this be needful."

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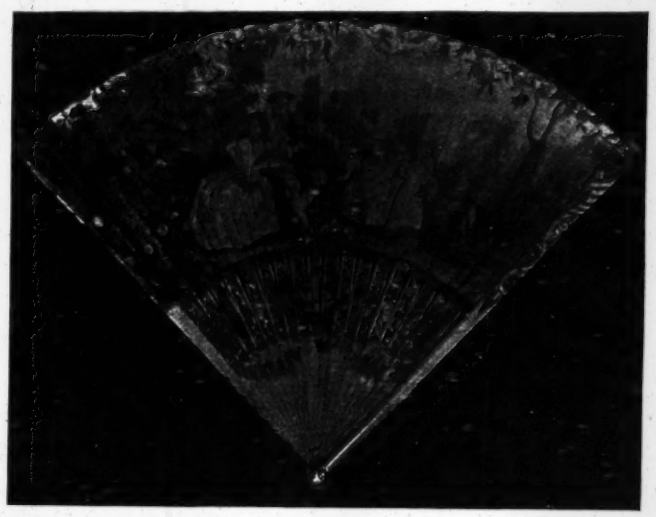
Mrs. Sangster is also disinclined to think that women in journalism will ever supersede men in any very perceptible degree. Women have published as well as edited newspapers and periodicals, but in such exceptional and rarely recurring instances as to rather point the assertion that women cannot compete with men in this particular than to serve as a precedent.



LOUIS XV. FAN.

From Collection of Mrs. Mary Cadwalader-Jones.

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The last hospital to establish a training school for nurses is the Roosevelt, whose recently opened department for the purpose has been duly reported. There are now fourteen of these schools in New-York City alone, with a half dozen more in Brooklyn, a significant showing of the growth of the demand for the graduates. Less than twenty-five years ago there was not a single one in all Greater New-York, the first school being opened in Bellevue Hospital early in the seventies. The trained nurse, however, has long since demonstrated her usefulness and value, and her increase in numbers simply means that more persons may take advantage of her skill and efficiency. The supply is still by no means equal to the demand, for where the trained nurse used to be summoned only in alarming and critical illnesses she is now recognized as a preventive, and her judicious care for a brief period often means escape from a threatened prolonged attack. It is a noble profession, and one in which so far there are fewer failures than in most others.

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The Woman's Board of the Tennessee Centennial, in connection with which, in Nashville next May, a world's fair is to be held, is very busy this Winter. One of its members has just returned from a canvassing trip through Germany, England, and France, with a report of excellent results. The traveler, Miss Ratterman of Nashville, finds much interest in the exposition shown abroad, and it is assured that Europe will be well represented in the art display in Tennessee in May.

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"The death of Darwin's widow," says an exchange, "recalls the fact that the great naturalist was fond of novels and often had his wife read one to him. In the evening, before the reading aloud began, he would often lie on the sofa and listen to his wife playing the piano. He was fond, too, of backgammon, and played two games with his wife every night. 'For many years,' says his son, 'a score of the games which each won was kept, and in this score he took the greatest interest. He became extremely animated over these games, bitterly lamenting his bad luck and exploding with exaggerated mock anger at my mother's good fortune.'"

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The African Cyclist has just been started in Johannesburg, Africa, where cycling is very popular.

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Mrs. Potter Palmer is spending the early season in this city. She was one of the notables at the Horse Show, and is seen often at the opera. Her loss of a five-thousand-dollar bracelet, which she was fortunate enough to have restored to her, has also very recently been recorded.

M. H. W.

AN ARTISTIC FAIR.

The fair to be held for the Messiah Home for Children at the Hotel Manhattan, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, on the afternoons and evenings of Dec. 10 and 11, and the afternoon only of the 12th, offers many attractions. A loan collection of fans and miniatures is one of them. The beautiful fan illustrated is a rare Louis XV. one from the collection of Mrs. Mary Cadwalader-Jones and is one of the most beautiful specimens she owns. The committees on the art department of the fair insure the success of the exhibit.

Other interesting features are the Book and Autograph Table, which will display rare books donated by Mr. William Evarts Benjamin and others, and autographs framed, with portraits of Du Maurier, Washington Irving, Duchesse du Barry, Lafayette, Sir Henry Irving, Patti, and others.

Mr. John Ames Mitchell has given to this table a number of pen and ink drawings, the originals of cartoons for Life, by Gibson, Wentzel, and other prominent illustrators. The Table of Fancy Articles, under the charge of Mrs. G. H. Robinson, makes a specialty of embroidered linens. A circle of young ladies, under the direction of Mrs. G. F. Shrady, are working earnestly for this department of artistic stamped leather work.

An excellent opportunity for the purchase of potted plants, which have been brought forward in the greenhouses of Mrs. Edward Holbrook, at Stamford, will be afforded at the Flower Table. A Punch and Judy show will be provided for children on Saturday afternoon by Master Gilbert White, editor of The Junior League.

It is whispered that Dr. John S. White may conduct a Fan Drill by young ladies in Japanese and Spanish costumes, but this is not absolutely promised. The Executive Committee is Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. C. S. Homer, Jr., Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. G. H. Robinson, Miss Catherine A. Stevens.

The Chairmen of other committees are: Books and Photographs, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell; Fancy Articles, Mrs. G. H. Robinson; Useful Articles, Miss Catherine A. Stevens; Candy Table, Miss Blake; Cake Table, Mrs. Ailan Wilson Adams; Flower Table, Mrs. Gilman H. Tucker; Junior League Table, Miss L. W. Clarke; Christmas Tree, Mrs. E. L. Alexander.

The charity is one that appeals most readily to everybody—one for children. The Messiah Home is situated at 145 East Fifteenth Street, and gathers the children of workingwomen who have no help from husbands, who are either sick, out of work, in prison, or dead, or worse than dead. Any woman who must go out to service or in some other way be the breadwinner, and can have no home of her own, can leave her children here to be cared for as children should be cared for; sweet beds at night, good, wholesome food, neat clothing, capable instruction, loving care, all for the nominal sum of $1.25 per week. Of course, it costs much more than this to give such privileges, and the necessary funds are made up by private subscriptions from kind people of all Christian denominations, for the home is entirely unsectarian, and by periodical entertainments, of which the fair is one.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

John Francis Russell,
Pres't Junior League.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

THE bright-faced young lad whose picture greets you today is the active and energetic President of the Junior League of the Messiah Home, a children's charity for children. Master John Francis Russell, Jr., presides over a goodly number of little folks who have bound themselves together in this league to help in every possible way to care for some other little children of the city who are not so fortunately fixed in life as they are. Besides the President, there is a Vice President, who is thirteen years old. There is a Secretary, Emily N. R. McLean, aged eight, and a Treasurer, Lispenard Stewart Witherbee, who is also very young. The Executive Committee includes Edwin Gould, Jr., Victor Bevin, Annie Eastman, and Harry Rogers. Among the other members are John Spencer Le Duc, Gilbert White, Donald Bayne, Joseph Bennett Choate, Mark Louis Potter, Jr., Reginald Cleveland, Horace Herrick, T. Macaulay Hamilton, Karl Dodge, Gilbert E. Jones, Edith Candee, Mildred B. Grossman, Evelyn Witherbee, Dorothy Williams, May Deering, Gladys Egerton, Fanny Joslyn, Betty Sheldon, Emily Bayne, and many more. These little folks have existed as a league for nearly two years, and have accomplished a good deal for the home in which they are interested. They have lots of good times themselves, too, for they have had May Day meetings, Autumn leaf meetings, midwinter frolics, and other pleasures. Just now they are getting together doll things for a doll and toy table for the fair which is to be held next week by the managers of the home. A table has been reserved for the Junior League, and prizes will be awarded for the most tastefully dressed doll, for the prettiest paper doll, for excellence in needlework, and for ingenuity in the construction of any toy. You can become a member of the league yourself for $1, and that is what they will like best, for they want all the workers possible. Write to Mrs. J. W. Champney, 96 Fifth Avenue, and find out all about it.

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The large picture on the page is the playroom and nursery of the home. Here, in a pleasant four-story house, are received and kept little children whose parents cannot take care of them. Sometimes the father is dead and the mother sick, or has no work, then the children stay until times grow brighter for the family. Or, if a mother must work, and has no home for them all, she may leave her children here where they are well cared for. The home was founded by a little circle of little girls seven years ago, and since has been largely helped by children. Save some of your toys for it, and some of the warm coats and dresses that you may have outgrown, even if you don't join the league and become a permanent worker. The very interesting story which comes very properly just after Thanksgiving is one that was printed in the little paper issued by the league "semi-occasionally, or whenever it is convenient," as it announces on its editorial page. It took the prize in a contest for the best imaginative story.

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A cooking-school teacher says that she finds it much easier to teach boys to cook than to teach girls. The boys learn more quickly and are more interested and attentive at the lessons. This, of course, ought not to be so, but others than this cooking teacher have said the same thing. Boys, too, learn to sew very readily and sew extremely well, too, where they make the effort to learn at all.

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A good woman, who spends much of her time visiting among the poor, knows one family where, although she has often been at the house, she has never yet found out what is the name of one of the little girls. The child's mother calls her "the fat one." And that is the only name by which the district visitor has ever heard her addressed.

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A little girl in this city took charge of a friend's canary a while ago while the friend was out of town. When she returned her charge she reported: "I think it is all right, but there was one thing that worried me a little. She didn't take any bath yesterday, although I filled the tub as usual." The owner of the bird laughed: "Oh, that's nothing," she said. "Yesterday was Sunday. She never takes a bath on Sunday. I don't know why, for she never neglects it on other days. But so it is. She has this rule, and she never breaks it."

***

A little bit of boy climbed into a car the other day after his mother and took a seat beside her. When the conductor came up to them the child looked up at him with his big, innocent eyes and piped out in a voice that could be heard all over the car: "Does this trolley go to Bessy Fay's house?" Wasn't that sweet? Then they all knew that he was going to pay some Bessy Fay a visit.

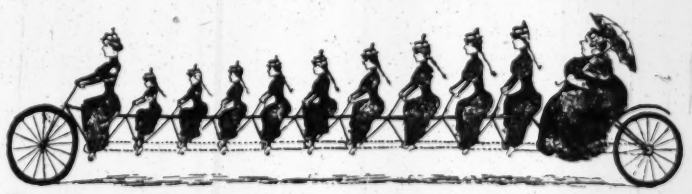
***

When you think your elders are rather strict in what they require of you, remember the following story and be thankful that you did not live under the eye of the great Dr. Samuel Johnson, who would have insisted upon carefulness in what we all, nowadays, think trifles in the way of behavior: One day a friend of his spoke in praise of a young girl's beauty and good manners. To this Dr. Johnson replied that he on one occasion saw the girl take a pair of scissors in her left hand. He added: "For all her father has become a nobleman and excessively rich, I should, were I a youth of quality ten years hence, hesitate between a girl so neglected and a negro."

***

Schoolgirls don't know how long the friendships they are forming now may last. That is, if they are friendships worth forming at all. Not long ago some one said: "I was graduated forty years ago from Mount Holyoke. Since then there hasn't been a week, except for the rare times when we have been together again, when my roommate and I haven't each written to the other. She has lived in California and I in New-York for many years, but we hear from each other just as regularly as we did in the first months when we were separated, after we had left the seminary."

"IN REVOLUTIONARY TIMES."



A GIRLS' SCHOOL OUT FOR AN AIRING.

CHILDREN OF THE MESSIAH HOME.

A THANKSGIVING STORY.

By Olga Hasbrouck, Aged 11 Years 8 Months.

It was Thanksgiving afternoon. Albert had eaten a rather large dinner for such a small boy, and he felt very tired after it. He was sitting in the armchair by the window looking out. It was snowing, and the flakes were covering the ground with a soft, white mantle.

Presently Albert heard a knock. Where could it come from? He listened and heard it again; it came from the window. He looked out. There was no one on the ground, but could it be? There on the window sill stood a wishbone. Albert recognized it as the one he had broken with his sister at dinner. It knocked again and called out: "Let me in, let me in." Albert opened the window, and in hopped the wishbone.

"Good-day," said Albert. "What do you want?"

"Good-day," said the wishbone, "I came for you. We all want to see you; come along."

"I shan't," said Albert; "what do you want?"

"We want to see you; come along. Do you hear?"

"I shan't," Albert started to say, but he found himself in a lovely glen. He was sitting on a high stool of moss, and in spite of its snowing outside, it was like Summer in the glen. There were flowers and green trees and grass all around. At the bottom of his stool stood the wishbone. Albert noticed he had grown to at least three feet in height. The wishbone went to a shelf and took down a large dinner bell, then he rang it loudly, and called out: "Come all ye puddings, pies, and turkeys, all ye vegetables and fruit, here is the boy who ate ye all, come and wreak vengeance on him."

Then Albert heard the pattering of many feet, and angry voices and a little door in the side of the glen opened and in trooped everything he had had for his dinner; they were all shouting and crying for vengeance on him.

A large turkey gobbler jumped on a stool and gobbled for silence. He seemed to be the head of it, for immediately everything was seated, and all was quiet. Then he spoke: "All ye things who are assembled here, I tell ye we have come to the Court of the Thanksgiving Dinner to judge this boy and pass a sentence on him. I shall begin with the pies, for they are most important. Mr. Mince Pie, what shall we do with this boy?"

"I say we shall slice him up and eat him, and throw his crusts under the table."

"Yes, yes, yes," cried all the pumpkin pies and apple pies, and various other kinds.

"Yes, that is a very good sentence," said the turkey. "But we will hear the other ones first."

"Hear me," cried the celery. "I say break him in two and salt him, then eat him."

"No, no, cut him up and eat him with hard sauce," cried the pudding.

"Chop his head off, pick his feathers, and cook him," cried a nice browned chicken.

"Yes, yes," cried the sedate turkey, jumping down from his seat. "Do that, only serve him with gravy and parsley."

"No, no; mash him and put butter on him," cried an old potato.

"Eat him all up," yelled the cranberry jelly.

"Pop him over the fire," cried the popcorn.

"Crack him," yelled the nuts frantically, and amid all the din, the squeaky voice of the wishbone could be heard crying: "Each take hold of a leg and pull, and the one who gets the biggest piece gets his wish."

All the things had arisen and were surging toward Albert's high seat. "Look out, you'll knock me down," he cried. He felt himself falling, falling into the very midst of the things.

Bang! Crash! he opened his eyes and looked about and rubbed them. Where was he?

He was sitting in the sitting room, in the armchair, and it was getting dusk, for he could not distinguish things in the room. His mother was bending over him.

"Come in the kitchen. We are all in there, and will crack nuts, eat popcorn, and tell stories. You have had a lovely sleep, but why did you cry out so much?"

Albert went with his mother, but he did not eat nuts or popcorn, he simply joined in the games and stories. He told his adventure to his mother that night, but she said it was only a dream. But Albert believes to this day he had a narrow escape in the Court of the Thanksgiving Dinner.

From The Penny Illustrated Paper.

THOSE GIRLS AGAIN.

First Actress—Why, haven't you heard, dear; I'm engaged for one of the principal parts in "Beauty and the Beast"?

Second Actress—How nice! And who plays Beauty?

Had Just Reached Boston.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"I was much amused," said the Boston gentleman, "at a bon mot I heard this morning, to the effect that Chairman Jones, even after the election, was justified in 'claiming the earth,' because, like the earth, his party had been 'flattened at the polls.' Do you observe? 'Flattened at the—'"

"Why, that's a chestnut!" interrupted one of the listeners.

"A chestnut?" rejoined the Boston man, perplexed for a moment. "A chestnut? Not at all, my dear Sir. It is an oblate spheroid."

How She Was Initiated.

From The Boston Transcript.

Gray—They've had quite a turn-over up at Pingree's.

White—Then I suppose that Miss Hetty Pingree is now a daughter of the revolution.

'Twas a Cinch Bet.

From The Chicago Post.

They laughed right merrily at him.

"And so," they said, "she promised to be your wife if Bryan was elected."

The news of the bet had just come to them.

"It is true," he replied.

"Poor fool," they continued. "She was just having fun with you."

"Perhaps," he answered, "but you haven't noticed me weeping any very bitter tears, have you? I'm satisfied."

"You didn't want her, then?"

"Well, I'm satisfied that she should win the bet."

"What does she win?" they inquired.

"Me," he answered with considerable satisfaction. "I was to be her husband if McKinley won and she was to be my wife if Bryan proved victorious. Perhaps some of you gentlemen can give me lessons in the art of betting, but I don't believe it."

And there was a general disposition to agree with him.

Some English Signboards.

From Tit-Bits.

Almost everybody has heard of the finger-post which, after some important directions regarding the roads, bore the useful postscript: "If you cannot read, ask at the blacksmith shop."

But this was scarcely a match in absurdity for another which was of late years exhibited on an English road: "When this post is under water, the bridge at —— cannot be passed."

From The Yale Record.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

"They say bleaching the hair causes softening of the brain."

"No; it is just the opposite; softening of the brain causes people to bleach the hair."

His Awful Break.

From The Cleveland Leader.

The fair girl from Boston gazed upon Harold Bentley's face, and a new feeling took possession of her. He was one of Cleveland's most aristocratic young men, and as handsome as a Greek god.

After they had been introduced they strolled away from the crowd, and he told her about his sisters and his mother, who were in Europe, and Beatrice Montgomery suddenly realized that the flame of love was beginning to flicker in her breast.

She talked vivaciously of her days at Wellesley, and of her explorations in the rich mines of Sanskrit, and of her investigations of the Mahatmas and the occult flap-doodles of the far East.

Then he told her about his horses and his rubber-tired traps, and they gazed into each other's eyes and sighed a lot of long-drawn sighs and were beginning to feel that they had passed through the pearly gates and were strolling through streets that were paved with gold.

At last Beatrice Montgomery said:

"You have told me about your mother and your sisters being in Europe, but you have said nothing about your father. Is he with them?"

"No," the handsome young man replied, after a painful pause, "he is not with them. My mother is a widow woman."

When the doctors had finally succeeded in bringing the fair Boston girl out of her swoon, she waved her hands at Harold Bentley and wildly cried:

"Take that man away!"

The Drug in the Wisdom Market.

From The Cleveland Leader.

My neighbor's son is weighted down
With an enormous brow,
And, though but twelve, his wisdom is
Surpassing, even now.

Of books his knowledge is supreme:
He fairly feasts on Greek,
But yet, with all his learning, he
Is gentle, mild, and meek.

He never had a bloody nose,
Nor a discolored eye;
He never ran away from school,
Or told a wicked lie.

He simply loves to read and learn,
And, with each setting sun,
To know that he is wiser—that
Some rugged point is won.

Ah, he is no example for
The son that I adore!
I will not urge my boy to delve
In mines of earthly lore!

I will not keep him from the fray,
Nor teach him to be meek;
But, oh, I dearly wish that I
Might give him lots of cheek!

What worth has wisdom nowadays?
Wherefore a lofty brow?
How does the scholar stand against
The bloviator, now?

Oh, for a face of shining brass!
Oh, for a wealth of gall!
And, then, to know your A B C's,
My son—and that is all!

Why Gargle Was Grieved.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Why did the Gargles separate?"

"It's quite an interesting story. You see, when they were traveling in Greece last year Mr. Gargle was captured by brigands. And a brigand brought Mary, that's Mrs. Gargle, one of his ears—one of Mr. Gargle's ears—with a note from the Captain written in blood, or something, telling her that if she didn't send a whole lot of money they would serve Mr. Gargle's head just as they served Mr. Gargle's ear. And the Captain put in a postscript saying that if he didn't hear from her within six days he would send her Mr. Gargle's other ear as a last warning."

"How would she know it was Mr. Gargle's ear?"

"Why, by its length. So, you see, Mary was in a peck of trouble. She didn't know what to do. She really needed the money, and at the same time she felt sorry for Mr. Gargle. It was dreadfully embarrassing. Mary had set her heart on going to the Holy Land, and if she gave those brigands such a lot of money she would have to defer the trip until some other time. Well, while she was worrying herself half sick over it, along came Mr. Gargle's other ear. Even then Mary couldn't make up her mind what to do. She would get out the ears and her bank book and she would look at one and then at the other until everything swam before her eyes. And she got to looking at the calendar, too, until she most wore holes in it. It was really pitiful. And then came the fatal day, and in the very midst of it who should pop in but Gargle! Mary thought it was his ghost, of course, until she saw the ear muffs he was wearing. My! but Gargle was mad. He cut up awfully rough about it. It seems he had managed to escape just in the nick of time, and when Mary told him she had a dream in which she saw him escaping he swore dreadfully. It all ended by his giving her just enough money to get home, and then leaving her. I'm told that he is following her up in the most vindictive manner. He has changed his will and canceled his life-insurance policies, and, worst of all, he won't apply for a divorce. Awfully shabby of him, isn't it?"

The Long-Headed Landlord.

From The Washington Star.

"These X-ray machines are wonderful things," he exclaimed. "I held my pocketbook in front of one of them, and every coin in it became visible."

"I wonder if I can buy one!" exclaimed his friend.

"Why, what do you want with it?"

"I'm going down South to start a Winter hotel. It would be wonderfully helpful to have around when we make out the bills."

Knew Danger When She Saw It.

From The Detroit Free Press.

She was rather fussy and evidently given to magnifying molehills into mountains, and when a man entered a car in which she sat and leaned a gun he was carrying against the door, she called out:

"Oh, Sir, won't you please point that gun the other way?"

"There isn't the slightest danger, madam," he said; "I am used to guns."

"Well, I'm not. It would go off in a minute and kill everybody in the car if anything struck the nozzle."

"You mean the muzzle," said the man, laughing.

"It's all the same by any name. Conductor, I wish you would ask men with firearms to stand outside the car."

"He says it isn't loaded," answered the conductor.

"What! Not loaded! Then stop the car quick and let me out! Good gracious, to think I've been riding all this time in the same car with a gun that wasn't loaded. Why, I might have been killed twenty times," and she nearly fell off in her haste to leave the car.

Pat's Strong Position.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Pat—I tell you the ould frinds are always the best, after all, and I can prove it.

Dennis—How?

Pat—Where'll you find a new frind that has shtood by you as long as the ould ones have?

Woman's Higher Education.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"There," exclaimed Mrs. Woodrow, as she tossed the comic weekly aside, "I've read that through, and I must say that I don't know what people find in it to laugh at."

"My dear," said Mr. Woodrow, "I'm beginning to believe that it is possible for a woman to know a joke when she sees one, after all."

From Judy.

AWKWARD!

Professor—If there are any two people who should know one another it is you and I, but to save my life I can't remember the name of either of us at this moment.

Why Winter Makes Us Sad.

From The Washington Star.

When the north wind wildly whistles
Through the trees,
And the yellow leaves like thistles
Fly the breeze,
When the mercury is shrinking,
And your spirits likewise sinking,
'Tisn't pleasant to be thinking
Thoughts like these.

Now the sultry days we hated
Seem like fun,
We are not at all elated
That they're done;
Now we miss the wilted collars,
While with glee the coal man hollers,
As the public pays $6
For a ton.

His Colored Servant.

From The Boston Transcript.

Fuddy—I hear you have a colored servant at your house?

Duddy—Yes, a green Irish girl.

A Chance for Recovery.

From The Chicago Post.

The physician pondered the case for a few minutes before he ventured an opinion.

"I think your husband needs a rest more than anything else," he said at last. "If he could be convinced of that—"

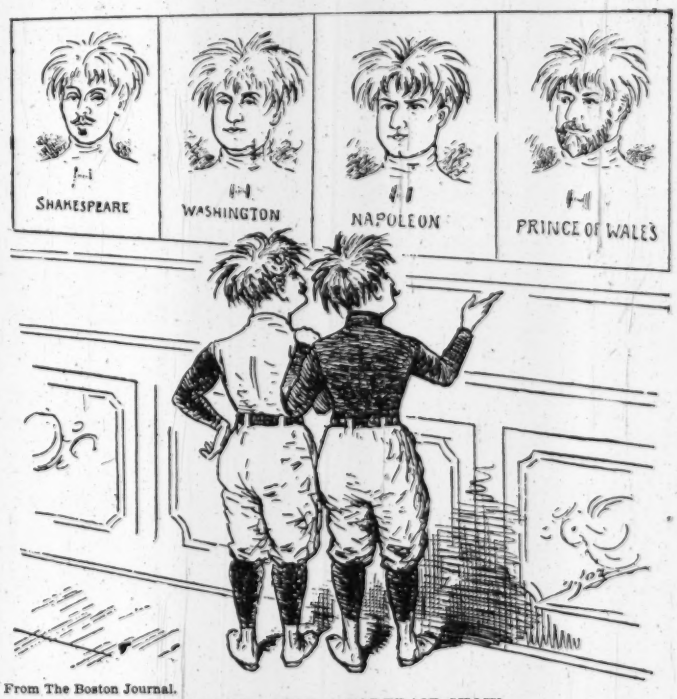
"But he refuses absolutely to listen to me, doctor."

"Well," returned the physician thoughtfully, "that's a move in the right direction."

A Tip for Gentlemen Farmers.

From The Philadelphia Record.

One way to make hens prolific is to feed them on layer cake.



From The Boston Journal.

TO POPULARIZE A PORTRAIT SHOW.

Dress up the old heroes à la chrysanthemums and they will appeal to followers of the popular football craze.